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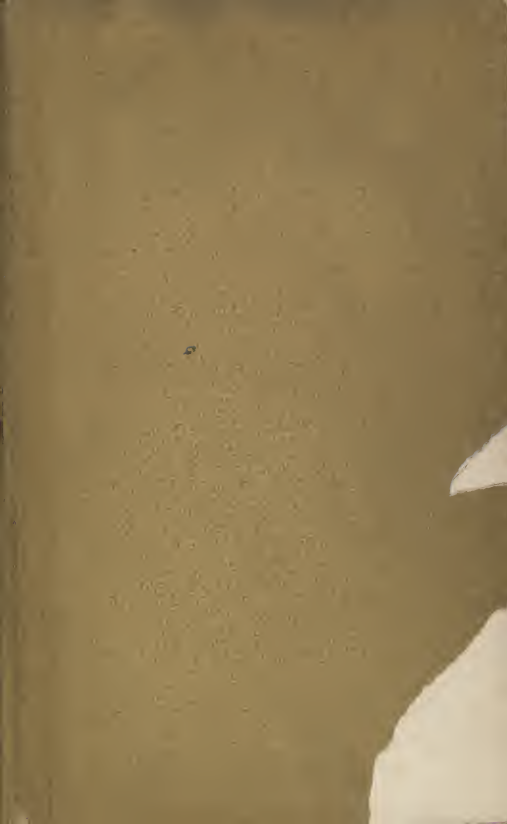
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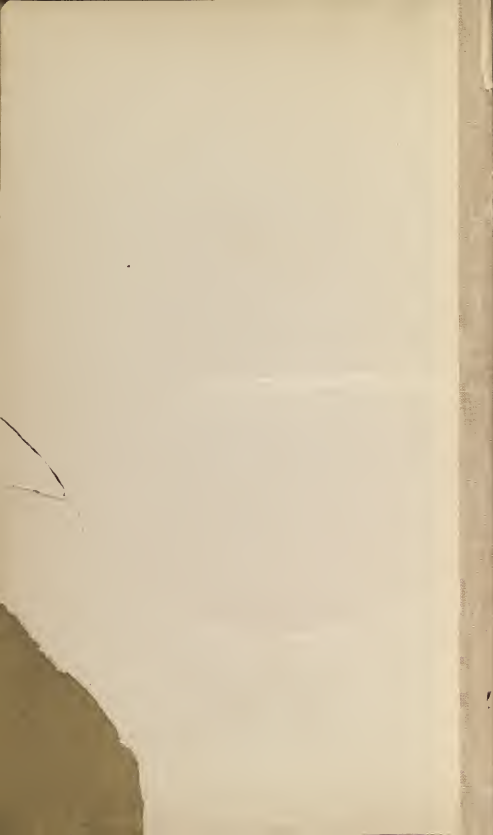
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DOCUMENTS

OF THE

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

OF THE

CITY OF NEW YORK.

FROM NO. 1 TO NO. 119, INCLUSIVE—FROM MAY, 1836, TO MAY, 1837.

VOLUME III.

NEW YORK:

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

1837.

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DOCUMENT NO. 1.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

JULY 6th, 1836.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, JUNE 13th, 1836.

Gentlemen of the Common Council :

I am required by a provision of the City Charter to communicate to you a general statement of the City affairs, and to recommend such needful changes and improvements as the public good may seem to require.

In the performance of this duty at the present time, I may be permitted to embrace the opportunity to express my grateful sense of the continued favor and confidence of my fellow citizens. Deeply sensible as I am of the many flattering evidences I have received of their partiality, I can only hope to evince a proper appreciation of their kindness by a zealous devotion to the public interests committed to my charge.

In the annual communications addressed by me to the Common Council, under the several dates of 30th June 1834, and 18th May 1835, recommendations were submitted for consideration relating to several departments of the City government. Upon some of these suggestions no definite action has yet been had, and I propose at the present time

again to solicit the attention of the Common Council to such of them as in my judgment, are called for by a due regard for the public welfare.

The magnitude of our financial transactions renders this department an important feature of our system, and one which properly arrests a large share of the public attention.

By the Comptroller's Report for the year ending 31st December last,

The funded debt amounted to - - -	\$408,800 00
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The amount of money borrowed in anticipation of the annual revenue, was - -	663,585 01
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Making a total indebtedness of - -	\$1,072,385 01
------------------------------------	----------------

From this sum must be deducted the amount in Bank to the credit of the Commissioners of the sinking fund - - -	169,850 18
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Leaving a net total of public debt, on the 31st December, 1835, - - -	\$902,534 83
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Amount of public debt on the 31st Dec. 1834,	\$745,034 62
--	--------------

Increase of debt in 1835, - - -	\$157,500 21
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This augmentation of public debt has arisen from the purchase of grounds and payments on account of the erection of public buildings. Under these heads the total amount of expenditure is \$182,330. The addition to the public property has been greater therefore, during the year, than the sum added to the public liabilities. While on this topic, it may be proper also to state that a very large increase in the value of the public property has arisen from the augmentation in the price of real estate since my last annual communication. It is impossible to make an accurate estimate of this increase, but it may be safely set down at several millions of dollars.

During the past year, stock has been issued to the amount of one million of dollars, under the law providing for the introduction of a full supply of pure and wholesome water.— The net proceeds of the stock amount to \$1,119,300. Of this sum more than one million of dollars remains unexpended, and is now drawing an interest of 4 1-2 per cent. It is believed that this amount will be sufficient to cover the necessary expenditures during the present year.

Since the preparation of the Comptroller's Annual Report, a law has been passed authorizing the Common Council to borrow six millions of dollars, to be applied to the purchase of the bonds and mortgages of the Insurance Companies, the capitals of which had been lost or impaired by the great conflagration of the 16th December last. Under the law referred to, stock has been issued to the amount of \$410,500 a portion of which sum has been loaned in the manner contemplated by the law; for which the Corporation are secured by bonds and mortgages on property of unquestionable value for the whole amount, bearing an interest of six or seven per cent. I entertain no doubt, that the proceeds of these securities will be amply sufficient to remunerate the city for principal and interest of every liability incurred.

The following statement will present in another form the fiscal concerns of the city, as exhibited at the commencement of the present month:—

1st. City Debt.

Five per cent stock of 1830,	-	-	-	\$111,800 00
“ “ of 1829,	-	-	-	297,000 00
Water stock of 1835,	-	-	-	1,000,000 00
Fire stock of 1836,	-	-	-	410,500 00
				<hr/>
Total amount of debt,	-	-	-	\$1,819,300 00

2d. Funds and Securities.

Cash on deposit in Trust Company, -	\$387,550 00
Loaned on deposit of City stock, - -	150,000 00
Cash on hand, - - - - -	73,200 00
Amount to the credit of Sinking Fund, -	204,772 00
Unappropriated receipts from Fire Stock,	139,000 00

Making a total credit of - - - \$954,522 00

Leaving an excess of debts over the present
cash means of the city, - - - \$864,878 00

By the preceding exhibit, it will appear that about \$140,-
000 remain unappropriated of the proceeds of the Fire Loan.

The authority for the creation of this stock grew out of an extraordinary emergency, and public expectation was justly raised as to the beneficial effects it would produce. Although a comparatively small amount of the stock has been issued, yet great benefit resulted from the passage of the law by which the loan was authorized. Public confidence was sustained and strengthened, at a time when vast consequences were involved in the pecuniary arrangements of those who had suffered by the fire. Stronger evidence of the great resources of our business community cannot be required than has been furnished in their ability to sustain their operations under such extraordinary reverses, with so little extraneous aid.

The legal existence of the Committee appointed by your predecessors to manage the funds of the Fire Loan, having expired with their term of office, it is proper that successors should be appointed as speedily as possible. Applications for further loans to Insurance Companies are pending, and an early decision is of importance to all the interests involved. A further emission of stock to the amount on one million of dollars, in addition to the sum remaining on hand, has been authorized, but a less sum will probably be sufficient to render all the aid necessary in fulfilling the intentions of the law.

In calling your attention to this subject, I feel it to be my duty to express my entire confidence in the safety to the public interests, of the class of the securities offered for these loans.

A law was passed at the last session of the Legislature, on the application of the Common Council, authorizing a loan of \$500,000 for the purpose of raising the means necessary for the erection of public buildings. This measure was resorted to upon the ground, that while a large amount of public property was held for the future advantage of the City, and was increasing rapidly and continually in value, it would be obviously unjust to the tax-paying citizens, to assess them for all the improvements in progress for the public service. The policy is believed to be sound and judicious, which appropriates the property and resources of the City to the creation of necessary and permanent improvements for the public service. It is, therefore, just to ourselves and to posterity, while the public property is held for future accumulation, to transmit the improvements, and the obligations by which they were created, to those who shall come after us.

In my last annual communication to the Common Council, I recommended the erection of buildings upon the unoccupied portion of Blackwell's Island, for the accommodation of the poor and such other dependents on the public bounty as are not to be provided for in the buildings already in progress of erection. My principal object in suggesting this change, was to release the public property at Bellevue, now become very valuable, from its present use, with a view to its improvement for other and more profitable purposes. I now renew the suggestion, and solicit for it your early and attentive examination. I am of opinion that the location indicated is the most eligible for the object contemplated; although I am aware that a belief is prevalent of the superior advantages presented by Randall's Island for an Alms House establishment. The decision in regard to the site to be selected rests with the Common Council. My duty is perform-

ed in calling your attention to the subject, and in stating as the dictate of my deliberate judgment, that a due regard to the public interests requires the erection of suitable buildings for the purpose of an Alms House without unnecessary loss of time, to the end, that the Bellevue property may be sold or otherwise more advantageously disposed of. Considerable time will necessarily be consumed in the preparation of buildings for the accommodation of the persons now provided for at Bellevue ; and by the time they are completed, it is probable a still further augmentation will have taken place in the value of that property. This consideration will doubtless have due weight in the formation of your decision upon this subject.

It has been represented to me, that the private slips in the lower part of the city require immediate attention ; and I have reason to believe, that both the convenience and health of the public will be advanced, by the adoption of early measures to cleanse and purify them. The immense and steadily increasing value of the commerce of our City, will commend this subject to your attention, and I feel assured that you will readily provide all proper facilities, and remove all impediments, with a view to accommodate interests of such magnitude.

Serious complaints have been made for some time past in regard to obstructions, and a want of cleanliness, in the public streets. The severity of the past winter—the unusually long continuance of ice and snow in the streets—and the vast accumulation of rubbish from the removal of buildings, have doubtless contributed to the evil in question. Much has already been done for its removal, and I have no reason to question the exercise of proper vigilance on the part of the public officers. I submit, however, to your consideration whether any special action is necessary to secure the accommodation of the public. On this subject it is proper I should especially refer to the situation of the streets in that part of the City designated the burnt district. It has been repre-

sented to me that culpable negligence has existed on the part of certain land owners, in not removing the rubbish in front of their lots. If this be so, a speedy remedy should be applied, to secure a free passage through the streets for the accommodation of the citizens at large.

It affords me great satisfaction to be enabled to state that our citizens are in the enjoyment of health to an unusual degree. The interments for the last six months have been considerably less than for the corresponding period of the previous year, notwithstanding the rapid increase of our population. Number of interments from December 1834, to May 28th, 1835, 3570 ; from December 1835, to 28th May 1836, 3478 ; decrease in six months of the present year, 92.

In looking back upon our past career we find ample means of instruction for our future course, and it is the part alike of prudence and wisdom to be governed by the lessons of experience. Our commercial success is no longer a matter of experiment. So far as human efforts can prevail, and human judgment be relied on, a solid and increasing prosperity must inevitably attend the industry and enterprise of our citizens. Nature has been prodigal of favours in regard to our position, and a course of enlightened and liberal State and City legislation, has strengthened the many advantages which conspire to indicate this as the commercial metropolis of the Union. With a present population of nearly three hundred thousand souls, steadily and rapidly increasing, a climate conducive to health, and all the natural and artificial means to encourage the various branches of trade, it may confidently be anticipated, that within the next half century our City will contain a million of inhabitants, and control a commerce second only to the first city in the old world.

The responsibilities which rest upon the municipal authorities of a community combining such extensive and diversified interests, are of a character to challenge our serious and anxious deliberation. If we are at liberty to indulge anticipations of future success, founded upon our past prosperi-

ty, we should also seek to derive benefit from the instances of adversity we have numbered. It should be our study to learn how we may best secure a continuance of the good and avoid a recurrence of the evil. In my judgment, the Common Council cannot direct their attention to any one subject of such paramount importance, as that which promises the surest guaranty against extensive ravages by fire. In effecting this object, security of life and property are both involved, connected with a confidence in other communities which is essential to our permanent success as a commercial city.

The annual destruction of property and life by fire, has been far greater in this City for some years past, than in any of the principal cities of Europe. It would be a fit subject of investigation, to trace out the causes of this evil, with the view to secure the most efficient remedy. I am satisfied that no want of personal zeal can properly be charged on the members of the Fire Department. Whether there is any radical error in the formation of the system which governs that department, it will become the duty of the Common Council to inquire. But the principal topic I shall present to your consideration, in connection with this subject, is the necessity and importance of securing at all times, and in all convenient situations, a full and abundant supply of water, the natural means of opposing the destructive element.

Measures are in progress, on a scale commensurate with the present and increasing wants of our citizens, to supply them with water for domestic and other purposes, by the introduction of the Croton river into our City. Years must elapse, however, before that great work can be completed — a work which, while it will minister to the health, comfort and security of the citizens, will also elevate the character of our people as an enlightened and public spirited community. Until this magnificent design is accomplished, it will be the duty of the Common Council to consider what intermediate measures may be necessary, to avert future calamities like that by which our City was visited during the past

winter. I therefore recommend that provision be made at as early a day as practicable, for the laying of pipes, suitable for the distribution of the Croton water, but which may be kept filled as far as possible by water of which we now have the control. If the present reservoirs are inadequate to furnish a sufficient supply for the purpose indicated, other wells may be sunk, or other means provided to supply the deficiency. I am decidedly of opinion that the public good requires the placing of hydrants throughout the city, so near to each other that the ordinary leaders of a hose company would reach from a hydrant to a fire in any situation.—With a sufficient supply of water, and access to it thus secured, and with the improvement which we have reason to expect in the construction of new buildings by prudent citizens, it would be comparatively a rare occurrence for a fire to extend beyond the building in which it originated.

The present inadequate supply of water for extinguishing fires, may be considered as a reasonable objection to an increase in pipes and hydrants. I am of opinion, however, that a less quantity of water would be found to answer, provided that the hydrants were so placed that water could at all times be procured in the immediate neighbourhood of a fire upon its first discovery. All experience teaches that a small quantity of water quickly applied, will extinguish a flame, which if allowed to gather strength by delay cannot be controlled without the use of greatly increased quantities. By the introduction of additional hydrants and greater length of pipes, the supply of water throughout the City will be increased, as the pipes will continue full, the vacuum being constantly supplied from the reservoirs. If it become necessary to increase the quantity at the sources of distribution, I feel assured that no difficulty will be found in accomplishing that object.

It has been supposed by many persons that the duty of supplying the additional pipes would properly devolve upon the water commissioners, and that the expense would be de-

frayed out of the proceeds of the loans authorized by the law under which they act. Those officers, however, do not so construe the law, and while they avow their readiness to superintend and direct the performance of the work, they do not feel themselves at liberty to employ any portion of the means at their disposal in the distribution of water for the extinguishment of fires. From whatever source the necessary funds may be derived, it cannot be doubted, I think, that the work should be performed without delay, and as the pipes and hydrants will be serviceable for all the objects to which water can be applied, no loss to the public will ensue from the creation of authority to procure the necessary means. The future prosperity of our City may be interrupted or retarded by the occurrence of war, the visitations of pestilence, or other evils beyond our control. All communities as well as individuals, are subject to misfortunes which no human means can avert ; but we shall fail in the discharge of our public trust if we neglect to provide all the reasonable and obvious securities for the protection of the lives and property of our fellow citizens. It is under the obligation growing out of these considerations, that I feel myself called upon to place the subject of these remarks before you, as one which involves the most important interests, and which I doubt not will receive at your hands a careful investigation, and such action as the public good require.

An application is now pending before the Common Council, for an increase of pay to the night watch. The services required of this body of citizens, are arduous in their character, and of great importance to the public safety ; it is alike just and expedient, therefore, that such compensation should be allowed, as will secure a faithful and efficient discharge of this responsible duty. When this question shall be considered, I would recommend the passage of an Ordinance establishing the time at which the watch shall be set. The committee having charge of this subject, adopted in 1822 a regulation requiring that the watch should be set at the following hours, viz.

From the 20th May to the 20th July, at 9 o'clock.

From the 20th July to the 20th August, at half past 8 o'clock.

From the 20th August to the 20th September, at 8 o'clock.

From the 20th September to the 20th October, at half past 7 o'clock.

From the 20th October to the 20th February, at 7 o'clock.

From the 20th February to the 20th March, at half past 7 o'clock.

From the 20th March to the 20th April, at 8 o'clock.

From the 20th April to the 20th May, at half past 8 o'clock.

In my opinion, the time fixed by this regulation is too late for the public good, and I therefore recommend the passage of an ordinance requiring the Watch to be set throughout the year, a half hour in advance of the present time. There would seem to be propriety also, in adopting a still earlier hour for Sunday evenings; on this subject, however, discretion might be exercised. If the Watch were required to assemble at their respective stations on Sunday evenings, and on special occasions, as early as six o'clock from February to October—and half past six o'clock from October to February; circumstances having reference to the lightness of the streets, and the situation of the city, could determine the necessity of commencing the tour of duty in advance of the regular hour. Believing that whatever relates to this branch of the public service, is of material consequence to the well being of the community, I submit the preceding suggestions to your consideration.

The next subject to which I shall ask your attention, is one that deserves, as I doubt not it will receive, your serious deliberation. Among the most responsible duties devolved upon the magistracy, is that which relates to the preservation of public order; and the security, through an efficient administration of the laws, of the rights and property of the citizens. It has been, and I trust it will continue to be, a sub-

ject of proud satisfaction that our institutions were founded on a government of laws. We must not, however, place too great reliance upon that deference for the laws, which ought to prevail among an intelligent and moral people. Recent and repeated indications have been given, that our community is composed in part of those, who will submit only to the strong arm of power. It is the part of justice and humanity, to impress upon the minds of the evil disposed among us the knowledge, that sufficient power is vested in the public authorities to maintain the laws and preserve order, and that in no instance will the exercise of that power be remitted.

Our population is rapidly increasing in numbers, and is gradually becoming dispersed throughout the entire limits of the city government. This fact sufficiently indicates the necessity of an increase of the force at the disposal of the magistrates. In several instances, it has become my painful duty to call upon the military, to assist in quelling riots and restoring the public peace. This duty has always been performed with alacrity and efficiency, combined with a proper forbearance towards offending individuals. These occurrences have brought in question the propriety of appealing to the military power in aid of the civil authority. In regard to the legal right of the magistrates to employ military force to sustain the laws, and the propriety of exercising that right, I entertain no doubt. Nor shall I ever hesitate to invoke that assistance in the exercise of all its energies, whenever the civil power of the magistrates is found to be insufficient to maintain the supremacy of the laws. Entertaing these views upon mature consideration, it is, nevertheless, my decided conviction, that the Common Council owe it to the character of the city, and to the peace and safety of the community, to provide such additional civil force as will be adequate to answer all probable demands for the maintenance of public order. I hold it to be the duty of the constituted authorities to secure the services of civil officers sufficient to sustain them in the exercise of their official functions: and

our reliance should be mainly upon similar means for the preservation of the great interests committed to our guardianship.

The necessity and importance of an efficient and well regulated Police, has heretofore been presented by me to the Common Council, and in calling your attention to the subject at this time, I feel assured of your hearty concurrence in every suggestion which promises to advance the welfare of our constituents. The elements of our present system of police I believe to be good, and the character of the magistrates connected with the department is a warrant for the faithful discharge of their duties. The principal point to which I desire to direct your attention, therefore, is the necessity of a very considerable increase in the physical strength of the civil police, to enable that branch of the city government to answer every reasonable demand for protection to the citizens. The obligation to ensure this protection rests upon the public authorities, and its performance should never contemplate a recourse to military power except in cases of extraordinary emergency. When such occur, the application for military aid should be prompt, and its action energetic and decided. The practicability of ensuring complete protection to the community, by the unaided efforts of the civil police, has been tested successfully in other cities, and we may well profit by their example. The additional expense, growing out of any considerable increase in the police department, may be a ground of objection to the course suggested. I do not, however, consider it one which should have any weight whatever. No right can be dearer to the citizen than to be protected in his person and property, and secured against dangerous disruptions of the public peace. I feel assured, therefore, that any reasonable increase of taxation, which results from measures tending to the permanent security of public order and tranquility will be submitted by the citizens of New York, with the most cheerful unanimity.

Our citizens have many and strong reasons to be grateful to a kind Providence, for blessings showered upon them as a community during the past year. Uninterrupted public health—unexampled business prosperity—a rapidly increasing population—growing intelligence among the people—and a steady augmentation of individual and public wealth, impose on us obligations of gratitude which ought not to be forgotten in this review of our situation and prospects. A portion, and that one of the richest of our city has indeed been desolated by a calamity unprecedented of its kind in the history of ravages by fire. But even this affliction, great as it was in reality, overwhelming as it may have proved to the fortunes of some of our citizens, has not been without circumstances of mitigation. The extensive resources and irrepressible energies of our citizens, were developed by the magnitude of the calamity; and it will be a proud record for the pages of our history, that *not a single mercantile failure* resulted from a conflagration, which destroyed in one night *over twenty millions of property*, and dislodged more than *six hundred mercantile firms*. Adversity may be profitable when it teaches us properly to estimate our knowledge and resources, and at the same time inculcates lessons of wisdom for the future.

CORNELIUS W. LAWRENCE.





DOCUMENT NO. 2.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

JULY 6th, 1836.

The following communication from the Select Committee under the law relative to the purchase of bonds and mortgages from the Insurance Companies, together with the accompanying Law, was read, adopted and directed to be sent to the Board of Assistants for concurrence.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

The Committee appointed under the 9th section of the Law providing for the purchase of mortgages from the Insurance Companies,

RESPECTFULLY COMMUNICATE TO THE COMMON COUNCIL:

That on examining the applications for money under this law, they found the amount of bonds and mortgages for

which it is necessary to provide means in order to relieve the Companies is one million one hundred and forty-two thousand dollars.

The amount of money now on hand applicable to this purpose is \$139,398 60. In addition to which the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have about \$200,000, which they are willing to invest in this fund, if allowed by the Common Council. After deducting these sums there will remain a deficiency of upwards of \$700,000.

The time for purchasing these mortgages will expire on the 16th July instant, and as it is very desirable that relief should be afforded if possible, and as there appears to be no other mode by which the same can be obtained within that period, your Committee recommend the passage of an Ordinance authorising the Comptroller, under the direction of this Committee, to receive offers for that amount of Fire Loan Stock, redeemable at any period within the 17 years allowed by law. In this way your Committee believe the money will be raised and relief can be afforded.

The only objection to this measure is the extension of the time fixed for the redemption of the City Stock, and the possibility that money may collect in the Sinking Fund from the payment of the mortgages to a large amount before any part of the stock can be redeemed.

If so, however, it is probable that the stock already issued may be purchased at a small advance, and your Committee also propose the passage of a section allowing the Comptroller, under the direction of the Committee, to receive payment for the bonds and mortgages in the stock issued for them.

If this is adopted, it will add to the value of the stock, and at the same time will be providing a way in which some of this stock may be redeemed before it becomes due.

Your Committee have also prepared a section allowing

the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to subscribe for stock to the amount of money in their hands, and they beg leave to recommend the adoption of the following Ordinance by the Common Council.

R. R. WARD,	} <i>Joint Com- mittee on Six Million Loan.</i>
D. P. INGRAHAM,	
JOHN V. GREENFIELD,	
C. S. WOODHULL,	

A LAW

Further to amend a Law, "to regulate the purchase of Bonds and Mortgages which belonged on the 18th day of December in the year 1835, to any of the Fire Insurance Companies in the city of New York, whose capital may have been impaired by losses occasioned by the fire of the 16th and 17th of that month, and to provide the funds necessary for that purpose."

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows :

§ 1. The Comptroller is hereby authorised under the direction of the Select Committee, mentioned in the 9th section of the law hereby amended, to receive and accept proposals at any time previous to the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon the 12th day of July inst. for a loan of not exceeding seven hundred thousand dollars, at an interest of five per cent. per annum, and redeemable within seventeen years from the 16th day of January last, upon any portion of the stock authorised to be issued by the law hereby amended, not already subscribed for or issued. Provided, that offers

made for the said loan or parts thereof for the shortest period or periods, and a rate or rates not less than par shall be preferred.

§ 2. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the city of New-York, are hereby authorised to invest such monies as may remain in their hands belonging to the said fund, in the said loan, or purchase of the said stock under the direction of the said Committee.

§ 3. It shall be lawful for the said Comptroller when authorised so to do by the said Committee, to receive the said stock at par in payment of the amount due upon any bond and mortgage which shall have been purchased under the law hereby amended, or to sell any such bond and mortgage and to take the said stock in payment therefor ; and the 14th section of the law hereby amended shall be applicable to all assignments which may be required to be executed in pursuance of this section.

§ 4. All the provisions of the law hereby amended, except so far as they may be inconsistent with this law, shall be applicable to the stock which may be issued in pursuance of this law.

DOCUMENT NO. 3.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

JULY 6th, 1836.

The Special Committee appointed to revise the Rules of the Board, presented the following report thereon, which was read, and the thirty-fourth rule thereof adopted. The residue of the report was ordered to be laid on the table and printed for the use of the members.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

The Committee appointed to revise the rules of the Board of Aldermen

RESPECTFULLY REPORT :

That your Committee have performed the duty assigned to them, and recommend the amendment of the rules referred to them as follows, viz :

In the 1st and 3d rules to strike out eight and insert "nine."

This alteration becomes necessary to comply with the provisions of the charter requiring a majority of the whole number to form a quorum.

In the 9th rule to strike out the last paragraph from the word "original" to the end and insert the following, viz:

The order of business, which shall not be departed from except by the consent of nine members voting therefor, shall be as follows, viz:

First, Presentation of Petitions.

Second, Reports of Committees.

Third, Communications and Reports from the Departments or Corporation Offices.

Fourth, Unfinished business.

Fifth, Special Orders of the day.

Sixth, General Orders of the day.

Seventh, Motions and Resolutions.

Eight, Messages or papers from the Mayor and Board of Assistants, may be considered at any time.

To add to the 27th rule the following, "and in all appropriations of public money, the ayes and nays shall be called by the Clerk, and recorded."

To amend the 34th rule as follows, the 16th Committee to be called Committee "on Wharves Piers and Slips," and to add 17th on Public Lands and Places.

Eighteenth, on Salaries.

Nineteenth, On Ordinances.

Your Committee are of opinion, that the addition of these Committees will expedite the public business and will be in accordance with the Standing Committees of the other Board, and recommend the adoption of the rules so amended. They also recommend the adoption of the following additional rules, viz:

Thirty-six, The President may call special meetings of

the Board, whenever in his judgment the interests of the city may require it.

Thirty-seven, The applications and resolutions relative to streets above 42d street, shall be referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Thirty-eight, The President shall be ex-officio, a member of all Committees, but a majority of such Committee exclusive of the President, shall be sufficient to agree upon a report.

Respectfully submitted.

D. P. INGRAHAM,
F. A. TALLMADGE,
J. P. WHITEHEAD.



DOCUMENT NO. 4.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

JULY 18th, 1836.

The Committee on Laws, &c, to whom had been referred the annexed resolution relative to dogs running at large. Presented the following report thereon, with a law relative thereto which was read, report adopted and law passed, and directed to be sent to the Board of Assistants for concurrence.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

The Committee on Laws have had under consideration the following resolution, offered at the last meeting of the Board by the Aldermen of the First Ward.

Resolved, That the Committee on Laws be requested to take into their immediate consideration the Laws and ordinances concerning dogs and to revise the same with a view of making them effectual and ensuring their faithful execution.

This subject has received the early attention of the committee they being well aware that it requires the immediate action of the Common Council, several well authenticated cases of hydrophobia have occurred the present season and great numbers of dogs having apparently no owners, prowl about the streets and public places to the danger of all the inhabitants and especially to the great risk of women and children. That some very decided, effective, and immediate measures are required to correct the fearful evils arising from the unrestrained liberty of these noxious animals is the opinion of all reasonable men, and the public look with much interest to the proceedings of the Common Council believing that they have the power as they know the members to have the inclination to stop the mischief at once.

On examining the present ordinance respecting dogs, it is found defective in several particulars. The duties of the Register are specified, but no provision is made for his appointment, and it is therefore a matter of doubt whether he can legally act as such officer. The effect of the registry as far as it has been carried into operation has been of little utility and of very unequal operation upon the owners. But few individuals comparatively, have been called upon to pay the tax, and in cases of refusals to pay the number is very limited who have been compelled by law to comply with the ordinance.

A much more effectual ordinance existed a few years since. Under its provisions in a single season more than four thousand dogs were destroyed, and the streets and public places were freed from this nuisance. As that ordinance proved to be sufficient for all the purposes intended, the Committee recommend its re-enactment in substance in the form of amendments to the existing ordinance. The most material of the proposed amendments confers upon all persons the right of destroying dogs found loose or at large in this city and bestowing a premium of fifty cents per head

for each dog so destroyed. The claimant making proof before the City Inspector upon whose certificate the bounty is to be paid by the Corporation.

The Committee have also thought it advisable to introduce a section appointing a Register of dogs, in order to prevent all doubt or cavil as to the legality of his future acts and under the present emergency of the case, they also recommend that he should be authorised to appoint four persons for three months at a fixed daily compensation, to assist in the discharge of his duty. With the aid thus given to the Register, and the right to destroy dogs and receive a bounty conferred upon the whole community, the Committee believe that the existing evils will at once be diminished and very shortly be entirely removed.

In one of the principal cities of Europe, the destruction of dogs is entrusted to the Police. The Officers of that branch of the magistracy, cause poisoned meat to be distributed. The mode is represented to be very effectual, and the only care required, is the removal of the carcasses. The Committee have had that practice under consideration; but inasmuch as the Law proposed has been sanctioned by former usage in this city, they do not feel justified in recommending any material innovation. It being of the first importance to introduce a plan which may at once, as the Committee trust will be the case, with the proposed amendments, prove satisfactory to the Common Council.

R. R. WARD,
D. P. INGRAHAM,
F. A. TALLMADGE.

A LAW

Amending a Law entitled "a Law concerning Dogs."

1. Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened.

That no dog shall hereafter be suffered to go loose, or at large in the City and County of New-York, under the penalty of twenty five dollars for each offence, to be paid by the owner or possessor thereof.

2. Every dog found loose or at large in the City of New York whether under the charge of the owner or not, shall be liable to be seized and killed by any person or persons whomsoever, who shall cause the carcase of every dog by him or them seized and killed to be forthwith removed and buried north of Twenty-eighth street, or thrown into the North or East River, and for every dog so killed and removed, the person or persons killing and removing the same shall be entitled to receive the sum of fifty cents from the treasury, on giving satisfactory evidence to the City Inspector that such dog had not to his knowledge been brought from another place for that purpose and that the same was killed in the City of New-York, and the City Inspector shall certify the same to the Comptroller, who is thereupon authorized to pay the same.

3. No person shall hinder or molest any person or persons who may be engaged in seizing and killing any dog or in

removing the carcase thereof under the penalty of one hundred dollars for each offence.

4. There shall be appointed by the Mayor a discreet and proper person to be known as Register and Collector of dogs for the City of New-York, to hold his office during the pleasure of the Mayor.

5. It shall be the duty of the said Register to perform all the duties and conform to all the provisions contained in the ordinance entitled "a law concerning dogs."

The said Register shall before entering on the duties of his office take and subscribe an oath or affirmation faithfully to perform the duties thereof.

6. It shall be the duty of the said Register to employ four suitable and proper persons, to be approved of by the Mayor to carry into effect the provisions of this law, for the period of three months from the passage of this act and no longer, who shall be paid two dollars per day, for each day they shall be so employed.

7. So much of the provisions of the law concerning dogs as is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed.



DOCUMENT NO. 5.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

JULY 18, 1836.

The following Report of the Street Commissioner, relative to Contractors on Streets and Roads, who have not complied with their Contracts, within the time therein limited, was referred to the Committee on Roads and Streets, and ordered to be printed.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

To the Honorable, the Board of Aldermen:

In obedience to the annnexed Resolution, *Resolved*, That the Street Commissioner report to this Board, the names of Contractors for work on the Streets and Roads, who have not complied with their contracts within the time fixed

therein, specifying the work contracted for, the time fixed for its completion, the penalty of the Bonds, and the reasons, if any are known to him why the same is not completed.

The Street Commissioner herewith respectfully reports the following.

NAMES OF CONTRACTORS.	CONTRACTS.	When Signed.	When Expired.	OBLIGATION.		REMARKS.
				Bond. \$	Penalty per day.	
Thomas Cummings,	Eighth Avenue, paving from 21st to 24th street,	1835 1st May	1835 1st September	500	5	Progressing slowly.
Thomas Cummings,	Union Place, paving,	1835 12th June	1835 1st November	500	5	Do.
Thomas Cummings,	7th Avenue, curb and gutter from Greenwich lane to 21st street,	1835 27th July	1835 1st September	500	5	Not commenced, readvertised.
Thomas Cummings,	5th Avenue, curb and gutter from 14th to 21st street,	1835 27th July	1835 1st November	500	5	Recontracted to Peter Smith.
Thomas Cummings,	19th street, curb and gutter from Bloomingdale Road to 6th Avenue,	1835 27th July	1835 15th October	500	5	Recontracted to Wm. Forgay.
Thomas Cummings,	6th Avenue, curb and gutter from 17th to 21st street,	1835 27th July	1835 1st September	500	5	Not commenced, readvertised.
Thomas Cummings,	15th street, curb and gutter from the 8th Avenue to the Hudson river,	1835 1st November	1835 1st November	500		
Christopher Keys,	8th street, filling between Avenues B and D,	1835 22d October	1836 1st May	1000		Progressing slowly.
Thomas Cummings,	27th street, filling from Hudson river to 9th Avenue,	1835 7th October	1835 1st December			
Robert Pettigrew,	3d Avenue, sidewalks from 28th to 40th street,	1835 17th September	1835 1st December	500		
Robert Pettigrew,	5th Avenue, working a road from 92d street to 107th street,	1835 31st October	1836 1st March	500		Recontracted to James D. Latimer.
Robert Pettigrew,	79th street, working from 5th to 3d Avenue,	1835 31st October	1836 1st February			
Robert Pettigrew,	79th street, working from 3d Avenue to Harlaem river,	1835 12th March	1836 1st June	500		
Patrick McBarran,	9th street, regulating from Tompkins square to Avenue C,	1835 20th April	1835 1st November	500	5	Progressing slowly.
Samuel Boyd,	4th Avenue, paving from Union Place to 28th street,	1835 15th May	1835 1st November	500	5	



DOCUMENT NO. 6.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

JULY 18, 1836.

The following Report of the Committee on Roads and Canals, in favor of working 42d street, from Bloomingdale Road to Tenth Avenue, was laid on the table, and ordered printed.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

The Committee on Roads and Canals, to whom was referred the accompanying papers from the Board of Assistants,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT:

That they concur with the Committee of the Board of Assistants in their report on this subject and recommend a concurrence in the resolution adopted by that Board.

D. P. INGRAHAM, AARON CLARK, JOHN V. GREENFIELD,	}	<i>Committee on Roads & Canals.</i>
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Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals to inquire into the expediency of working Forty-second street, from the Bloomingdale road to the Hudson river.

The Committee on Roads and Canals to whom was referred the annexed resolution in favor of working Forty-second street from the Bloomingdale road to the Hudson river,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT:

That there is not sufficient road leading from the Tenth Avenue in the vicinity of Forty-second street, and as that avenue will be soon closed for some time by grading and working the same which is now under contract, all the travel from that region will be turned through this street.

The Timber Basin, which is being constructed by the Corporation, is located at the foot of this street, where building materials and other articles will be landed, rendering an access thereto indispensable.

The foregoing are among the reasons which impress upon the minds of your Committee, that the public necessity requires that the object embraced in the resolution referred to them should be carried into effect, and therefore they offer the following resolution.

Resolved, (if the Board of Aldermen concur,) That Forty-second street be worked from the Bloomingdale road to the Tenth Avenue, and the sum of \$1000 is hereby appropriated for the same.

A. V. WILLIAMS, J. WESTERVELT, H. ERBEN,	}	Committee on Roads & Canals.
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DOCUMENT NO. 7.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

JULY 25, 1836.

The Finance Committee presented the following Report, on the petition of J. Lorillard, for a set off of awards against an assessment for widening Gold-street, which was read, adopted, and directed to be sent to the Board of Assistants for concurrence.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

The Finance Committee, to whom was referred the petition of Jacob Lorillard, praying that certain awards for damages in opening streets, may be set off against assessments for benefits, and also the report, &c., from the Board of Assistants thereon,

REPORT :

That the petitioner states that he is assessed for the widen-

ing of Gold-street, upwards of \$12,000, and is to receive for the same object upwards of \$4000, and from the extension of Wooster-street, upwards of \$5000, and asks that the Collector may be authorized to receive the balance between the amount assessed and awarded, and that the accounts be settled.

The Board of Assistants have adopted a resolution authorizing such a set off of the amounts awarded to Mr. Lorillard in his own name.

On reflection your Committee have come to the conclusion that it is not safe or expedient, to set off awards in one street against assessments in another. There are various reasons which lead to this conclusion.

The assessments are by law payable 60 days before the time for the award, during all which time claimants other than those named in the proceedings, have a right to present their claims, and those having liens have a right to present them and stop the payment of these awards. If a settlement as is proposed in this case, should be made, and such claims should afterwards be presented within the time fixed by law, it is doubtful whether such payment would exonerate the Common Council.

The connecting of these assessments and awards in the way proposed, would also lead to mistakes and errors. The assessments are paid to one officer, the awards are paid by another. The duties are entirely separate and unconnected, and your Committee think they should still be kept so.

There is also another objection to the proposed arrangement, it is, that by the law individuals who do not pay their assessments within 60 days, are charged interest on the amount assessed, while under this plan the individual setting off one against the other, would be placed in a different situation, and would receive interest on his award, which those who have no award but are assessed, would have to pay.

Your Committee make these remarks in reference to the subject generally, and not in reference particularly to the case now referred to them, at the same time they would remark, that in cases of this nature relief ought to be afforded, if it can be done without loss to the public, and in a manner equally fair to all. This they think can be attained by extending the time of payment of a portion of the assessment equal to the amount awarded, to be paid with interest when the award becomes payable. In this way the property is not released from any assessment it ought to bear, nor is the city exposed to incurring any liability by paying awards before they become due.

Your Committee recommend that such a course be pursued in the present case. The amount of assessment against Mr. Lorillard for widening Gold-street, is - \$12,828 00
 The award to him on Gold-street, is \$3,100
 And on Wooster-street is - - 5,351 8,451 00
 Making a difference of - - - - \$4,377 00

This sum your Committee propose shall be paid by Mr. Lorillard to the Collector, with interest from the first of May last, on account of the assessment due by him, and that the time of payment of the residue, be extended until the first day of September next, when it is to be paid with interest. This will enable him, if then entitled, to receive the awards and discharge the assessments.

Your Committee accordingly offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Board non concur with the resolution adopted by the Board of Assistants.

Resolved, That the Collector of the assessments for widening Gold-street, may receive from Jacob Lorillard the sum of \$4,337 00, with interest from the 1st of May last, on account of the assessment against him for widening Gold-street, and on payment thereof, that the time of payment of the

residue of the said assessment on J. Lorillard, be extended until the first day of September next, at which time the same shall be payable with interest from the 1st day of July, 1836, when the awards for damage done to him for widening Gold-street and extending Wooster-street, will be payable.

Respectfully submitted.

D. P. INGRAHAM,	}	<i>Finance Committee.</i>
D. BANKS,		
EDWARD TAYLOR,		

DOCUMENT NO. 8.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

JULY 25, 1836.

The Finance Committee presented the following Report and Law on the petitions of Tomas Riley and James W. Roosevelt, for compensation for places of holding election, which was read, Report and Resolution adopted, and the Law laid on the table and directed to be printed for the use of the members.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

The Finance Committee, to whom was referred the accompanying petitions of Thomas Riley in the 5th Ward, and James W. Roosevelt in the 16th Ward, asking compensation for rooms used during the last election,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT:

That in both cases the accounts appear to be correct, and are certified by the Inspectors of Elections for the respective

Wards. In the case of Thomas Riley the amount charged is \$40. In the other case the amount is \$30. From the former course of the Common Council on this subject, your Committee think it proper to pay these accounts and they submit herewith a resolution to that effect.

At the same time the Committee are of opinion that some general rule should be adopted on the subject.

The various applications from the different Wards annually to the Common Council for these purposes, occupies unnecessarily much of the time of the Boards and of the Committees, while the same might be disposed of at once by the Comptroller under a general provision on this subject. The very great increase of the public business requires that matters of this nature should be placed under the charge of the officers of the Common Council, instead of the Boards themselves.

Your Committee also think that the allowance of forty dollars for the use of a room for 4 or at most 5 days, is a high charge, and particularly so when in most of the Wards the place of holding the polls is sought for as a source of profit in other ways.

Under this view of the subject, your Committee herewith present an ordinance providing compensation for these places to be paid by the Comptroller on the certificate of the Inspectors, without the necessity of an application to the Common Council, and they propose to leave the amount to be fixed by the Inspectors, but not in any case to exceed thirty dollars.

The following resolution and ordinance are recommended for adoption :

Resolved, That the Comptroller draw a warrant in favor of Thomas Riley for forty dollars for the use of his room in the Fifth Ward, during the last election, and that he also draw a warrant in favor of James W. Roosevelt for thirty

dollars for the use of a room in the 16th Ward, for the same purpose, in payment of their accounts presented for that purpose.

Respectfully submitted.

D. P. INGRAHAM,	}	<i>Finance Committee.</i>
D. BANKS,		
EDWARD TAYLOR,		

A LAW

Relative to the places for holding Elections.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows :

§ 1. The Inspectors of Election in the several Wards of this city, may agree to pay a compensation for the use of a room, in which to hold any election at which they may legally preside, not exceeding in the whole the sum of thirty dollars for any one election, and for canvassing the votes thereafter.

§ 2. The Comptroller shall pay such sums as shall be so agreed on by the Inspectors, not exceeding the said sum of thirty dollars, for any one election on receiving a certificate thereof from the Inspectors of each Ward respectively, in which such election is held.

DOCUMENT NO. 9.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

JULY 25, 1836.

The Committee on Roads and Canals presented the following Report on the Resolution to macadamize the 3d Avenue, from 125th street to 130th street, which was read, laid on the table, and directed to be printed for the use of the members.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

The Committee on Roads and Canals, to whom was referred the annexed resolution, relative to macadamizing the 3d Avenue, from 125th street to 130th street,

REPORT;

That this portion of the Avenue has lately been graded and regulated at the expense of the owners of the adjoining lots, and the curb and gutter stones have been set thereon.

It is necessary that something should be done to make the Avenue fit for travel before fall, and as the grade is now permanently completed, your Committee recommend that the same be macadamized.

They also recommend, that the portion of the Avenue not macadamized be paved at the same time, so as to complete that part of the road, and that the same be done by assessment in the usual manner, and they offer the following resolutions.

Resolved, That the portion of the Third Avenue between 125th and 130th streets, be paved to the width of 10 feet on each side from the curb stone, and the Street Commissioner is directed to present the necessary ordinance for the same, and that it be assessed on the adjoining lots, in the usual manner.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner cause the residue of the 3d Avenue between 125th and 130th streets, to be macadamized, and that the same be charged on the general appropriation for roads.

D. P. INGRAHAM,	}	<i>Committee on Roads.</i>
AARON CLARK,		
JOHN V. GREENFIELD,		

DOCUMENT NO. 10.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

JULY 25, 1836.

The Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, presented the following Report, on the application of the Connecticut River and New London and Norwich Steamboat Companies for part of Pier No. 23, East River, which was read, adopted, and directed to be sent to the Board of Assistants for concurrence.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

The Committee on Wharves, &c. to whom were referred the petition of the Connecticut Steamboat Company, and the New London and Norwich Steamboat Company,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT:

That the petition was first presented to the present Board of Assistants on 13th June, 1836, and favorably considered

there June 27th, on a report from the Committee on Wharves, &c. of that Board.

The petition sets forth that these Companies have had the use of Pier No. 23, in East River, for their steamboats for several years past—that for the last few weeks they have suffered much damage to themselves and inconvenience to the public, by transient vessels taking possession of their side of said pier : and pray for permission to have exclusive use thereof to 1st May, 1837. The facts set forth were shown and admitted to be true. The prayer of this petition is urged also by Reed, Sturges & Co., Hicks, Lawrence & Co., and by one hundred and thirty other very respectable mercantile establishments, located near this pier and in other parts of the city.

A remonstrance is also before this Committee, signed by Tinkham & Hart, and twenty-four others of the very respectable houses of the city, setting forth the great difficulty and detention to which large vessels are subjected in procuring berths at our wharves, and rendering the alledged deep water of the slip adjoining Pier No. 23, absolutely necessary for the increasing commerce of the city ; *and recommending that steamboat be placed in slips where they will not interfere with the shipping !*

Another document in the nature of a remonstrance, and signed by some whose names are not on the above mentioned remonstrance, states that on 16th April, 1830, the Legislature gave to the Corporation the power to designate certain piers and slips for exclusive use of steamboats ; *the owners requesting or consenting* thereto—that on 25th April, 1831, the southwest side of Pier No. 23, usually called Stevens' wharf, and to the middle of the basin adjoining, were appropriated exclusively to the use of the steamboats Chancelor Livingston, Victory and Fanny. This ordinance was to continue in force to 25th April, 1834 : this was passed

on the application of Samuel Stevens and others. This remonstrance also declares that the said southwest side of Pier No. 23, has for two years last past, (and preceding last April) been appropriated to the sole and exclusive use of certain steamboats plying in the sound, making a period in all of five years. And this paper also sets forth the great scarcity of berths for slips—the convenience and advantage of having cargoes landed near the stores of the owners or consignees: and recommends the location of the steamboats up town and in shoal water.

On referring to the proceedings of the Common Council for 1832, the Committee find that the following resolution was approved by the Mayor on 20th June, 1832, viz :

“ Resolved, That the southwest side of Pier No. 23, called Stevens’ wharf, and to the middle of the basin, be, and the same is hereby appropriated exclusively to the use of the Steamboats belonging to the New Haven, Hartford, Connecticut River, and Norwich Steamboat Companies.”

On a careful examination of these papers, and on hearing the parties, the Committee find that the owners of the premises join with the lessees in desiring the usual occupation thereof for steamboats, until May next, when the lease of the present petitioners expires. The difference between all concerned is one of private interest for the most part. Those who own the steamboats will certainly lose much by being driven away—and some of the mercantile firms will be subjected to additional expense of cartage if they cannot use the whole of the slip contended for. The Committee think that duty to the public at large, to the merchants and travelers, and to the interest of all, require that the Common Council should, under the present state of our accommodations, use every exertion to preserve the just and equitable distribution of berths among all descriptions of vessels; and to secure them, as far as practicable in the reasonable use of

them. The success of steam is of vital importance to the city. Its unspeakable benefits to this commercial metropolis should be fostered and cherished with care; at the same time no one will dispute the high claims to encouragement and aid and protection, that should be given, and most liberally, to the owners and navigators of ships and other vessels not propelled by steam. But it will be noticed that the landing of passengers from a steam vessel is altogether, and in many very essential particulars, greatly different from that of unloading a vessel loaded with merchandize; and such boats cannot transact the very useful and highly important business of carrying passengers without a permanant and uninterrupted use of a wharf *convenient for the passengers*. The Committee believe that it is not proper wholly to exclude any descriptions of vessels from any quarter of the city. The reasoning of the remonstrants would equally prevent the establishment of ferries in the lower part of the city, from any point in the neighborhood. All boats for the general conveyance of passengers, may be classed among the ferry arrangements: the different distances of their extreme places making no difference in the principle.

The Committee of the Board of Assistants have recommended, that the petition in this case should be referred to the Alderman and Assistant of the Ward, with power, until further proceedings of the Common Council thereon. To this proposition this Committee beg leave respectfully to dissent—and, as expressing the unanimous opinion of the Committee of the Board of Aldermen, they recommend the adoption of the two following resolutions:

1st. *Resolved*, That the Board of Aldermen non-concur with the Board of Assistants in their report and proceedings on the above mentioned petition.

2d. *Resolved*, That the southwest side of Pier No. 23, usually called Stevens' wharf, and to the middle of the basin,

be, and the same is hereby appropriated exclusively to the use of the steamboats belonging to the Connecticut River Steamboat Company, and the New London and Norwich Steamboat Company, until the first day of May, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and no longer.

Respectfully submitted by

AARON CLARK,	}	<i>Committee on Wharves &c.</i>
D. P. INGRAHAM,		
JOHN V. GREENFIELD,		

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DOCUMENT NO. 11.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

JULY 25, 1836.

The Committee on Joint Rules, presented the following report which was read, adopted, and directed to be sent to the Board of Assistants for concurrence.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

The Committee appointed on the subject of the Joint Rules of the two Boards,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT:

That those hereto annexed have been for some time in use, have been deemed and accepted as satisfactory and sufficient; and being generally understood, the Committee

upon due examination and reflection ask leave to recommend their adoption without amendment.

New-York, July 25th, 1836.

Respectfully submitted.

AARON CLARK,
D. P. INGRAHAM, } *Committee on*
F. A. TALMADGE, } *Joint Rules.*

JOINT RULES

OF THE

BOARD OF ALDERMEN AND ASSISTANTS.

1st. Each Board shall transmit to the other all papers or which any ordinance or resolution shall be founded.

2d. When an ordinance or resolution which shall have passed in one Board, is rejected in the other, notice thereof shall be given to the Board, in which the same may have passed.

3d. Messages from one Board to the other, shall be communicated by the respective Clerks of each Board, unless the Board transmitting the Message, shall especially direct otherwise.

4th. It shall be in the power of either Board to amend any amendment made by the other, to any ordinance or resolution.

5th. In every case of a difference between the two Boards

upon any subject, either Board may request a conference, and appoint a Committee for that purpose, and the other shall also appoint a Committee to confer. The Committee shall meet at such hour and place as shall be agreed upon by their Chairmen, and state to each other, verbally or in writing, as either shall choose, the reasons of their respective Boards and confer freely thereon. And they shall be authorized to report to their respective Boards, such modifications or amendments as they may think advisable.

6th. It shall be in order for either Board to recede from any subject matter of difference subsisting between the two Boards, at any time previous to conference, whether the papers on which such difference has arisen are before the Board receding formally or informally.

7th. The two Boards shall meet together in Common Council, for the purpose of making appointments on the first Wednesday in each month, and oftener if they by concurrent resolutions shall so determine, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at which meetings, the President of the Board of Aldermen shall preside, or in his absence, the President of the Board of Assistants. A majority of each Board shall be requisite to form a quorum, and the vote shall be taken by ballot.

8th. The commissions or notifications of all appointments shall issue under the seal of the Common Council, signed by the President of the Board of Aldermen and Clerk of the Common Council.

The first of these was the establishment of the
city of Boston in 1630. The second was the
establishment of the city of New York in 1624.
The third was the establishment of the city of
Philadelphia in 1682. The fourth was the
establishment of the city of London in 1666.
The fifth was the establishment of the city of
Paris in 1661. The sixth was the
establishment of the city of Rome in 1644.
The seventh was the establishment of the city of
Vienna in 1683. The eighth was the
establishment of the city of Constantinople in 1667.
The ninth was the establishment of the city of
Istanbul in 1660. The tenth was the
establishment of the city of Cairo in 1698.
The eleventh was the establishment of the city of
Baghdad in 1691. The twelfth was the
establishment of the city of Bombay in 1688.
The thirteenth was the establishment of the city of
Calcutta in 1700. The fourteenth was the
establishment of the city of Madras in 1690.
The fifteenth was the establishment of the city of
Bengal in 1703. The sixteenth was the
establishment of the city of Rangoon in 1784.
The seventeenth was the establishment of the city of
Singapore in 1819. The eighteenth was the
establishment of the city of Hong Kong in 1842.
The nineteenth was the establishment of the city of
Shanghai in 1843. The twentieth was the
establishment of the city of Tientsin in 1860.
The twenty-first was the establishment of the city of
Peking in 1901. The twenty-second was the
establishment of the city of Hankow in 1858.
The twenty-third was the establishment of the city of
Yokohama in 1859. The twenty-fourth was the
establishment of the city of Kobe in 1863.
The twenty-fifth was the establishment of the city of
Osaka in 1868. The twenty-sixth was the
establishment of the city of Kyoto in 1869.
The twenty-seventh was the establishment of the city of
Tokyo in 1868. The twenty-eighth was the
establishment of the city of Seoul in 1897.
The twenty-ninth was the establishment of the city of
Manila in 1898. The thirtieth was the
establishment of the city of Cebu in 1898.
The thirty-first was the establishment of the city of
Iloilo in 1898. The thirty-second was the
establishment of the city of Zamboanga in 1903.
The thirty-third was the establishment of the city of
Davao in 1903. The thirty-fourth was the
establishment of the city of Baguio in 1906.
The thirty-fifth was the establishment of the city of
Cebu in 1906. The thirty-sixth was the
establishment of the city of Manila in 1906.
The thirty-seventh was the establishment of the city of
Iloilo in 1906. The thirty-eighth was the
establishment of the city of Zamboanga in 1906.
The thirty-ninth was the establishment of the city of
Davao in 1906. The fortieth was the
establishment of the city of Baguio in 1906.
The forty-first was the establishment of the city of
Cebu in 1906. The forty-second was the
establishment of the city of Manila in 1906.
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Iloilo in 1906. The forty-fourth was the
establishment of the city of Zamboanga in 1906.
The forty-fifth was the establishment of the city of
Davao in 1906. The forty-sixth was the
establishment of the city of Baguio in 1906.
The forty-seventh was the establishment of the city of
Cebu in 1906. The forty-eighth was the
establishment of the city of Manila in 1906.
The forty-ninth was the establishment of the city of
Iloilo in 1906. The fiftieth was the
establishment of the city of Zamboanga in 1906.
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Davao in 1906. The fifty-second was the
establishment of the city of Baguio in 1906.
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Cebu in 1906. The fifty-fourth was the
establishment of the city of Manila in 1906.
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Iloilo in 1906. The fifty-sixth was the
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Cebu in 1906. The sixtieth was the
establishment of the city of Manila in 1906.
The sixty-first was the establishment of the city of
Iloilo in 1906. The sixty-second was the
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Davao in 1906. The sixty-fourth was the
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The sixty-fifth was the establishment of the city of
Cebu in 1906. The sixty-sixth was the
establishment of the city of Manila in 1906.
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Iloilo in 1906. The sixty-eighth was the
establishment of the city of Zamboanga in 1906.
The sixty-ninth was the establishment of the city of
Davao in 1906. The seventieth was the
establishment of the city of Baguio in 1906.
The seventy-first was the establishment of the city of
Cebu in 1906. The seventy-second was the
establishment of the city of Manila in 1906.
The seventy-third was the establishment of the city of
Iloilo in 1906. The seventy-fourth was the
establishment of the city of Zamboanga in 1906.
The seventy-fifth was the establishment of the city of
Davao in 1906. The seventy-sixth was the
establishment of the city of Baguio in 1906.
The seventy-seventh was the establishment of the city of
Cebu in 1906. The seventy-eighth was the
establishment of the city of Manila in 1906.
The seventy-ninth was the establishment of the city of
Iloilo in 1906. The eightieth was the
establishment of the city of Zamboanga in 1906.
The eighty-first was the establishment of the city of
Davao in 1906. The eighty-second was the
establishment of the city of Baguio in 1906.
The eighty-third was the establishment of the city of
Cebu in 1906. The eighty-fourth was the
establishment of the city of Manila in 1906.
The eighty-fifth was the establishment of the city of
Iloilo in 1906. The eighty-sixth was the
establishment of the city of Zamboanga in 1906.
The eighty-seventh was the establishment of the city of
Davao in 1906. The eighty-eighth was the
establishment of the city of Baguio in 1906.
The eighty-ninth was the establishment of the city of
Cebu in 1906. The ninetieth was the
establishment of the city of Manila in 1906.
The hundredth was the establishment of the city of
Iloilo in 1906.

DOCUMENT NO. 12.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

AUGUST 1, 1836.

The following communication was received from the Water Commissioners, which was laid on the table and 500 copies ordered printed.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the city of New York:

The Water Commissioners beg leave to lay before the Common Council a brief statement of the situation and progress of the great work they are engaged in, commencing at the date of their first entering upon the duties of their office, and continuing down to the present period. They have deemed this expose necessary, both for the information of the citizens generally, as well as that of your Honorable body; the first being the source from whence the means are

derived, and the second the legal check upon any improper use of those means.

Under the temporary act of the Legislature, passed the 26th of February, 1833, the Commissioners were only authorised to examine the feasibility and expence of supplying this city with pure and wholesome water, and by the authority given them by this act they appointed Canvas White and David B. Douglass, Esquires, civil Engineers to ascertain whether any of the streams or rivers, in the county of Westchester, would afford such supply, and the practicability and expence of introducing it. Mr. White, however, was prevented by sickness from performing his portion of the work, and it devolved on Mr. Douglas to make the necessary examinations. He reported to the Commissioners on the first of November, 1833, that the Croton was the proper source; the quantity of water ample, the practicability of introducing it undoubted, the cost about five millions of dollars, and the time required about five years. He furnished them at the same time with a large map of the country, designating the several trial levels he had run, and the line finally fixed upon for the aqueduct from the Croton to the Harlem river, and from thence to the several reservoirs on the Island of New York. On the 12th November, the Commissioners reported these facts to the Common Council, with such observations as the subject appeared to call for from them.

The act of the Legislature, under which the Commissioners are now organized, was passed the 2d of May, 1834. This act authorised a re-examination of the whole subject; directed the Commissioners to agree upon a plan for introducing a sufficient quantity of pure and wholesome water into the city, and to report the same to the Common Council.

In the month of July following, the Common Council passed an ordinance appropriating \$5000 to defray the ex-

penses of re-examining the subject, and the Commissioners immediately thereafter engaged David B. Douglass and John Martineau, Esquires, civil Engineers, to make the necessary surveys and levels of the whole route from the Croton to this city. Mr. Martineau completed his work and presented his report on the 25th of January, 1835, and Mr. Douglass on the first of February thereafter, both reports were accompanied with maps and drawing in elucidation of the subject.

The report of the Commissioners was presented to the Common Council on the 16th of February, 1835, and in the month of March thereafter, the plan proposed by the Commissioners was approved and ordered to be submitted to the electors at the ensuing election for Charter Officers, in April; and it was adopted by the electors by a large majority of eleven thousand three hundred and sixty-seven votes.

In the month of May following, the Common Council passed an ordinance instructing the Commissioners to proceed with the work, and authorised the creation of a public stock or fund, to defray the expense of carrying the said plan into effect.

On the second day of June thereafter, the Commissioners appointed David B. Douglass, Esq. their Chief Engineer, and directed him to organize a proper corps of Engineers as soon as practicable. He reported as necessary to form said corps, 5 Engineers including himself, 5 Rodmen, and 7 Laborers and Chainmen, who were duly appointed by the Commissioners. The party consisting of seventeen persons, proceeded to the field of operation, and commenced work on or about the 6th day of July, 1835. They were directed first to run and stake out a line around the reservoir to be formed by damming the Croton; the line to include one rod of land above that which would be overflowed by the backing up of the water of the river, and George W. Cartwright, Esq. was engaged to survey the land that would thus be overflowed, and to furnish the Commissioners with maps of the quantity belonging to each individual.

They were next directed to stake out the line of the aqueduct, from the Croton to the Harlem river, and also the width of the land required for building said aqueduct and culverts, and forming the necessary excavations and embankments.

The Commissioners are not authorized to use any of the land necessary for the works until it is acquired, either by purchase or by appraisers appointed for the purpose by the Chancellor. It was therefore important that they should be put in possession of proper maps of the land, both of that necessarily to be overflowed, as well as that on which the aqueduct was to be built, in order that they might inform the owners of the quantity wanted, and be prepared to negotiate with them for its purchase.

The quantity of land to be overflowed was furnished the Commissioners by Mr. Cartwright in the month of November, 1835, and they immediately commenced negotiations with the owners for its purchase. They were enabled to purchase of the land around the Croton reservoir, 241 acres 44 hundredths, and there still remains to be purchased or to be acquired through the intervention of Commissioners, 254 acres 48 hundredths.

The Engineers spent the whole summer of 1835 at field work, and did not leave that work until about the 8th of January, 1836. A party was then formed for office duty during the winter, consisting of eight persons including the Chief Engineer.

The necessity of possessing the maps of the land, on the line of the aqueduct, was repeatedly urged on the attention of the Engineers, but they were not completed when the time arrived for the party again to take the field, which was on the 11th of April, 1836. The whole line of aqueduct has been re-surveyed during the present summer, being the fourth survey and level of the line under the direction of the present Engineer, and as a reason why the maps were not prepared at an earlier day, we were informed by Mr. Doug-

lass, that some important improvements had been made in the course of the aqueduct, that would shorten the distance and lessen the curves, and it was therefore only on the 11th day of June, 1836, that we were put into possession of a portion of the aforesaid maps, and the remainder of them was furnished on the 17th of the same month.

The number of persons composing the Engineer corps now consists of 7 Engineers, including the Chief, 8 Rodmen and 4 Chainmen and Laborers, making a total of 19 persons.

During the session of the Legislature of 1836, a very strong remonstrance was presented to that Honorable body, by some of the inhabitants of Westchester, against the provisions of the act, authorizing the necessary land to be taken by Commissioners, and complaints were also made to the Water Commissioners, by others, that the act of the 2d of May, 1834, did not sufficiently secure their rights. The first complainants proposed

1st. That the legal possession and use of the land should remain with the original owners, after being paid for by the Corporation.

2d. That if the land was not used for the aqueduct, after being paid for, it should revert back to those from whom it was obtained.

3d. That provision should be made to prevent trespasses on the property of the inhabitants.

4th. That the persons through whose land the aqueduct passed, should have the right to use the water, by allowing reasonable compensation for it.

5th. That the Judges of the County Courts should act as appraisers instead of Commissioners appointed by the Vice Chancellor.

The second complainants contended, that the Corporation ought to be prohibited from using the land required under the act, for any other purpose than that of supplying the city

with water, and should it not be used for said purpose, that it ought to revert to the person from whom it was taken, he paying back the sum received for it. That necessary fences should be erected and sustained by the Corporation, and convenient passes made under and across the aqueduct where it intersects the land of an individual owner.

The remonstrance to the Legislature by the first complainants, were effectually opposed by the Commissioners, and no order was taken on it by that Honorable body; but the complaints of the second appeared to the Commissioners reasonable, and an act was accordingly passed on the 26th of May, 1836, embracing the aforesaid provisions, to which the Commissioners could see no objections.

The Commissioners were in hopes that the passage of the aforesaid act, would convince the people of Westchester that they were anxious to secure to them every right and privilege that could be reasonably required. It appears, however, there are still dissatisfied persons among them, as by the proceedings of a meeting lately held at Tarrytown, it is said, a remonstrance in the form of resolutions were passed, which among other inadmissible demands, declares in substance that the taking of their lands will be resisted and carried up to the Supreme Court of the United States, unless the Corporation will agree to indemnify the citizens of Westchester from all damage they may sustain by taking their lands, together with all such other damage as may accrue to them now and hereafter; intended no doubt to include any loss they may sustain by theft or other crime committed by persons employed on the works. If this is not their meaning, why is it that they oppose the act of 1834, which provides compensation for all damage sustained in taking the land or water or affected thereby? The 13th section declares, that "In case of disagreement between the Commissioners and the owners of any property which may be required for the said purpose, or *affected by any operation connected there-*

with, as to the amount of compensation to be paid such owner the Vice Chancellor of the first Circuit may, upon the application of either party, nominate and appoint three *indifferent* persons to examine such property and to estimate the value thereof, *or damage sustained thereby.*"

How in justice more can be required than what the law provides, the Commissioners are unable to perceive. If the Corporation agreed to the demands made in the resolutions said to be passed at the meeting alluded to, it would in effect, as the Commissioners view it, amount to the proclaiming of a premium for the commission of crime; for how many men would be found, under such circumstances, scrupulous about taking from another, what they wanted, if they knew they were not to be prosecuted for it; or how many of the people of Westchester are there who would take the trouble of prosecuting for any losses, when in order to be indemnified, they would only have to present their bills to the City Comptroller for the payment of such losses?

The citizens of New-York, it is admitted, will be greatly benefitted, but at a very heavy expense. They are not the only portion of the community, however, who will reap advantage from the project. The city of New York is the principal mart of these United States, and those who send the produce of their farms to this market for sale, or who come there for the purpose of purchasing domestic or foreign produce, will enjoy, as well as our own citizens, the benefit of a plentiful supply of an element of the first necessity, from the use of which they can feel assured that no injury will ensue to the constitution or health of the partaker.

The county of Westchester is more particularly interested in this matter than any other portion of the state, except the city, and that in several ways.

First, by the increase of the population and prosperity of New-York, she is insured a good and unfailing market for all the surplus produce of the county.

Second, the land required for the works is chiefly of second rate quality, the price paid for it will be liberal, and will produce a greater income to the owner, than what would be realized from its cultivation, and

Third, the large amount of money that will be expended in the county, will naturally tend to increase the trade of the place, and thereby not only benefit the farmer, but the merchant and mechanic also.

The unfortunate prejudices engendered by the proceedings alluded to, have prevented the Commissioners from bringing any further negociation for the land required to a favorable issue, and they have accordingly applied to the Vice Chancellor for the appointment of Commissioners to take by appraisement some pieces of land belonging to John Griffin, James Palmer, Zophar Palmer and Joshua Purdy, laying in the vicinity of the site for the Croton dam, which application has been acceded to, and the business is believed to be in a progressive state.

It will be seen from the above that the principal obstacle now in the way of proceeding with the work, is the difficulty to be overcome in obtaining the necessary land. The Commissioners, however, are still in hopes that after the proper explanations shall be made to the inhabitants of Westchester, that most if not all these difficulties will be removed.

At a meeting of the Commissioners on the 23d of July, 1836, the Chief Engineer was required to furnish them with plans and specifications of the Croton aqueduct, the several tunnels throughout the line of aqueduct, the several embankments on said line, the several culverts on the said line, the Croton dam, the piers and bridge for crossing the Harlem river, &c. with proper descriptions of the material to be used, the manner in which they shall be worked together, and all other necessary information preparatory to the making of the contracts; which he has promised to furnish as soon as

practicable, and the Commissioners are in hopes if they succeed in obtaining the land, to estimate the value of which Commissioners have been appointed, and shall receive from the Engineers the necessary plans and specifications, that they will still be enabled to place some part of the work under contract before the close of the present year.

All which is respectfully submitted.

STEPHEN ALLEN, BENJAMIN M. BROWN, WILLIAM W. FOX, CHARLES DUSENBERRY, SAUL ALLEY,	}	<i>Water Commissioners.</i>
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Office of the Water Commissioners, }
August 1st, 1836. }

1875

Received of the Treasurer of the
Board of Directors of the
City of New York
the sum of \$100.00
for the purchase of
the City of New York
the sum of \$100.00

for the purchase of

the sum of \$100.00

for the purchase of

the sum of \$100.00

for the purchase of

the sum of \$100.00

for the purchase of

the sum of \$100.00

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the sum of \$100.00

for the purchase of

the sum of \$100.00

for the purchase of

the sum of \$100.00

for the purchase of

the sum of \$100.00

DOCUMENT NO. 13.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

AUGUST 1st, 1836.

The Committee on Lands and Places to whom was referred the annexed report and various papers from the Board of Assistants on the subject of purchasing ground, to be appropriated for a Burial Cemetery, presented the following report thereon, which was laid on the table, directed to be printed together with the report from the Board of Assistants for the use of the members.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

The Committee on Lands and Places to whom was referred the report and resolution hereto annexed, adopted by the Board of Assistants on the Tenth day of May, in relation to the purchase of ground for a Public Cemetery be-

tween One Hundred and Fifty-first street and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, and the Eighth and Twelfth Avenues

RESPECTFULLY REPORT :

That they have duly considered this matter, and are of opinion that the purchase should be made, although the amount of the original proposition of Mr. Conner had varied from \$1400, to \$1800 per acre, they offer an amendment to the original resolutions the following—

To the First resolution add "first day of August next."

To the Second resolution add "and Commissioners of the Alms House.

To the Third resolution, after the words James Conner add "and Richard F. Carman," and in the last line insert the words "eighteen hundred dollars per acre," instead of fourteen hundred dollars per acre.

Fourth and Fifth resolutions concurred in.

The following additional resolution is offered.

Resolved, That the land between 151st and 155th-street, and between the 12th avenue and high water mark, be also taken for the purposes aforesaid, and that the same be put in the application for closing the streets in the Fourth resolution named.

SAMUEL JUDD,
D. RANDELL,
JOHN V. GREENFIELD.

To the Honorable the Common Council :

The undersigned have on this Island eighty-six acres of ground, the whole of which has been examined for the purpose of a Rural Cemetery ; any part, or the whole we will

dispose of to your honorable body, at eighteen hundred dollars per acre. In order to save time and obtain an answer from your honorable body with as little delay as possible, we would observe that we have stated above our lowest price, and that it is very important to us that it should be definitely disposed of previous to the two Boards taking their usual vacation, as several opportunities are offered of disposing of a third at eighteen hundred dollars, and of quarter and half blocks at from two thousand to twenty-five hundred per acre.

JAMES CONNER,
RICHARD F. CARMAN.

New-York, July 22d, 1836.

Resolved, That the communication by his Honor the Mayor, of the letter of Jacob Lorrillard, Esq., proposing the appropriation of a portion of Randall's Island (should it be purchased by the Corporation) as a Cemetery, be referred to a Special Committee, and that such Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Burial Cemetery on Randall's Island—in case the same be purchased by the Corporation, and also in case they shall deem such establishment expedient to inquire into and report a plan, for the disposition of parts thereof to Religious and other Corporations and to individuals for burial places, and the organization of a government or direction of the establishment. Offered by Assistant Alderman Johnson, February 23d, 1835.

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Wharves, Lands and Places, to inquire and report on the expediency and propriety of setting apart, grading and suitably prepar-

ing a portion of land to be used as a Burial-place, or Cemetery. Offered by Mr. Clark, May 25th, 1835.

The Committee on Public Lands and Places of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, to whom were referred a Communication from Jacob Lorrillard, Esq., a resolution of Assistant Aldermen Johnson, and a resolution of Assistant Alderman Clark, and a memorial of sundry citizens of New York, all severally hereto annexed,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT:

That your Committee have given to the subject submitted for their consideration all that attention which its acknowledged importance properly demands. That some site should be immediately selected by the authorities of this city, and set apart for a Rural Cemetery or Burial Place, needs no argument to enforce. The history of the past and of the present admonishes us that no spot within the present Fire Limits of this city, however enclosed and consecrated, can be made secure against intrusion—can be guarded from the inroads which the wants and necessities of trade and commerce are making and will continue to make upon every inch and foot of land. We all know what is transpiring around us—that the history of the past teaches us that the graves of our fellow-citizens have been again and again disturbed, and their dust scattered upon the four winds of heaven.

In 1792, when Chambers-street was opened, it passed through the Burial Ground of the Africans—In 1800 Bancker, now Madison-street cut through the Burial Places of the Jews—In 1815 the Second Avenue run through the Burial

Grounds of the Methodist Congregation—In 1817 First street passed through the Cemeteries of St. Stephen's Church and of the Methodist's—In 1826 First-street travelled over a portion of Potter's Field and passed directly through the Cemetery of the Cedar-street Presbyterian Church—In 1827, in widening Nassau and Liberty-streets, the Church vaults of the Middle Dutch Church were cut through and their silent inhabitants removed—In 1830 Elizabeth-street cut off portions of the Cemeteries of the Jews and of the Presbyterian Church at the corner of Grand and Mercer-street. In view of these frequent violations of the sanctity of the grave, the Common Council, in 1823, set apart a portion of the common lands of this city, lying between the 5th and 6th Avenues, and between 40th and 45th-streets, for a Public Burial Ground. This plot contains about twenty-six acres—and as appears from the reports of the Committee on Public Lands and Places for the year 1823, who selected the site, the design was to sell or otherwise dispose of portions of the twenty-six acres to the different Churches, and so to ornament the grounds as to make this Public Cemetery a place of resort to strangers as well as to our own citizens—and the Committee then thought that the distance of *three miles* from the City Hall effectually protected the spot thus to be appropriated from any intrusion—but time has disclosed to us that the growth of this city outruns all, even the most sanguine calculations. The city is in fact even *now* upon the boundary line of the then proposed Public Cemetery. It is to be remarked, however, that the ground thus selected has been ever since and is now wholly unoccupied as a Burial Place—the soil was found to be entirely unadapted for the purposes for which it had been appropriated—we however take pleasure in referring the present members of the Common Council to the elaborate and able reports of the Committee on Lands and Places for the year 1823, and which are hereto annexed, as

Documents disclosing much valuable information upon the subject now under consideration—although that Committee may have misjudged as to the site by them selected and recommended.

And your Committee would further state, that in 1825 by an ordinance of the Common Council the grounds then occupied as a Potters Field were ordered to be filled up and regulated, which was done and the name of the place thus filled up is now known as the "Washington Parade Ground." At the time this ordinance was passed the Common Council appropriated a portion of the common lands lying between the 3d and 4th avenues and 48th and 50th streets, for a "Potters Field" or "Public burying ground."

But your Committee have ascertained that although burials have been made and are now being made in this new Potters Field—yet the soil is not adapted for the purpose—and the present grade of this part of the Island is below the surface. Besides already has the Fourth Avenue and the Rail Road passed through a part of the enclosure and the tenants of this new Potters Field find no repose even here; and however much it is to be regretted, your Committee are decidedly of the opinion that the Common Council are under the highest obligations to prevent further interments in the present Potters Field and to provide immediately some site to which the remains of those who now lie there should be removed, and where they may rest in peace and safety.

From this brief history of the present state and condition of our Public Burial places—and of the frequency with which all our burial places have been and will continue to be disturbed—it is apparent to every one that the day has arrived when the efficient and prompt attention of the public authorities is loudly demanded in this matter. A regard for the reputation of our City abroad, as well as at home—a regard to the feelings of the living, as well as to our own

feelings, and to the common principles of humanity—all urge us to provide a home for the dead.

It is well known that when Randall's Island was purchased in the year 1834, it was the wish of many that it should be at once appropriated for a Rural Cemetery—that it should be placed under the charge of the Horticultural Society and adorned and ornamented by art. But since the resolutions and memorials hereto annexed were under consideration, the Board of Assistant Aldermen by a very decided vote have resolved to appropriate this Island as the future location of the Almshouse Establishment.

Thus your Committee have been compelled to exclude this beautiful Island from their consideration and to look elsewhere for a site for a Rural Cemetery. And after devoting to this subject that time and attention within their power your Committee beg leave to state that in their judgment, a Rural Cemetery for this City should be placed either on one of the Islands in the East river or upon Manhattan Island itself—and as no Island belonging to the Corporation can be so appropriated, your Committee have been limited to the Island on which the city itself stands—and if the Cemetery is to be located on this Island, it must be obvious that a great distance from the City Hall is an argument in its favor—as the main object to be attained is to secure *first*, a site in all respects as to elevation, soil &c. adapted and fitted for the uses to which it is to be appropriated—and *secondly*, to be so situated as perpetually to consecrate and set apart the grounds thus selected for the sacred purpose of securing undisturbed repose to the dead. And with this view of the objects to be attained, your Committee have in their opinion found a site in all material respects adapted for a Rural Cemetery or burial place. The plot of ground which your Committee have specially examined belongs to James Conner, Esq. It was purchased by Mr. Conner about one year since for the purpose of laying it out for a public Ceme-

tery,—and your Committee would refer to a map prepared by that gentleman and which accompanies this report, exhibiting the plan proposed by him for arranging the tombs, walks &c. Immediately upon the introduction into the Board of Assistant Aldermen of the resolution and memorial hereto annexed—Mr. Conner not desiring to interfere with the Corporation, opened a negotiation with your Committee on the subject of a purchase by the Corporation of the grounds in question, and he now offers to sell to the Corporation the lands by him owned upon reasonable terms. This plot of ground which your Committee propose to purchase, is situated between the 8th and 12th Avenues, and 151st and 155th streets. Mr. Conner is the owner and can now convey to the Corporation twelve entire blocks, containing about sixty five and a half acres.

There should also be purchased four additional blocks of land contiguous thereto and which can be obtained as soon as the minor to whom it belongs arrives at the age of twenty one years—the guardian of the minor heir is disposed and willing to sell at once, but has not the authority to give a title. But if the owners of the fee should refuse to sell, the land in question could be obtained by an application to the Legislature. The sixteen blocks would contain about ninety acres, and would be bounded by the Hudson and Harlem river, and by 151st and 155th streets, and could thus be approached on two sides by water, and by the 10th Avenue, which passes through the centre, leaving eight blocks on either side—and by inspecting the accompanying map it will be perceived also, that, such is the formation of the Island at this place, that, by closing the 8th, 9th, 11th and 12th Avenues and the 152nd, 153d and 154th streets, together with the Kings Bridge road no serious detriment to the public would be the result, but the *area of ninety acres* would thus be enclosed and could be set apart and perpetually appropriated to the uses and purposes of a public Cemetery.—

Your Committee would now remark that by the letter of Richard Tone, who examined the grounds in question at the request of your Committee, and hereto annexed, it is shown that the ground is well adapted for the objects designed. It presents upon examination a dry gravelly soil—the surface is uneven, and upon the banks of the Hudson is a very high elevation of land, rising some fifty or sixty feet above high water mark, and from its summit commanding a most extensive and beautiful view of the Hudson and of the surrounding country. This hill is covered with a rich growth of trees and shrubbery and could easily be much improved and ornamented by art. Indeed your Committee would remark that in their opinion no spot on this Island is better adapted in all respects for the site of a public Cemetery, and none could be rendered more attractive by being tastefully laid out and ornamented with tombs and shaded walks.

The distance from the City Hall, on the line of the Tenth Avenue is *less than nine miles*. But your Committee have before remarked that this is not an objection to the site. It is proposed that there should be at some convenient distance from the City Hall a spacious Receiving Vault in which the remains of the deceased could be temporarily deposited; at this place all funeral processions should terminate—and your Committee would also remark that the day is not distant when the funeral service will be only solemnised at the Church, and the funeral procession will and in the opinion of your Committee ought to terminate at the Church.

In conclusion, your Committee would urge upon the Common Council the importance of the subject under consideration. Already Boston has her Mount Auburn, which has become a place of resort to travellers from all sections of the United States and of Europe. Shall New York, destined to be as populous as any of the cities of Europe; permit year after year such unholy violations of the tomb? Shall it be always said that *here* no one shall find a place of repose.—

Let it be remembered that it should be easier to rifle the *mansions* of the living than the *narrow house* of the dead. *That man* looses the respect of the living who does not venerate the dead. This veneration for the dead may be often excessive—we would not defend it—still it is universal, it pervades the bosom of the poor and ignorant, as well as of the rich and enlightened. It has been universal in all ages of the world—and is it not un instructive to observe the *effect* of this all pervading reverence of the dead in the past ages of the world. “The tombs of Hadrion and Metella have outlasted the palaces of the Cæsars—the tombs of the Egyptian King’s survive while the towering pyramids are but shapeless ruins—and this interest in the dead renders sacred and consecrates the spot where they repose. Thus it was in olden times—we learn from the most ancient and authentic history that Abraham when Sarah died purchased for 400 pieces of silver a retired spot or field in which to bury her—and the history tells us that this ancient patriarch included in the purchase “*all the trees that were within its limits and within its borders.*” Thus *he* seems to have had no slight regard to the beauty and attractions of the place. When Jacob died he charged his children to bury him with his fathers and not commit him to a grave in the distance and solitude of a foreign land. Joseph also exacted a similar promise that he should be permitted to sleep with his fathers. Such is now the all pervading and controlling feeling of those who constitute the present generations of men in all countries and in all conditions of life—and it becomes the public and constituted authorities of our city, to manifest some suitable regard for those whose interests and feelings they are even under obligation to secure and protect.

In view then of the facts and deductions imperfectly and briefly set forth in this report, your Committee would recommend for the adoption of the Common Council the following resolutions:

Resolved, (if the Board of Aldermen concur,) That no interments be made in the present Potters Field after the first day of August next.

Resolved, That fifty acres of the land known as the Long Island Farms be set apart and enclosed and appropriated to and for a Potters Field or Public Burial Place, under the direction of the Committee on Charity and Alms House, and Commissioners of the Alms House.

Resolved, That the lands now owned by James Conner and situated between the 8th and 12th avenues and 151st and 155th streets (and particularly described in the letter of the said James Conner hereto annexed) be purchased at a price not exceeding fourteen hundred dollars per acre.

Resolved, That application be made to the Legislature at its next session for permission to close the 8th, 9th, 11th and 12th avenues between 151st and 155th streets, and also to close 152d, 153d, and 154th streets, and to take by appraisement the land lying between the land of James Conner and 151st street, and 8th and 10th Avenues for a Public Cemetery.

Resolved, That the land thus to be purchased of the said James Conner and others be set apart and perpetually appropriated for a Rural Cemetery or Burial Place.

D. P. INGRAHAM, } *Committee on*
JOHN CLEAVELAND, } *Lands & Places.*

PAPERS REFERRED TO IN THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

NEW-YORK, FEBRUARY 17, 1835.

Honorable Sir:—

Should the Corporation of this city purchase Randalls Island, and among other uses appropriate it for a Cemetery,

it appears to me the expense to the city would be reduced, the customs and habits of society would be best consulted and the whole Island made attractive as a place of resort at least during the summer months, by adopting something like the following plan,—

1. Surveying and setting apart in various parts of the Island lots of land best adapted for cemeteries containing from a quarter to five acres each, to be sold at about first cost to such Religious Societies as may be willing to purchase for their exclusive use.

2. That application be made to the Legislature authorizing any society to purchase and hold such lands as cemeteries, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. That a number of lots be set apart and held by the Corporation of the city for general public burial places.

4. No dwelling or other building be erected on any lot appropriated for a cemetery except to accommodate the family of a Keeper and such building to be of dimensions and constructed agreeable to such plan as may be approved of by a majority of Directors.

5. Thirty to fifty acres in intermediate places and of land adapted for the purpose, be used by the New-York Horticultural Society for horticultural purposes and as an experimental and botanical garden.

6. A Board of Directors to consist of the Mayor, Presidents of the Boards of Aldermen and Assistants, Recorder, the Aldermen and Assistant of the Ward embracing the Island, the First Judge of the County Court, the President, Vice President and Treasurer, of the New-York Horticultural Society, and every Society, purchasers and owners of lots for cemeteries, to be represented by electing one representative for every lot of one acre and less, and for every two acres over the first, one representative—the majority of whom shall make such regulations for the receiving and

interring the dead, the enclosing of cemeteries, the erection of buildings thereon, and such other matters and things as may from time to time be necessary for the preservation of good order and decency, provided such rules and regulations be not contrary to the laws of the State and ordinances of the Corporation.

These are the outlines of a plan for the establishment of so desirable an object as a Rural Cemetery, which I hope will be adopted. Many other and improved suggestions will no doubt be made in the further developement of the plan.

Although there may be objections to the proposed location there are advantages for its being on an Island. If there were more diversity of elevation it would be preferable. But when we consider the almost insuperable difficulty of obtaining from 100 to 200 acres of land connected with the county and the liability of interruption by opening avenues and streets, perhaps this city cannot find a location accessible by water and land by aid of a bridge better adapted for the purpose.

Respectfully yours,

JACOB LORRILLARD.

HONORABLE C. W. LAWRENCE,

Mayor of the City of New-York.

MEMORIAL

OF SUNDRY CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK, PRAYING THE COMMON COUNCIL THAT RANDALL'S ISLAND OR SOME OTHER ISLAND OR PLACE BE SET APART FOR A RURAL CEMETERY OR BURIAL PLACE.

Presented and referred to Committee on Public Lands and Places, 21st September, 1835.

To the Honorable the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York :

Your memorialists, citizens of the City and State of New York, would respectfully represent to your honorable body ; That—the rapid increase of the population of this city, and the frequency with which all our cemeteries are desecrated or disturbed, as well as other reasons, in the judgment of your memorialists, renders it the imperious and sacred duty of the Common Council immediately to secure a suitable site, and the same perpetually to set apart and consecrate as a public cemetery or burial place for the undisturbed repose of the ashes of our fellow citizens.

And your memorialists would respectfully suggest to your honorable body, that as it would be impossible to select a site sufficiently extensive for the purpose contemplated by your memorialists upon Manhattan Island—or if such a site could be secured, as it would be still more difficult perpetually to guarantee the sacred enclosure from intrusion and violation unless the tide of population and the rage for change can be stayed in their course—with these views your memorialists would suggest—that in their judgment no spot seems to be more appropriately fitted for the object proposed than some one of the Islands lying in the East River. And your memorialists would respectfully recommend that Randall's Island be appropriated for this Holy Object. This

Island is now the property of the Corporation and comprises about one hundred and eighty acres and could be easily connected with the city by a bridge and is capable of high cultivation and of being tastefully ornamented and laid out with its tombs and evergreens and shaded walks—and the distance of said Island from the City Hall in the opinion of your memorialists is no well-grounded objection to the location, as a spacious receiving vault might be constructed at some convenient place upon Manhattan Island where funeral processions might terminate and the remains of the deceased be deposited until such time as the friends of the deceased should direct their removal to the Cemetery.

And your memorialists would further represent that if your honorable body should determine to appropriate Randall's Island or any other Island for the purpose referred to, that if something like the following plan, which in substance contains the suggestions of our respected fellow-citizen, Jacob Lorillard, Esq. should be adopted, the Island would be a place of resort for our citizens during the summer months, and become subservient to some of the highest purposes of religion and human duty.

1. Surveying and setting apart in various parts of the Island lots of land best adopted for cemeteries containing from a quarter to five acres each, to be sold at about first cost to such religious societies as may be willing to purchase for their exclusive use.

2. That application be made to the Legislature authorizing any society to purchase and hold such lands as cemeteries, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. That a number of lots be set apart and held by the Corporation of the city for general public burial places.

4. No dwelling or other building to be erected on any lot appropriated for a cemetery except to accommodate the family of a keeper and such building to be of dimensions

and constructed agreeable to such plan as may be approved of by a majority of Directors.

5. Thirty to fifty acres in intermediate places and of land adapted for the purpose be used by the New-York Horticultural Society for horticultural purposes and as an experimental and botanical garden.

6. A Board of Directors to consist of the Mayor, Presidents of the Boards of Aldermen and Assistants, Recorder, the Alderman and Assistant of the Ward embracing the Island, the First Judge of the County Court, the President, Vice President and Treasurer of the New-York Horticultural Society, and every Society, purchasers and owners of lots for cemeteries, to be represented by electing one representative for every lot of one acre and less, and for every two acres over the first, one representative—the majority of whom shall make such regulations for the receiving and interring the dead, the enclosing of cemeteries, the erection of buildings thereon, and such other matters and things as may from time to time, be necessary for the preservation of good order and decency, provided such rules and regulations be not contrary to the laws of the State and the ordinances of the Corporation.

And your memorialists will simply add, in conclusion, in the language of the accomplished Story, that a rural cemetery seems to combine all the advantages which can be proposed to gratify human feelings or tranquilize human fears—to secure the best religious influence and to cherish all those associations which cast a cheerful light over the darkness of the grave.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

Fyler Dibblee,
Samuel R. Childs,
David Graham, Jr.

L. L. Hale;
J. P. Tappan,
David Buck,

S. B. Woodruff,
H. W. Childs,
Henry A. Little,
Wm. A. Bucher,
Robert P. Campbell,
Chas. W. Huntington,
Wm. B. Townsend,
E. W. Dunham,
Charles Colgate,
T. H. Merry,
J. M. Cholwell,
P. S. Parker.

S. E. Morse,
William Stone,
William W. Campbell,
Jesse C. Smith,
John H. Ferris,
John R. Cornell,
William R. Wheaton,
William N. Noble,
O. E. Huntington,
M. Wakeman,
William V. Brady,

REPORT

OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND PLACES,
PRESENTED AND ADOPTED JUNE 9th, 1823.

The Committee on Lands and Places to whom was referred the subject of a site for a city burial ground, presented the following Report, which was adopted and directed to be published in the papers employed by the Board.

The Committee on Lands and Places to whom was referred the selection of a suitable place for a Public Burying Ground,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT:

That they have attended to the duties of their appointment, and after full consultation have selected the piece of ground belonging to the Corporation, lying between the Fifth and Sixth Avenues, and between 40th and 45th streets, a

plan whercof accompanies this Report, as a place well calculated for a public burying ground. The Committee do not think it necessary to add their testimony to the many others that are accumulating, in favor of a measure so vitally important to the safety and health of the citizens at large, as the burial of the Dead at a suitable distance from the habitations of the Living. They will only remark that this city is destined at no great distance of time, to rival some of the capitals of the old world, and whatever can be done to provoke its commercial and local advantages ought to engage the attention and exertions of every inhabitant, as the dictate no less of interest than of patriotism, and whatever measure shall tend to the security and comfort of human life, and render our situation a place of safe and agreeable resort for strangers and of habitation for our resident citizens, must in the nature of things advance the solid and permanent interest of all. The ground your Committee have selected contains upwards of twenty-six acres, and is at the distance of three miles and a quarter from the City Hall. Its situation is high and pleasant and well calculated as to soil for the purpose in view. If the Corporation should approve of the selection made by the Committee, it is recommended that the whole be declared by a resolution of the Board to be reserved for a burying ground, and that so much of it as shall be deemed necessary be immediately enclosed by a permanent wall properly secured at the top to prevent all intrusions, with two gates, one on the Fifth Avenue, the other on the cross road leading from the Bloomingdale to the middle road. Much if not the whole of this work might be done by the convicts. The whole to be surrounded and intersected with rows of trees of a proper description.—The different religious congregations of the city might be here accommodated with ground for the interment of their deceased members and stated hearers; individuals who may choose to select the particular spots for their families might also be accommodated and a sufficiency of ground be

still remaining for the numerous poor whose necessities in the solemn business of interment equally with the affluent, and those in middling circumstances will thus be provided for, and the ground called Potters Field can still be used until the wisdom of the Board shall otherwise determine, it being understood from some gentlemen of the Board that the neighborhood of Potters Field is begining to be too numerously inhabited for the continuance of that ground as a place of interment. It is understood by your Committee, that several individuals have already expressed a wish to purchase ground within the plot selected by your Committee for the purpose of interment.

The examples of the cities of Albany and New Haven, are striking instances of the wisdom and propriety of the measure at present in view by the Common Council. The details necessarily connected with the subject of the present report must be decided upon hereafter, and will of course depend upon the decision to be now made by the Common Council upon the question on the adoption of the present report. Your Committee would recommend one in particular, namely, that a man of good character be appointed as keeper of the ground to reside in its immediate vicinity with whom the keys shall be lodged, and without application to whom the gates are not to be opened, so that all fears and apprehensions on the part of the surviving friends, may be removed as to any disturbance that may be attempted to the remains of those over whose memory and ashes the human heart must linger with affectionate remembrance. And the Committee cannot but add in justice to the very distinguished profession, and especially its younger members, towards whom some prejudices have attempted to be excited, that they must and unquestionably do profess too high a regard for the estimation of their fellow citizens, even to attempt the sacriligious profanations of a City Burying Ground, more particularly as it is understood that a sufficient number of anatomical subjects are obtainable from other sources for the

advancement of science. The Committee conclude by offering the following resolution :

Resolved, That the ground specified in the accompanying map, and lying between the Fifth and Sixth Avenues, and 40th and 45th streets, be, and the same is hereby appropriated for a Public Burying Ground.

SAMUEL ST. JOHN,	J. DYCKMAN,
ROBERT MCQUEEN,	E. W. DYCKMAN.
JACOB B. TAYLOR,	

SECOND REPORT

OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND PLACES,
PRESENTED AND ADOPTED JUNE 23d, 1823.

The Committee on Lands and Places, to whom was referred to inquire into the necessary arrangements for preparing the City Burial Ground, reported as follows :

The Committee on Lands and Places, to whom it was referred to inquire into the necessary arrangements for preparing the City Burial Ground,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT:

That they have taken a further view and made additional examinations, of the ground selected for the above mentioned purpose since the last meeting of the Common Council. In this view and examination, your Committee were accompanied by other gentlemen of the Common Council and several officers of the Board, and the result is in every respect satisfactory as it regards the situation and quality of the ground. The highest part is upwards of 80 feet, and

the lowest upwards of 60 feet above the tide water, and the prospect it affords is perhaps equal to any on the Island.—The ground is free from stone and any undue dampness, as appeared from seven or eight different experiments made to the usual depth of digging for interments. The Committee from further information received since the last Report, are fully convinced that as soon as this ground shall be prepared for the purpose in view, there are many individuals who would make immediate arrangements for procuring select portions of it for the object contemplated—most, if not all the religious congregations, your Committee believe, are already supplied with ground in the suburbs—and your Committee recommend that a sufficient reservation be made for them—for individuals disposed to purchase, and for the poor who cannot afford to pay any thing for interment.—The Committee recommend the following resolutions :

Resolved, That such portion of the City Burial Ground as the Committee shall on further examination deem it advisable to have secured, be fenced in with such sufficient work as shall be found necessary, and that the same be done under the direction of a Committee of this Board.

Resolved, That the said ground, or such part of it as this Committee shall deem proper, be set out with trees under their direction.

Resolved, That the said Committee report to this Board what arrangements will, in their opinion, be proper and necessary for disposing of the said ground, and also what arrangements will be necessary for the accommodation of a Superintendent of said Ground.

SAMUEL ST. JOHN,
HENRY MEAD,
E. W. KING,
JACOB B. TAYLOR,
JACOBUS DYCKMAN.

Which was approved—the resolution adopted—and the said Committee were requested to carry the same into effect.

COMMUNICATION FROM JAMES CONNER, ESQ.

New-York, Dec. 3, 1835.

To the Honorable the Common Council :

The undersigned having observed by the proceedings of your honorable body, that a memorial from sundry citizens of New-York, has been presented for the purpose of inducing the Common Council to purchase Randall's Island for a burial place, most respectfully informs your honorable body, that he has had the subject under consideration for several years, and that in June last he made a purchase of eighty-three acres on York Island, with a view of converting the same into a burial place similar to Pere La Chaise, Paris, and Mount Auburn, Boston, and that he recently had a plan prepared, embracing part of the ground, (which he herewith submits, together with a map of the whole ground owned by him,) with a view of presenting the same to the public for their approval and patronage ; he therefore trusts your honorable body will not lend the aid of the Common Council in their Corporate capacity to a project that comes in direct collision with individual enterprise, or, if your honorable body deem it one of those projects which should be under the immediate superintendance of your honorable body, you would have the above plot of ground examined with a view of purchasing the same from him at a fair price.

JAMES CONNER.

At the request of Assistant Alderman D. P. Ingraham, the undersigned has opened and examined the ground now belonging to James Conner, as to the practicability of converting the same to a Public Cemetery, and begs to state that in the performance of the duty he has opened the ground in *twenty-nine* different places, to the depth of about ten feet and that all of the openings, except two, present a good dry gravelly soil, the *two* have somewhat of a wet appearance, and they are situated in the lowest part of the land; at one of the openings a rock was discovered at the depth of six feet, but taking the ground, for its quantity altogether, I give it as my opinion, that not another piece can be found on this Island, so well adapted for the purpose of a Public Cemetery.

RICHARD TONE.

New-York, February, 1836.

New-York, Feb. 29, 1836.

D. P. INGRAHAM, ESQ.

Dear Sir :—On Friday last I received, and sent you Richard Tone's report of the examination of the ground made by him, which I trust is highly satisfactory.

I now offer to the Corporation, through you, all the ground commencing at the centre line of 151st-street, running north through the centre of the 12th avenue to the centre of 155th-street, thence through the centre of 155th-street, east, to the centre of the 8th avenue, thence south through the centre of said 8th avenue to the centre line of 153rd-street, thence west to the centre line of the Kingsbridge Road, thence south to the centre line of 151st-street, thence west through the centre of the said 151st-street, to the place of beginning, being about 65½ acres at \$1,500 per acre.

Respectfully and truly Yours,

JAMES CONNER.

Handwritten text, likely a letter or document, written in cursive script. The text is extremely faded and illegible due to the quality of the scan. It appears to be a single page of writing on aged paper.

DOCUMENT NO. 14.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

AUGUST 1st, 1836.

Report of the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, relative to extending the 3d Avenue to the permanent line of Harlem River, and building a bulkhead along the same, was read, laid on the table, and directed to be printed for the use of the members.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

The Committee on Wharves, Piers, and Slips, to whom was referred the annexed resolution relative to extending the 3d Avenue to the permanent line of the Harlem River, and erecting a bulkhead thereon

RESPECTFULLY REPORT;

That the 3d Avenue is now being filled into the River, without any provision being made for a bulkhead; that va-

rious improvements are now in active progress in that part of the city, both in building, and in regulating streets; and that corresponding improvements have not been made on the River.

Your Committee believe a bulkhead to be absolutely necessary to preserve the channel of the River, as well as for the accommodation of that portion of the city; and that the time has now arrived when improvements on the River should be made by the owners of property there, as well as in other parts of the city.

They therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolutions.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner cause a bulkhead to be built at the end of the 3d Avenue, at or near the permanent line on the Harlem River, and that the same be charged to the general appropriation for wharves for the current year.

Resolved, That the owners of land, from the 3d Avenue to 134th street, cause the bulkhead to be built at their own expense at such place within the permanent line as shall be directed by the Street Commissioner in the manner provided by Law.

AARON CLARK,	} Committee	
D. P. INGRAHAM,		on
J. WESTERVELT.		Wharves.





DOCUMENT NO. 15.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

AUGUST 1st, 1836.

Report from the Health Commissioners to whom was referred the practicability of paving the streets with wood, was laid on the table, and directed to be printed for the use of the members.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

To the Honorable, the Board of Aldermen :

GENTLEMEN—The undersigned to whom reference was made on the subject of the healthfulness of wood as a substitute for paving the streets of the City;

RESPECTFULLY REPORT ;

That to their knowledge the question of health as connect-

ed with such a substitute has never been made ; that so far as they are informed and believe, the substitution of wood for stone, has the advantage in point of salubrity, inasmuch as it can with more convenience and facility, be kept free from all the filth and rubbish which now annoys, from the impossibility of its being completely removed.

If it can be presumed in any case to be unhealthy, the opinion has been formed on the ground that it was liable to decay, and decayed vegetable matter may be cause of disease.

On this point the undersigned are agreed that whatever cause of disease may thus be created, it cannot amount to the tythe part of that which necessarily arises from pavements as now made in this City ; and if properly constructed it is presumed it will scarcely be more liable to decay than the stone for which it is contemplated to be substituted.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES R. MANLEY,
WILLIAM ROCKWELL, } *Health Com-*
SMITH CUTTER, } *missioners.*

New-York, August 1st, 1836.

THE HISTORY OF

THE CITY OF ALBANY

By J. B. HARRIS, Esq., of Albany.

ALBANY: PUBLISHED BY J. B. HARRIS, 1850.

ALBANY: PUBLISHED BY J. B. HARRIS, 1850.



DOCUMENT NO. 16.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

AUGUST 1, 1836.

The following communication was received from the Street Commissioner, relative to Union Place, together with the annexed resolution, which was read and adopted.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

The Street-Commissioner begs leave to call the attention of the Common Council to the subject of grading and of constructing a coping and railing around Union Place, and respectfully to inform them that resolutions have been passed and appropriations made by the Common Council, to the amount of \$25,000 for this purpose, that contracts have been made for grading and for the coping, and that proposals were subsequently received for the railing one at 4 cents 9½ mills, and two others at 6½ cents per pound.

The contract was awarded to Benjamin B. Howell who did not come forward to sign his contract, and when finally notified so to do, declined, alledging that iron had increased

in price and that he could not afford to do it at his offer.— The Committee then determined to give it to Cornell and Althouse at $6\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, but upon estimating the cost of the same added to that of the preceding contracts, it was found to exceed the amount of the appropriations, and the Committee did not feel authorized to make the contract and none has been made.

Proposals have again been received for constructing the railing as low as $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound, by responsible individuals which will make the whole probable expense as follows:

Grading,	\$13,000
Coping,	11,500
Foundation for Coping,	1,100
Railing,	10,400

Making a total of	36,000
Amount of appropriations,	25,000

Requiring the additional sum of	\$11,000
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The contract for constructing the coping will probably be completed in the course of the fall, when it will be important that the railing be in a state of forwardness to be put up.

The Street Commissioner, therefore, respectfully offers the following resolution to enable him to proceed in a contract for the railing.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner contract for an Iron Railing around Union Place, and that the sum of \$11,000 be appropriated therefor, in addition to appropriations heretofore made.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN EWEN, Street Commissioner.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, August 1, 1836.

Adopted by the Board of Assistants, August 1, 1836.

Approved by the Mayor, August 3, 1836.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME

BY
JOSEPH NEALE

IN TWO VOLUMES.
VOL. I.

BOSTON:
PUBLISHED BY
JOSEPH NEALE, 10 NASSAU ST.

1846.

NEW YORK:
PUBLISHED BY
JOSEPH NEALE, 10 NASSAU ST.

1846.



DOCUMENT NO. 17.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN

AUGUST 1st, 1836.

*The Street Committee presented the following Report,
relative to changing the grade of Gold, Spruce and
Ferry streets, which was read and adopted.*

J. MORTON, Clerk.

The Street Committee, to whom was referred the accompanying petition and remonstrance of persons interested in the regulation of Gold and Ferry streets.

RESPECTFULLY REPORT:

That Gold street has recently been widened on the northern side, which has caused the destruction of the buildings on that side of the street, and has subjected the petitioners, who are owners on said street, to heavy assessments; that said petitioners are desirous of further improving the street

by changing the regulation so as to elevate the same three feet at Ferry street; that such change in the regulation will effect a corresponding change in Spruce and Ferry streets, the latter terminating in a wedge at Jacob street; and that most of the owners on Ferry street are in consequence opposed to any alteration.

The present regulation of Gold street is but six feet ten inches above tide, from whence it ascends to Beekman street, where it is seventeen feet above tide, making the ascent between very great.

The proposed change in the regulation will improve the appearance of the street, reduce the objectionable ascent, and give room for dry cellars.

Your Committee, upon a full investigation of the subject are of opinion that the measure proposed is not only reasonable but necessary, that a proper regard for the health as well as the convenience of the neighborhood require it; and that the present is a fairer opportunity than can again be presented for effecting this desirable improvement.

The Committee therefore offer the following resolution.

Resolved, That the graduation of Gold street, from Frankfort to Beekman street; the graduation of Ferry street, from Gold to Jacob street; and the graduation of Spruce street, be changed, conformably to the lines drawn on the accompanying maps, dated March, 1836, and signed by Thomas R. Ludlum, City Surveyor.

SAMUEL PURDY, EDWARD TAYLOR, NEHEMIAH WATERBURY,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
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Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, August 1, 1836.

Adopted by the Board of Assistants, August 1, 1836.

Approved by the Mayor, August 3, 1836.

J. MORTON, Clerk.



DOCUMENT NO. 18.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

AUGUST 1st, 1836.

The Committee on Roads and Canals presented the following Report relative to constructing a Sewer, in 21st street, from the Bloomingdale Road to the Hudson River, which was read and adopted.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

The Committee on Roads and Canals, to whom was referred the annexed petition and resolution to construct a sewer in 21st street, from the Bloomingdale Road to the Hudson River,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT:

That the petitioners represent that portion of the ground through which said sewer is proposed, lying between the Bloomingdale Road and the Eighth avenue, that a notice of the proposition has been duly advertised, and that a remon-

strance herewith submitted has been presented to the Committee by persons who represent another portion of the street, between the 8th and 9th Avenues, whose objections are that the particular part of the street embracing their interest does not require it, the ground being perfectly dry ; they disclaim however remonstrating against any improvement which the Common Council for the public good may deem necessary, providing they are not to be assessed for what they consider unnecessary to them.

The petitioners represent, that the ground east of the 8th avenue is much incommoded by water ; that most of the owners have been compelled to fill up their cellars ; and that those cellars that have not been filled are covered with water to within two feet of the surface of the street ; that they are prevented from further improving their property in consequence ; that said sewer, if built, will afford the relief desired ; and that they do not wish any to be assessed for the same who will not be benefitted.

The ground lying between the Bloomingdale Road and the Eighth avenue is of a character to resist the waters settling through, and it flows into the cellars, in consequence of which and to remedy the evil sewers have been constructed in 12th and 14th streets, the desirable effects of which are already known and acknowledged, and various petitions are now before the Common Council for others in the intermediate streets.

Your Committee believe that both the health and convenience of the section described require the ground to be thoroughly drained ; that it can only be done by recourse to sewers in all the streets in that neighborhood, that it is therefore necessary to provide for a system of sewers in that vicinity by which the water may be discharged into the river.

As 21st street is the low street it is necessary that the main sewer should be placed therein to run to the river, and

this must be done even if it is unnecessary for the lots fronting on the streets below the 8th avenue.

The Committee however believe it will be a benefit even to that portion of the street, by allowing deeper cellars free from water.

They therefore recommend a sewer to be constructed in 21st street between the Bloomingdale Road and the Hudson River; that that portion of it east of the 6th avenue be made four feet diameter in the clear and be placed to the depth of 12 feet below the regulation; that it be enlarged to 6 feet at the sixth avenue, to receive the other sewers; and that it be graduated from the depth of 12 feet to the elevation of low water at the probable exterior line of the River under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The Committee offer the following resolutions.

Resolved, That a sewer with the requisite Culvert and receiving basins, be constructed in 21st street, between the Bloomingdale road and the Hudson River.

Resolved, That said sewer east of the 6th avenue be placed 12 feet below the regulation, and be four feet diameter in the clear.

Resolved, That the sewer be enlarged at the 6th avenue to six feet, and be graduated from the depth of 12 feet to low water at the probable exterior line of the River, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Resolved, That the accompanying ordinance be adopted, and the assessors therein named appointed.

D. P. INGRAHAM, JOHN V. GREENFIELD, AARON CLARK,	}	<i>Committee on Roads and Canals.</i>
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Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, August 1, 1836.

Adopted by the Board of Assistants, August 1, 1836.

Approved by the Mayor, August 4, 1836.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

The first of these is the fact that the

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DOCUMENT NO. 18.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

AUGUST 1st, 1836.

The Committee on Roads and Canals presented the following Report relative to constructing a Sewer, in 21st street, from the Bloomingdale Road to the Hudson River, which was read and adopted.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

The Committee on Roads and Canals, to whom was referred the annexed petition and resolution to construct a sewer in 21st street, from the Bloomingdale Road to the Hudson River,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT:

That the petitioners represent that portion of the ground through which said sewer is proposed, lying between the Bloomingdale Road and the Eighth avenue, that a notice of the proposition has been duly advertised, and that a remon-

strance herewith submitted has been presented to the Committee by persons who represent another portion of the street, between the 8th and 9th Avenues, whose objections are that the particular part of the street embracing their interest does not require it, the ground being perfectly dry; they disclaim however remonstrating against any improvement which the Common Council for the public good may deem necessary, providing they are not to be assessed for what they consider unnecessary to them.

The petitioners represent, that the ground east of the 8th avenue is much incommoded by water; that most of the owners have been compelled to fill up their cellars; and that those cellars that have not been filled are covered with water to within two feet of the surface of the street; that they are prevented from further improving their property in consequence; that said sewer, if built, will afford the relief desired; and that they do not wish any to be assessed for the same who will not be benefitted.

The ground lying between the Bloomingdale Road and the Eighth avenue is of a character to resist the waters settling through, and it flows into the cellars, in consequence of which and to remedy the evil sewers have been constructed in 12th and 14th streets, the desirable effects of which are already known and acknowledged, and various petitions are now before the Common Council for others in the intermediate streets.

Your Committee believe that both the health and convenience of the section described require the ground to be thoroughly drained; that it can only be done by recourse to sewers in all the streets in that neighborhood, that it is therefore necessary to provide for a system of sewers in that vicinity by which the water may be discharged into the river.

As 21st street is the low street it is necessary that the main sewer should be placed therein to run to the river; and

this must be done even if it is unnecessary for the lots fronting on the streets below the 8th avenue.

The Committee however believe it will be a benefit even to that portion of the street, by allowing deeper cellars free from water.

They therefore recommend a sewer to be constructed in 21st street between the Bloomingdale Road and the Hudson River; that that portion of it east of the 6th avenue be made four feet diameter in the clear and be placed to the depth of 12 feet below the regulation; that it be enlarged to 6 feet at the sixth avenue, to receive the other sewers; and that it be graduated from the depth of 12 feet to the elevation of low water at the probable exterior line of the River under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The Committee offer the following resolutions.

Resolved, That a sewer with the requisite Culvert and receiving basins, be constructed in 21st street, between the Bloomingdale road and the Hudson River.

Resolved, That said sewer east of the 6th avenue be placed 12 feet below the regulation, and be four feet diameter in the clear.

Resolved, That the sewer be enlarged at the 6th avenue to six feet, and be graduated from the depth of 12 feet to low water at the probable exterior line of the River, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Resolved, That the accompanying ordinance be adopted, and the assessors therein named appointed.

D. P. INGRAHAM, JOHN V. GREENFIELD, AARON CLARK,	}	<i>Committee on Roads and Canals.</i>
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Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, August 1, 1836.

Adopted by the Board of Assistants, August 1, 1836.

Approved by the Mayor, August 4, 1836.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

DOCUMENT NO 19.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

AUGUST 1st, 1836.

The Committee on Roads and Canals presented the following report in favor of the petition for a Sewer in Eleventh street, from the easterly line of the Fifth Avenue to the Sewer in the Sixth Avenue, which was read, adopted and directed to be sent to the Board of Assistants for concurrence.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

The Committee on Roads and Canals to whom was referred the annexed petition of Edward A. Nicoll and others, for a sewer in Eleventh-street from the 5th to the 6th, avenue.

REPORT:

That from an endorsement on the back of the petition it

appears that the same was referred to the Alderman and Assistant of the ward in which it is situated and the Street Commissioner *with power*, on the same evening in which it was presented.

The ordinance on this subject directs that all propositions involving an assessment on the property shall be advertised in the papers before the same is adopted; as this had not been done your Committee caused the same to be so advertised, and have received no objections thereto. But your Committee cannot now recommend a concurrence in the reference as made by the Board of Assistants.

The proper course of legislation on this subject is by passing an ordinance and appointing the Assessors preparatory to doing the work, and a reference to the representatives of a ward with power of any application for an improvement, the expense of which it was intended to assess must be in vain. The representatives could not legally either pass an ordinance or appoint Assessors under such a reference.

The petitioners ask to have the sewer placed at least 14 feet below the curb at the 5th avenue, as it is intended that this sewer shall discharge the water into the sewer at the 6th avenue, it would be impossible to place it at such a depth below the surface, at the 5th avenue. The sewer at the 6th avenue and 11th-street is not more than nine feet below the curb and it is necessary that there should be a sufficient descent from the 5th to the 6th avenue to keep the sewer clean.

The Committee therefor recommend that the depth below the surface at which the sewer shall be placed be left to the judgment of the Street Commissioner and they offer the following resolutions.

Resolved, That this Board do not concur with the Board of Assistants in referring the annexed petition with power.

Resolved, That a sewer be built in Eleventh-street, from the easterly line of the 5th avenue to the sewer in the 6th avenue, of sufficient dimensions to carry off the water and to be placed as far beneath the surface as will allow, so as to empty the water into the sewer at the 6th avenue.

Resolved, That the accompanying ordinance be adopted therefor and that the Assessors named be appointed.

D. P. INGRAHAM,	}	<i>Committee on Roads & Canals.</i>
AARON CLARK,		
JOHN V. GREENFIELD,		

There is a great deal of talk about the "new" literature, but it is not new at all. It is only a new name for the old literature, which has been written for centuries. The new literature is not new in its subject matter, but only in its style and form. It is a new name for the old literature, which has been written for centuries.

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DOCUMENT NO. 20.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

SEPTEMBER 12th, 1836.

*Report of the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips,
in favor of repairing the piers, reported by the Street
Commissioner, which was read and adopted.*

J. MORTON, Clerk.

The Street Commissioner in relation to the Public Piers, respectfully communicates to the Common Council, that he has desired and obtained from the Superintendant of Piers, a list of all the public piers requiring repairs, together with an estimate of expense, and that he has visited personally the said piers in company with the said Superintendant and respectfully herewith presents, according to law, a list of those requiring a greater sum than five hundred dollars to repair them with estimates of the probable expense.

Amounting in the aggregate, to	-	-	\$20,650
--------------------------------	---	---	----------

Aggregate of those requiring repairs under five
hundred dollars. - - - 14,000

Making the total sum required to put the piers in
repair, - - - - - \$34,650

The piers at James and Burling Slips, are in very bad
condition, and require immediate attention.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN EWEN, Jr., *Street Commissioner.*

*List of Public Piers requiring a greater sum than five
hundred dollars to repair them.*

Pier at the foot of Walnut-street, - -	\$1,000
Pier at the foot of Oliver-street, E. R. \$1,500, half Corporation, - - - - -	750
Pier on east side of James Slip, \$3,000, half Cor- poration, - - - - -	1,500
Pier 31 E. R. west side of James Slip, - -	1,000
Pier 30, E. R. opposite Holmes and Holleys, -	1,000
Pier 23, E. R. foot of Beekman-street, \$1,500, half Corporation, - - - - -	750
Pier 21, E. R. west side of Fulton-street, -	4,000
Pier 20, E. R. west side of Burling Slip, \$2,000, half Corporation, - - - - -	1,000
Pier east side of Old Slip, \$1,600, half Cor- poration, - - - - -	800
Pier 7, Coenties Slip, - - - - -	2,000
Pier 6, west side Coenties Slip, - - - - -	800
Pier 11, Albany Basin, N. R. \$4,000, half Cor- poration, - - - - -	2,000
Fulton-street pier, N. River, - - - - -	600

Pier foot of Jay-street, \$4,000, half Corporation,	2,000
Pier north side of Spring-street, - - -	800
Pier foot of King-street, - - -	700

Total, - - - - -	\$20,700
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To which must be added the aggregate, expense
of repairing piers costing under \$500 each, 14,000

Total, - - - - -	\$34,700
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The Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, to whom was referred the annexed report of the Street Commissioner in relation to the Public Piers,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT:

That they have made an examination of the piers reported by the Street Commissioner, and that they concur with him in his report on this subject, and respectfully offer the following resolution.

Resolved, That the piers enumerated in the annexed statement of the Street Commissioner, be repaired, and that the sum of \$34,650 be appropriated therefor.

AARON CLARK,	}	<i>Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.</i>
D. P. INGRAHAM,		
JOHN V. GREENFIELD,		

DOCUMENT NO. 21.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

SEPTEMBER 12th, 1836.

*Report of the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips,
upon the resolution for re-numbering the piers which
was read and adopted.*

J. MORTON, Clerk.

The Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, to whom was referred the annexed resolution, relative to numbering piers.

RESPECTFULLY REPORT:

That on examination of the Piers, they find that many of them are without the proper number ; by time, and negligence, and mischievous intent, they have been in some instances obliterated, or much defaced. These numbers are very useful to our own citizens, and to strangers, they are highly important. It is now often the case that persons not acquainted with our city, are much delayed and impeded in

the transaction of business by the absence of numbers on some of the piers. Many of them not wholly gone are so indistinct as not to be readily distinguished. The Committee are of opinion that it should be the duty of the Superintendant of Wharves, in conjunction with the Superintendant of Repairs, to observe every deficiency in this particular, and repair it as soon as it occurs. The posts too on which these numbers are placed should be at all times preserved of a bright color and calculated to attract the attention of the enquirer, and the numbers placed thereon with the most durable paint; these facts and reasons induce the Committee to offer for consideration the following resolution.

Resolved, That the Superintendant of Repairs, paint such posts on the piers as are used for the numbering of the same, and that all such numbers be distinctly repainted on the said posts under the direction of the Superintendant of Wharves.

Respectfully submitted.

AARON CLARK,	}	<i>Committee on Wharves, &c.</i>
D. P. INGRAHAM,		
JOHN V. GREENFIELD.		



DOCUMENT NO. 22.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

SEPTEMBER 12th, 1836.

Report of the Committee on Wharves, &c. on the resolution for Planking Wharves, &c. which was read, laid on the table, and directed to be printed for the use of the members.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

The Committee on Wharves, &c. of the Board of Aldermen to whom were referred the preceding resolution and proceedings thereon,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT:

That by the resolution it was referred to the Committee on Wharves &c. together with the Superintendant of Wharves, &c. to inquire into the expediency of planking or paving all the Wharves on the East River, from the Battery to Gouverneur Slip, and the Board of Assistants have by

report and resolution recommended planking, as being more cleanly, and have extended the same to all the wards on the East river, to be executed under the direction of the Street Commissioner and the Alderman and Assistant of the wards respectively.

To these provisions the Committee do not perceive any material objection. It cannot be supposed for a moment that the above named officers will unnecessarily and improperly incur the expense of such work, and that it should be promptly and well done when there is occasion for it, will scarcely be denied. It is highly necessary that our wharves, such as they are, should be kept clean, and in all other respects, in the most perfect order for convenient and profitable use. It is desirable that they should be so constructed on the surface that the water will quickly run off and of flooring of sufficient thickness to bear for years the constant and heavy use to which they are subjected.

With these views the Committee respectfully recommend that this Board do concur with the Board of Assistants in their preceding resolution.

AARON CLARK,	}	<i>Committee on Wharves.</i>
D. P. INGRAHAM,		
JOHN V. GREENFIELD,		

THE
JOURNAL OF THE
ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
VOLUME 10
PART 1
1880
LONDON
PUBLISHED BY THE INSTITUTE
21, BEDFORD SQUARE, W.C.
1880



DOCUMENT NO. 23.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

SEPTEMBER 12th, 1836.

Report of the Committee on Wharves, &c. on the petition of David Leavitt and Silas Butler, for reform of certain piers, &c. which was read, and unanimously adopted.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

The Committee on Wharves to whom was referred the preceding petition of David Leavitt and Silas Butler,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT.

That the memorialists appear on behalf of themselves and the others interested in the New-York and Brooklyn Steam Ferry Boat Company, and they represent that the Piers, Wharves, &c. used for ferry purposes on the Brooklyn side are, in several places, in such condition as to require

immediate repairs and praying that such repairs may be directed as may be necessary and proper.

The Committee in Company with the Street Commissioner have personally examined and carefully inspected the piers and wharves alluded to and find the statements of the petitioners strictly true. The piers especially on the east and west side of the ferry slip are much rotted, warped, broken, and falling down, the east one can probably be repaired without a special ordinance, but the west one will cost much more than \$500. It is the opinion of the Committee that the safety and convenience of that ferry, and the interest of both New-York and Brooklyn justify and require all reasonable expenditures for the object set forth by the memorialists. Therefore they respectfully offer for adoption the following resolution.

Resolved, That the Piers and Wharves now lawfully used for ferry purposes by the New-York and Brooklyn Steam Ferry Boat Company, at and adjoining the foot of Fulton-street on the Brooklyn side of the East River be repaired in a necessary and proper manner under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and at the expense of such party or body, as is required and provided in the lease of this city to said Ferry Company, and that the sum of \$1100 be appropriated therefor.

AARON CLARK, D. P. INGRAHAM, JOHN V. GREENFIELD.	}	<i>Committee on Wharves, &c.</i>
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THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON
FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT
TO THE PRESENT TIME

BY
NATHANIEL BENTLEY

VOLUME I.
FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT
TO THE YEAR 1630

BOSTON:
PUBLISHED BY
J. B. LEECH, 15 NASSAU ST.
1857



DOCUMENT NO. 24.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

SEPTEMBER 12th, 1836.

Report of the Committee on Wharves, &c. on the petition of J. D. Stevenson and N. Pearce, which was read, and the report and resolution rejected.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

The Committee on Wharves, Slips and Piers to whom was referred the petition of John D. Stevenson and N. Pearce,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT:

That the memorialists set forth and show to the Committee that they have erected a warehouse for the storage of tobacco, fronting on South between Clinton and Montgomery-streets, in the Seventh Ward of the City of New-

York, covering sixteen lots of ground, at an expense of \$55,000, and that they are the lessees of the bulkhead in front of said store to the extent of 181 feet, which is of great importance to them for the reception and delivery of tobacco, the number of hogsheads amounting annually to about 20,000, that one of the principal inducements for their removal so far from the business part of the city was to obtain wharf-room, that in consequence of not having entire control of said bulkhead, they are much hindered in their business, being frequently deprived of the use of their premises by vessels which haul in and land lumber on the wharf, and sometimes permit the same to lay for weeks. And the petitioners therefore pray to be allowed to have the entire control of the said bulkhead, in front of their warehouse, upon such conditions as are usual in such cases. And Messrs. Goodhue & Co., and nine other very respectable firms, having business with the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse, unite in asking that the above prayer be granted.

The Committee are of opinion that the prayer is reasonable and proper, and should be granted.

By Sec. 2d of Title 2d, of Chapter 34, of Corporation Ordinances, the Alderman and Assistant of each ward, may appoint a discreet person for the purpose of directing the removal and disposition of vessels, in each of their wards subject to the legal provisions in such cases: they may by their appointment, delegate this power for a portion or the whole of their water front. The Committee therefore think that with manifest propriety this application may be referred to the Alderman and Assistant of the 7th Ward, with full power to grant all the petitioners ask, and with a recommendation from the Common Council that the same be done, unless they shall perceive objections of such magnitude as to forbid such a course. This would seem preferable from the fact that special legislation, where general will answer,

is not good policy—and it is certain that the Common Council would not desire to grant the favor asked for in opposition to the opinions or wishes of the Alderman and Assistant of the 7th Ward.

The following resolution is therefore respectfully recommended for adoption.

Resolved, That the foregoing petition of J. D. Stevenson and N. Pearce, be referred to the Alderman and Assistant of the 7th Ward, with power.

AARON CLARK,	}	<i>Committee on</i>
D. P. INGRAHAM,		
JOHN V. GREENFIELD.		
		<i>Wharves, &c.</i>

DOCUMENT NO. 25.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

SEPTEMBER 12th, 1836.

Communication from his Honor the Mayor, transmitting from Mr. Justice Lownds, a plan for a reorganization of the Police Department, which was referred to a Joint Special Committee, consisting of Alderman Ingraham, Benson and Waterbury, and directed to be printed.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, SEPT. 12, 1836.

Gentlemen of the Common Council :

I transmit to you a communication from Mr. Justice Lownds on the reorganization of the Police Department. In my annual message I especially recommended the giving greater strength to the civil force of our city ; and although I am aware that the maintainance of an efficient

preventive police will be expensive; I believe our fellow citizens will willingly pay any increased expense that may be necessary to maintain peace and order.

I think most of Mr. Lownd's suggestions are deserving of favorable consideration, and I am persuaded that the Common Council cannot devote their attention to a more important subject than that of organising a strong and efficient police.

C. W. LAWRENCE.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 5th, 1836.

TO THE HON. CORNELIUS W. LAWRENCE,

Mayor of the City of New-York,

SIR—Agreeably to your request, I herewith present the outlines of a police system for our city. A great deal of detail has been omitted which it will be necessary to go into if the general features of the system are approved, but this sketch it is believed will give an idea of the plan I have in view.

It is not unlikely that the increased expense to the city may be made an objection to the adoption of the proposed system, but when the vast importance of an *efficient* police in our growing metropolis is considered; when we look forward to the dense population and immense wealth which our great commercial advantages must accumulate on this favored island, and above all, when we take into view the great moral interests which it is our duty to foster and protect, I trust that no narrow or short-sighted views of economy will prevail in regard to this truly important subject.

The great and primary object of every well organised police department should be the *prevention* of crime. The better to effect this purpose, it is proposed in the contemplated system to appoint a Chief Justice of Police, establish station houses and a day and night patrol. The Chief Justice shall have the preventive service under his immediate superindance, and at the same time be so connected with the rest of the department as to have an entire view of the operation of the whole system. It is important that individuals invested with the extensive powers which by statute and common law are delegated to peace officers, should be fully informed as to the nature and character of their duties, without a perfect knowledge of which they may on the one hand act without sanction of law and incur censure, and on the other prove timid and inefficient; and it is apprehended that the advice and instruction of an intelligent and judicious magistrate will be highly important to subordinate officers; with this view it is proposed that the Chief Justice be required to visit all the station houses—to inspect the police force attach to each—to instruct them their duties, and from time to time, issue such directions and advice as the state of the service may require: he is also required to attend a portion of his time at each of the Police Courts, to hear such suggestions as the experience of the presiding magistrates may enable them to make, and to obtain a general knowledge of the extent of crime, and the nature of the complaints preferred. He will also have free access to the minutes and records of the criminal courts and offices so as to be apprized of the final disposition of cases; and thus having a full knowledge of the number and character of offences committed, convictions, &c., he will be enabled semi-annually to report to the Common Council a full and comprehensive view of the criminal department.

In the preventive department the patrol also hold an important place, and are charged with a service which is now

very inefficiently performed. Our police officers at present have no particular section of the city under their individual guardianship, but their attention is chiefly directed to the detection of crime after its perpetration, in which branch of police service they are not surpassed, and instead of being censured as they too often are by the uninformed for not doing that which it is impossible for them to accomplish; they deserve the commendation of every good citizen, for my observation has satisfied me, that at a lighter expense to the public and without the distribution of one shilling of secret service money they arrest and bring to trial more offenders than any police in this country. Under the present system their compensation depends entirely on the number of culprits arrested, and rewards for the recovery of stolen property.

Each patrol constable being charged both day and night with the care of a particular beat will become acquainted with the general character of its inhabitants, and not being designated by a peculiar cap or club (which always betrays the night watch) will be enabled to follow and observe suspected persons until he becomes satisfied of their evil intents, and by arresting prevent the commission of the crime, and even the very fact being known to unprincipled men that such a guard is set over their conduct, will act as a salutary check on their wicked designs. The patrol likewise being always at hand to interfere in any trifling controversy that may arise in the street, and which if left to itself might result in a serious disturbance; and to take into custody any person charged with the commission of an offence, will contribute in no small degree to insure public tranquility, and secure the lives and property of our fellow-citizens.

The patrol, watch, and special constables which form the police force, will, under the direction of the Mayor and Aldermen in most cases be found sufficient to put down any tumult or riot without the necessity of calling out the

military, which should be avoided except in extreme cases.

I will only remark farther that the importance of *individual* responsibility in the discharge of public duties is self-evident, and one advantage of the proposed system is that the duty of each individual in the department will be so clearly understood by the public, that the neglect or malpractice of one will not as is now too often the case be charged upon another, or thrown as a slur on the whole department.

There are other important subjects connected with the criminal jurisprudence of our city, to which I shall take an early opportunity of drawing your attention.

I am, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

O. M. LOWNDS.

SYSTEM OF POLICE

FOR THE

CITY OF NEW-YORK.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The Mayor.

Aldermen.

*Chief Justice of Police.

Special Justices.

Clerks of Police Courts.

Marshals to attend the Police Courts.

Captains and Assistant Captains of Police and Watch.

Patrole.

Night Watch.

Special Constables.

POLICE COURTS AND STATION HOUSES.

There shall be as many Police Courts as the Common Council may establish and direct.

* This officer may be styled *Commissioner of Police—Intendant of Police, or City Warden.*

The city shall be divided into as many patrol and watch districts as the Common Council may deem expedient.

Each district shall contain one district station house, and as many sub-station houses as may be deemed necessary.

Each district shall be divided into beats, each beat having a patrol assigned to it; and also into posts, each post having a night watch assigned to it.

The several station houses shall be furnished with alarm bells, which in the event of fire, will be rung in such a manner as to indicate the fire district in which the alarm exists; they can also be rung to assemble the police force on the occurrence of a riot.

THE MAYOR.

The duties of the Mayor will be generally such as are now performed by that functionary.

He will appoint special constables, and designate from amongst them such as shall be assigned to the patrol and night watch, and in this selection it is expected that he will make diligent inquiry into their character and qualifications.

He will also hear all appeals from the decisions of the Chief Justice in relation to complaints against the patrol watch and special constables.

And it will be his duty with the aid of the Alderman to command and direct the police force in the suppression of all tumults and riots, and to call to his aid such military force as he may deem expedient.

All appointments made by the Mayor will be made during his will and pleasure.

THE ALDERMEN

Will perform the duties at present required from them.

They will assist the Mayor in the quelling of all disturbances, and see that the police regulations are properly enforced in their several wards.

CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE POLICE

Shall have the general superintendence of the police department.

It shall be his duty to attend at least days in each month at each of the several police courts, to visit all the station houses, and inspect the patrol and watch assigned to them ; and semi-annually to report to the Common Council the state of the whole department, and make such suggestions for its improvement and extension as he may deem necessary.

He will with the Special Justices appoint, from time to time, marshals to attend the police courts, and hear and determine all complaints made against them.

In connection with the Mayor and Special Justices, he will hear and determine all complaints against the captains and assistant captains of the patrol and watch.

And wherever the action and decision of two justices are required by law, and said justices may disagree, it will be his duty to hear and determine the case.

And it will also be his duty to hear all complaints for misconduct against the patrol, night watch, and special constables, and to punish the same by suspension or dismissal.

SPECIAL JUSTICES

Will preside at such Police Courts as the Common Council may from time to time direct.

And perform all such duties as may by law be required from them.

CLERKS OF THE POLICE COURTS.

It shall be their duty to attend at such police courts as the Common Council may from time to time direct, and perform such duties as may be required from them by the presiding magistrates.

One clerk at each court shall be designated by the Common Council to receive and pay over under oath to the city Treasurer in quarterly payments all fees, fines, and forfeitures as may be collected at such court.

One clerk at each court shall be designated to take charge of all stolen and stray property which may come into the custody or possession of the magistrates or officers of such court; and said clerk shall keep in a book to be provided for that purpose an inventory of all such property, which book shall be open at all times to the inspection of the members of the Common Council. And said clerk shall render under oath to the Mayor on the first days of January and July in each year an inventory of such property as may have remained unclaimed for the preceeding six months, which property shall be advertised and sold under the direction of the Mayor, and the proceeds after deducting the costs of sale, paid into the city treasury.

MARSHALLS TO ATTEND THE POLICE COURTS.

It will be their duty to attend at the police courts to which

they may be assigned, and obey the orders and directions of the presiding magistrates.

CAPTAINS AND ASSISTANT CAPTAINS OF THE PATROLE WATCH.

The captains will have the superintendence of the patrol watch, and will be responsible for the conduct and good order of the men under their command.

It will be their duty to attend in connection with their assistants at the several station houses in the district to which they may belong.

They shall keep at the district station house a book containing entres of all persons committed to their custody with the nature of their offence, names of witnesses, dates, &c., and note such other occurrences, fires, casualties, breaches of the peace, &c. as may be important.

A transcript from such book shall be daily forwarded to each of the police courts, in such form, and at such time as the Chief Justice may direct,

They shall carefully note every case of misconduct or fault committed by the men under their command and report the same to the Chief Justice at the earliest opportunity; suspending the aggressor if it should be necessary until the case is determined.

And it will be their duty forthwith to deliver to the presiding magistrate at the police court all stolen or stray goods that may come to their possession, and also all property taken from the persons of individuals who may be apprehended.

PATROLE.

Every member of the patrol will attend at the district station house to which he may be attached at such time as

the Chief Justice may direct, then to be inspected and receive such instruction as may be necessary.

He will regularly pass through every part of his beat in a certain time, and make himself thoroughly acquainted with the general character of its residents, so as to be able to point out any disorderly house or rendezvous of thieves or suspected persons.

He will apprehend any person he may find committing an offence and convey him to the nearest police court or station house, and there take the direction of the presiding officer as to his further disposal.

He will receive into custody any person charged with having committed an offence and convey him as above ; the person making the charge accompanying him in order to substantiate the same.

And he will give notice at the station house of all violations of the corporation ordinances, information of which, with the names of witnesses &c. will be immediately forwarded to the proper officer or tribunal.

NIGHT WATCH.

The duties of the night watch will be substantially the same as at present.

SPECIAL CONSTABLES.

It will be the duty of the special constables not belonging to the patrol or watch to attend for inspection and instruction at such times and places as the Chief Justice may direct.

On the signal of their services being required to suppress

a tumult or riot they will all immediately assemble (except such as may be excused,) at their respective station houses and there await their orders. Those belonging to the patrol and watch as well as those who do not.

The office of ward constable would be no longer required and might be abolished, but if this is not thought expedient it would certainly be proper to procure the passage of a law giving to the Mayor the power of hearing complaints against them and dismissing them for improper conduct.

In order to carry the foregoing system into operation an act of the Legislature similar to the following would be required.

An act for the more effectual preservation of the peace in the City of New-York.

THE PEOPLE, &c.—It shall be lawful for the Mayor of the City of New-York to appoint as many special constables for the preservation of the peace of the said City as the Common Council of said City may from time to time deem expedient and proper.

The said special constables shall possess all the powers in relation to the arrest of offenders and preservation of the peace as are now possessed by the constables and marshalls of the said City.

The Common Council shall appoint a Chief Justice of police, and as many special justices as they may deem necessary.

The Chief Justice shall possess the same powers as a special justice of said City and hold his office for the like period.

The Chief Justice and special justices shall receive for their services such salary as the Common Council may direct.

The Marshals for attending the police courts in said City shall be appointed by the Chief Justice and Special Justices of Police.

The Marshals for serving civil process issuing from the Marine and assistant Justices Courts shall be appointed by the Mayor and the justices of the respective courts.

the following is a list of the names of the persons who have been admitted to the membership of the Association since the last meeting of the Council, held on the 15th of January, 1874.

The names of the persons who have been admitted to the membership of the Association since the last meeting of the Council, held on the 15th of January, 1874, are as follows:

1. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Location]
2. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Location]
3. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Location]
4. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Location]
5. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Location]
6. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Location]
7. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Location]
8. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Location]
9. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Location]
10. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Location]

1870

THE HISTORY OF THE

REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

FROM 1776 TO 1876

BY JAMES M. SMITH

NEW YORK: PUBLISHED BY J. M. SMITH, 1876

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DOCUMENT NO. 26.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

SEPTEMBER 19th, 1836.

*Report of the Committee on Roads and Canals in favor
of filling up the old Sewer in Roosevelt-street, and con-
structing a new one, which was read and adopted.*

J. MORTON, Clerk.

The Committee on Roads and Canals to whom was refer-
red the accompanying petition, to cause the large sewer in
Roosevelt-street to be filled up, and a small sewer to be con-
structed,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT :

That a large sewer now exists in Roosevelt-street, between
Oak-street and the East River, which was built many years
since, for the purpose of carrying off the surface water—
that the grade of Roosevelt-street has since been elevated so
as to carry the water over the surface of the street without

the aid of said sewer, and that the said sewer does not now answer its original purpose. The Committee have learned from the petitioners that a small sewer has also been constructed in Roosevelt-street extending from Madison-street to and discharging into the large sewer for the purpose of draining the cellars of the marshy ground between the large sewer and Chatham-street; that the large sewer is under the side walks of the westerly side of Roosevelt-street and within a few feet of the cellar walls; that during high tides the water flows through the sides and bottom of the sewer into the cellars, to their great inconvenience and to the damage of property stored therein, and that they are desirous of having the same filled up and a small sewer constructed, in continuation of the one already built, to the East River.

The Committee have learned that the large sewer did not well answer the purpose for which it was built, from its being badly constructed, and that it was a nuisance previous to the elevation of the grade of the street, which was a principal cause of the change being made. The proposition has been advertised for objections, none have been made, the Committee therefore offer the following,

Resolved, That the large sewer in Roosevelt-street between Madison-street and the East River be filled up and that a new sewer of suitable size be constructed as the Street Commissioner shall direct, and that the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to present an ordinance to carry this resolution into effect.

D. P. INGRAHAM, AARON CLARK, JOHN V. GREENFIELD.	}	<i>Committee on Roads & Canals.</i>
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THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY



DOCUMENT NO. 27.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

SEPTEMBER 19th, 1836.

Alderman Tallmadge offered the following resolution referring the ordinance on the subject of the Fire Department to the Law Committee, with instructions, &c. was read, laid on the table, and directed to be printed for the use of the members.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

Resolved, That the existing laws of this Corporation for the regulation of the Fire Department, including all the laws and ordinances on that subject, be referred to the "*Committee on Laws*," for revision. That together with such other modifications thereof, as they may think proper to suggest, the said Committee is hereby *instructed* to report an amendment repealing so much of the ordinance passed

on the 10th May, 1836, as provided for the payment of a salary of five hundred dollars per annum to each of the Engineers; and to report also an amendment providing for the appointment of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, by the Common Council, upon the nomination of a majority of the Foremen and Assistants of the Fire Companies, and that such Chief Engineer shall hold office during the pleasure of the Common Council.

THE

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

WASHINGTON, D. C.

1900

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

WASHINGTON, D. C.

1900



DOCUMENT NO. 28.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

SEPTEMBER 26th, 1836.

*Report of the Chief Engineer, showing the state of the
Fire Department, Sept. 26, 1836, which was read, laid
on the table, and 500 copies directed to be printed.*

J. MORTON, Clerk.

To the Hon. the Common Council,

The Chief Engineer respectfully reports to your Hon.
body the present situation of the Fire Department, viz.—

	Present Number men.	Resigned.
Engine No. 1, No company, citizens taken her,		19
“ 2 New company formed,	15	26
“ 3 Have hose cart (600 feet hose)	18	
“ 4 New company formed,	30	26
“ 5 Old company remain,	26	

		Present Number men.	Resigned.
Engine No. 6	Have hose cart (800 feet hose,)		
	new company formed,	10	18
"	7 Old company remain,	10	
"	8 Have hose cart (800 feet hose,)		
	part old company,	11	15
"	9 No return made,	22	
"	10 Company resigned 13th Au- gust last,		9
"	11 Old company remain,	14	
"	12 Engine at Painters (not done duty for 18 months past,)	2	20
"	13 Old company suspended, (new company doing duty with engine,	20	
"	14 Engine at yard,		23
"	15 In ordinary,	26	
"	16 Company resigned,		24
"	17 Do.		17
"	18 Do.	3	13
"	19 (New company forming,)	15	19
"	20 Engine at yard, (hose cart at house with 600 feet hose,)	2	10
"	21 New company forming,		23
"	22	7	
"	23 Old company remain,	12	
"	24 Do. (part resigned,)	15	13
"	25 No return made,		
"	26 Old company remain,	23	
"	27 Resigned,	2	15
"	28 Not done duty for a year,		18
"	29 Old company remain,	22	
"	30 New company forming and doing duty,	15	22
"	31 Resigned,		

		Present	
		Number men.	Resigned.
Engine No. 32	Old company, (part resigned,)	8	9
"	33 Resigned,		23
"	34 Do.,		19
"	35 At Harlaem,	17	
"	36 At painters,	2	24
"	37 Resigned,		20
"	38 Neither engine or company for 3 years past,		
"	39 New company forming,	8	13
"	40 Do. do.		16
"	41 Do do.		14
"	42 Resigned,		10
"	43 At Manhattanville,	20	
"	44 New company formed,	22	18
"	45 Yorkville,	16	
"	46 Rosehill,	10	
"	47 Old company remain,	20	
"	48 No engine,		8
"	49 At Harlaem,	19	

HOOK AND LADDER.

No.	1	Old company remain,	26	
	2	Do.	22	
	3	Resigned,	2	7
	4	Part resigned,	4	11
	5	Old company remain,	9	
	6	Resigned,	2	7

HOSE COMPANY.

No.	1	New company forming,		23
	2	Part resigned,	14	
	3	New company formed,	12	12
	4	No company for a year past,		
	5	Part resigned,	5	10
	6	Do.	14	5

	Present Number men.	Resigned.
3d Ward Hose Company two		
carts with 1200 feet hose,	41	
Hydrant company	18	
Supply company,	16	
Wardens,	96	
	<hr/> 743	<hr/> 579

The following summary made from the foregoing, will show the actual state of the Department at this moment, viz. of the Engine Companies 14 remain entire, viz. Nos. 5, 7, 9, 11, 15, 23, 26, 29, 35, 43, 45, 46, 47, 49. 4 have hose carts in duty with 2800 feet of hose, viz. Nos. 3, 6, 8, and 20. 11 new companies are forming and now ready for duty, viz. Nos. 2, 4, 13, 19, 21, 30, 36, 39, 40, 41, 44; 2 in part resigned, viz. Nos. 24 and 32: and 15 have disbanded entirely, viz. Nos. 1, 10, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 25, 27, 28, 31, 33, 34, 37, 42.

HOOK AND LADDER COMPANIES.

Three remain entire, viz. Nos. 1, 2 and 5—1 resigned in part, viz. No. 4—2 entirely disbanded, viz. No. 3 and 6.

HOSE COMPANIES.

Three new companies are forming for Nos. 1, 3, 5—2 in part resigned, Nos. 2 and 6—1 entirely abandoned, No. 4, and 3d Ward Hose Company with 41 men and 2 carts, with 1200 feet of hose.

So that the public may depend upon having in duty, in case of fire this night, 27 engines, 10 hose carts (including 3d Ward Company) and 4 hook and ladder trucks. 743 men remain and have joined the department since Saturday last, while the number of resignations are but 579.

The Chief Engineer is compelled to report to your Hon. body that engine company No. 44 is injured in her wood work, the paint daubed with white lead, (which was removed at Public Yard.) At the fire in Avenue D and Fourth street about 2 o'clock on the morning of Saturday last a number of citizens repaired to the Engine House to procure this engine for use in extinguishing the fire, they found a number of the company in the house with the machinery out of the engine, thereby rendering her entirely useless, and by which cause property to a large amount was destroyed, which beyond all doubt would have remained uninjured had this engine been left in proper order.

Respectfully reported,

JOHN RYKER, Jr. *Chief Engineer.*

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DOCUMENT NO. 29.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

SEPTEMBER 26th, 1836.

The Joint Special Committee on the Six Million Loan, presented the following report, with amendments to the ordinance under the Fire Loan Law, which was read, laid on the table, and directed to be printed, together with the opinion of the Counsel and the Acts of the Legislature on that subject, for the use of the members.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

Report of the Joint Special Committee on the Six Million Loan, recommending certain amendments to the law "To provide for loaning the surplus of the Fire Loan Stock of the City of New-York, to the Safety Fund Banks of the said city.

Under the first section of the law referred to, the Comptroller may issue to the Safety Fund Banks, as part of the

residue of the stock authorised by the Legislature, the amount of one and a half millions of dollars in stock. By virtue of this authority the whole amount directed to be issued has been taken or applied for by safety fund banks leaving the further amount of three millions and four hundred thousand dollars at the disposal of the Common Council. The safety fund banks being confined by law to issues not exceeding twice and a half their capital. The consequence is that they are frequently for a long time in possession of public deposits, which they cannot legally use, and are thus unable to return to our citizens in the shape of discounts or loans, the money which they have contributed by their various payments to the public purse. While the rate of discount in the market remains at such high rates as at present it seems but just towards the people that the public authorities should adopt all reasonable measures to correct the evil and especially where available funds are on hand and their action alone is wanting to diffuse those funds at the ordinary rates of interest throughout all the business classes of the community, the half per cent difference of interest charged by the Corporation to the banks availing themselves of the privilege to take the stock is also worthy of consideration—on the stock already allowed to be issued the interest will amount to seven thousand five hundred dollars per annum, and if extended to the limit contemplated by Legislative enactments would produce an annual interest of twenty-four thousand five hundred dollars exclusive of the difference of interest in favor of the Corporation on the loans made for the benefit of Insurance Companies which is of itself a considerable sum.

Other safety fund banks are now desirous to avail themselves of the same facilities, and it seems probable that applications will be made by them for the balance of the stock.

The whole amount if taken, including that already issued would afford means for discounting, provided the banks have

deposites to justify their issues to the sum of seven millions three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Subjects of this kind are unusual in the Legislation of the Common Council. A dire calamity first forced their attention to the means or remedying its evils and this authority, new and unusual as it is, was cheerfully conferred upon them by the Legislature. By their action new energy was infused into the people and by an united effort public confidence was sustained, and the losses suffered, promise in time to become public benefits—much as has been accomplished, however, much more is yet required to be done.

Where twenty millions of capital were lost, it cannot be rash to say that an equal sum of facilities must be required and yet all the aids contemplated by law, fall far short of an equivalent for that amount.

With these views of the subject the Committee recommend an amendment to the ordinance allowing the issue of the whole balance of the stock, and have also recommended some other immaterial amendments.

To escape all risk of exceeding the powers granted by the Legislature in the proposed further issue of stock, the Committee have obtained the written opinion of the Counsel of the Board upon the subject, which is clear and explicit in favor of such power and is hereunto annexed.

R. R. WARD,
JOHN V. GREENFIELD,
C. S. WOODHULL,
L. P. JORDAN.

A LAW

To amend the Law to provide for Loaning the Surplus of the Fire Loan Stock of the City of New-York to the Safety Fund Banks of the said City.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows :—

§ 1. The Comptroller may issue as a part of the residue of the Stock authorised to be issued by an act of the Legislature entitled “An Act to authorise the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York to raise money on Loan and for other purposes,” passed January 16, 1836. And also in pursuance of an act of the Legislature, entitled “An Act for the relief of the City of New-York,” passed February 6, 1836, to an amount not exceeding in the whole four million nine hundred thousand dollars.

§ 2. Such stock shall be issued bearing an interest of five per cent. per annum, and shall be redeemable one third in two years, one third in three years, and one third in four years from the passage of the Law of which this is an amendment.

§ 3. Such stock may be loaned to such of the banks in this city as are under the Safety Fund Law, to an amount to be determined by the Joint Committee appointed under the 9th section of the Law of the Common Council, passed February 16, 1836, not exceeding to any one bank the half

of the capital of such bank upon the conditions hereinafter mentioned.

§ 4. Each of the said banks may borrow such portion of the said stock as may be determined by the said Committee on delivering to the Comptroller the obligation of such bank in the penal sum of double the amount loaned, conditioned for the return of the said stock to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, at the times when the same shall become redeemable; also for the payment of the interest on the said stock, at the rate of five and a half per cent. per annum in half yearly payments, at the same time that the interest on the said stock shall become payable; and also that the said stock shall not at any time be sold to any person whatever; that the said stock shall not be used by way hypothecation or otherwise in the State of New-York, or to any inhabitant thereof; and that the said bank will save harmless, and indemnify the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York against any claim whatever for or on account of the said stock.

§ 5. In addition to the obligations of the said banks, there shall also be required the bond of such of the directors of each bank as shall be deemed sufficient by the Joint Committee heretofore named, conditioned for the return of the said stock and payment of the said interest according to the obligation of each bank, and for the punctual performance of all the covenants and conditions of each bank in regard to the same.

§ 6. Any of the said banks may at any time return the said stock loaned to them, or any part thereof after the 3d day of March, 1837, and pay up the interest thereon, and on surrender of all the stock loaned to them and payment of such interest, the Comptroller may with the consent of the Mayor, and President of both boards of the Common Council, or a majority of them deliver up the obligation and bond given by such bank and their directors.

§ 7. On the delivery of the said obligation and bond as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Comptroller to deliver to the President of such bank the amount of the stock to be issued by the 1st section of this law which may have been determined by the said Committee to be loaned to such bank, and which shall be secured by the said obligation of the said bank and bond of the directors thereof.

§ 8. All the provisions of the said ordinance of the Common Council passed February 16, 1836, relating to the charge, custody, and deposit of the moneys to be received and to the redemption of the stock, and also the Sinking Fund are hereby made applicable to the stock to be issued under this law.

OPINION

FOR THE

COMMITTEE ON THE SIX MILLION LOAN.

A question has been raised as to the power of the Corporation to issue any stock of the six million loan to any bank in this city, after the 16th July last, on the following grounds.

1st. The act of February 6th, 1836, which authorised such loans of stock to the banks, says, "It shall be lawful for the Mayor, Alderman and Commonalty of the city of New-York, to issue bonds or stock to the amount of six millions of dollars, *under the act entitled* "An Act to authorise the Mayor, &c., to raise money on loan &c., (passed January 16th, 1836,) and to loan to any bank, &c.

2d. The act of January 16th, so referred to, says "It shall be lawful for the Mayor, &c., *at any time within six months after the passage of this act*, to issue bonds under their corporate seal or stock, &c. Therefore it is said, no such stock can be issued for the purposes of the act of Feb. 6th, after the six months limited in the act of January 16th.

The first impression created by taking those two provisions together, might very reasonably be, that such difficulty existed; but I think a closer examination of the two acts will shew such impression to be delusive. The sole purpose of the act of January 16th, was to enable the Corporation to purchase bonds and mortgages from the Insurance Compa-

nies and the execution of this purpose was expressly limited to six months by the 1st section. This act did not contemplate that stock of the six million loan should be issued for any other than such purchasers ; and therefore, the issuing of such stock, was by the 3d section of the act also limited to six months. But the whole sentence in which such limitation is contained must be taken together. The expression is "*In order to provide the funds necessary for the above purposes, (viz. the purchase of bonds and mortgages,) it shall be lawfull for the Mayor, &c. at any time within six months, &c., to issue bonds or stock.*" In considering therefore, how far it should operate, as a check upon the exercise of the powers of the Corporation under the act of 6th February, the language of the 3d section of the act of 16th January, must be viewed as implying a prohibition only against the issuing of such stock *for the purchase of bonds and mortgages* after the expiration of the six months.

The object of the act of 6th February, was entirely a distinct one. It no where limits the Corporation to the six months mentioned in the other act, or to any other period, in the exercise of the power to loan stock to the banks. It does not even mention such limit and the only allusion to the restriction imposed by the act of 16th January, is one which I think strongly implies the power, perhaps even the propriety of suspending the action of the Corporation under the law of 6th February, until after the expiration of the six months, because it authorises the Corporation to loan to the banks "such an amount of the said bonds or stock or the avails thereof as cannot be employed in purchasing the bonds and mortgages," alluded to in the act of 16th January, and by that act, the Corporation were allowed the six months and no more to make such purchases. Independent therefore, of the ambiguous reference to the act of 16th January in the 1st section of the act of 6th February, I should not hesitate to say, that the fair construction of the latter act would be, that after the Corporation had expended

as much of the six million stock as they could in the purchase of bonds and mortgages, *within the six months*, they might *then* employ the surplus or residue in loans to the banks.

With these views of the scope and intent of the two acts respectively, let us examine the language in the 1st section of the act of 6th February, which has given rise to the present difficulty.

The act of January 16th, had already given power to the Corporation to issue the stock not exceeding six millions, but for a special purpose and to be effected within a certain period. The act of February 6th does not say "It shall be lawful for the Mayor, &c., to employ so much of the stock issued under the act of January 16th as could not be used in the purchase of bonds and mortgages, in loans to the banks," but it re-confers the power "*to issue* bonds or stock to the amount of six millions of dollars, &c." Now this was wholly unnecessary unless it was meant that the stock to be issued for the purposes of the act of 6th February, should be wholly unshackled by any restriction imposed upon its issue in connection with the object of the act of 16th January. In any other view it would be a useless and unmeaning, and therefore an absurd repetition of the power already given by the previous act. The power therefore, to issue stock, *under the act of 16th January*, has not in my judgment the most remote allusion to the limitation of six months mentioned in that act, and the reference to the act of 16th January by its title, was merely for the purpose of designating and identifying the stock as being a part of the same loan authorised by the latter act, and of which the particulars had been therein mentioned, viz. that it should be redeemable within seventeen years, that it should bear an interest not exceeding five per cent, payable half yearly, and that the faith and property of the city should be pledged for its payment: in other words, the Legislature intended to

say, "we authorised you to effect a loan of six millions on those conditions by our act of 16th January; you may now issue (without restriction as to time) stock of that loan and lend it to certain banks provided you do not, with what you may employ in the special manner prescribed by that act, exceed the six millions."

I am of opinion therefore, that it is competent for the Corporation to issue and lend such stock to the banks designated in the act of 6th February, although the six months have expired.

R. EMMET.

September 22d, 1836.

AN ACT

To authorise the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the city of New-York, to raise money on loan and for other purposes.

Passed January 16, 1836.

The people of the State of New-York represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

§ 1. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, are hereby empowered in their discretion, at any time within six months after the passage of this act, to purchase to an amount not exceeding six millions of dollars, any bonds, which on the eighteenth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, belonged to any of the Companies in the said city, incorporated for the purpose of effecting Insurance against fire, and which have become insolvent, or whose capitals have been impaired by losses occasioned by the fire of the sixteenth and seventeenth of that month, the payment of which bonds were then secured by mortgage upon unincumbered real estate within the State of New-York, worth at the time of such purchase, thirty per cent. more than the amount secured by such bonds respectively.

§ 2. The Common Council of the said city shall have power to appoint seven Commissioners, who shall serve without compensation, and it shall be the duty of the said Commissioners, or a majority of them, to inquire into the situation and value of the premises so mortgaged, and certify

to the Comptroller of the said city, their opinion in writing, of the value of the said premises, and no such mortgage shall be purchased as aforesaid, until such certificate shall have been made.

§ 3. In order to provide the funds necessary for the above purposes, it shall be lawful for the Mayor, Alderman, and Commonalty of the said city, at any time within six months after the passage of this act, to issue bonds under their corporate seal or stock, in such amounts, and redeemable at such times, not exceeding seventeen years, as the Common Council of the said city may direct, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding five per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, and to pledge the faith and property of the said city for the payment of such bonds or the redemption of such stock.

§ 4. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the said city, shall apply the proceeds of the said mortgages, when paid into the Treasury of the said city, to the redemption of the bonds or stocks to be issued under this act, and the whole of the principal and interest of such mortgages shall be appropriated as a sinking fund therefor, and the same shall not under any pretence whatever, be diverted from such purpose.

§ 5. This act shall take effect from the passage thereof.

State of New-York, }
Secretary's Office. }

I have compared the preceding with an original act of the Legislature of this State on file in this Office, and do certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of said original.

JOHN A. DIX,
Secretary of State.

Albany, January 16, 1836.

AN ACT

For the relief of the City of New-York.

Passed February 6, 1836.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

§ 1. It shall be lawful for the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New-York, to issue bonds or stock to the amount of six millions of dollars, under the act entitled, "An Act to authorise the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New-York, to raise money on loan, and for other purposes;" and to loan to any bank in said city, which is, or may become subject to the provisions of the act, entitled, "An Act to create a fund for the benefit of the creditors of certain moneyed Corporations, and for other purposes," such an amount of the said bonds or stock, or the avails thereof, as cannot be employed in purchasing the bonds and mortgages therein alluded to, in such manner and form as the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty may deem proper, not exceeding to each of the said banks taking such loan, one half of its actual incorporated capital.

§ 2. It shall be lawful for any of the said banks in the city of New-York, which may obtain loans from the above source, or elsewhere, for a period of not less than 12 months, to discount upon the amount so borrowed, as capital, for and during the period for which such sum may be borrowed, not exceeding two years; but of the loans thus received by any such bank, the amount on which it shall be per-

mitted so to discount, shall not, in any case, exceed one half of its actual incorporated capital; nor shall the extent of such discounts, at any time, exceed once and a half the amount of its loans upon which it is permitted so to discount; and at the expiration of the aforesaid period of two years, the amount upon which the said banks are hereby authorised to discount, shall be reduced at least to one-third thereof; and at the expiration of one year thereafter, such original amount shall be further reduced another third thereof; and at the expiration of four years from the passage of this act, the authority hereby granted to the said banks, to discount as herein above provided, shall cease. No bank shall, by virtue of any of the provisions of this act, increase its circulation beyond the amount now authorised by law.

§ 3. Whenever any of the said banks shall take any loan, by virtue or in pursuance of this act, it shall be the duty of the President and Cashier thereof immediately thereon, to report under oath to the Comptroller and Bank Commissioners the amount of such loan, the source whence derived, the terms on which, the time when, and for which the same was made.

§ 4. The Legislature may at any time alter, modify or repeal this act.

§ 5. This act shall take effect immediately after the passage thereof.

State of New-York, }
Secretary's Office. }

I have compared the preceding with an original act of the Legislature of this State, on file in this office, and do certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of said original.

ARCH'D CAMPBELL,

Deputy Secretary.

Albany, February 6, 1836.





DOCUMENT NO. 30.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

SEPTEMBER 26th, 1836.

Report of the Committee on Markets on the Resolution that the said Committee be authorised to appoint two persons to assist in enforcing the laws in relation to Public Markets, &c. was read, laid on the table and directed to be printed for the use of the members.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

The Market Committee to whom was referred the annexed Resolution,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT,

That they have given the subject that deliberate and careful consideration that its importance required of them, and the Committee were unanimously of the opinion that a more efficient mode should be adopted to suppress the selling of

meats out of the public markets, in order that our regular butchers may enjoy the full benefit of their profession, as secured to them by the Market Laws, and in order to effect this purpose, the Committee respectfully recommend that they have power to employ one or more person or persons, who shall receive for their compensation half the fines that may be realized from such complaints as they may be instrumental in forcing the payment thereof ; this measure adopted, your Committee believe would prove effectual in suppressing the shop butchers.

The Committee therefore recommend the adoption of the following Resolution :

Resolved, That the Joint Committee on Markets be authorised to employ two persons to aid in enforcing the laws prohibiting the sale of meats out of the public markets, and that they shall receive as a compensation therefor one half of the fines or penalties that shall be realized upon complaints made by them.

F. A. TALLMADGE,
SAMUEL PURDY,
NEHEMIAH WATERBURY,
JOHN B. SCHMELZEL,

} *Committee.*





DOCUMENT NO. 31.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

SEPTEMBER 26th, 1836.

Annual Report of Commissioners of School Money for 1836, was read, directed to be printed, and placed on file.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

The Commissioners of School Money for the City and County of New-York, in compliance with requisitions of the statute,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT:

That the balance at their credit in the Mechanics Bank at the date of their last report was six dollars and thirty-three cents. That there was deposited on the 6th of June last

in the said bank to their credit, ten thousand five hundred and seventy-six dollars and fifty-six cents being the quota of the State School Fund for the City and County of New York, and that ten thousand five hundred and seventy-six dollars and fifty-six cents, being equivalent thereto, with the additional sum of seventy-two thousand six hundred and fifty-one dollars being the amount raised by special tax, was on the same day deposited in the aforesaid bank to the credit of the Commissioners of School Money making together with the balance above stated, ninety-three thousand eight hundred and ten dollars and forty-five cents, which has been paid in conformity with the ordinance of the Corporation of the City of New-York, designating the schools entitled to participate therein as follows :—

To the Public School Society for 9229 scholars in			
74 schools,	-	-	\$87,583 21
To the Greenwich Orphan Asylum, for 170			
scholars in 2 schools,	-	-	1613 30
To the Roman Catholic, Orphan Asylum, for 156			
scholars in 2 schools,	-	-	1480 44
To the Trustees of Harlaem school, for 116,			
scholars in 2 schools,	-	-	1100 84
To the Trustees of Manhattanville, school, for 66			
scholars in 2 schools,	-	-	626 34
To the Trustees of Yorkville school, for 101			
scholars in 2 schools,	-	-	958 49
To the Trustees of Mechanics school for 38			
scholars in 2 schools,	-	-	360 62
To the Trustees of Hamilton school, for 7 scholars			
in 1 school,	-	-	66 43
Balance remaining in bank to the credit of the			
Commissioners,	-	-	20 78
Scholars	9883 taught in 87 schools	-	\$93,810 45

The number of scholars on register in the several schools at the date of the last returns was 14,105.

The Trustees of the Institution for the Blind not having made any report to the Commissioners, no distributions has been made to that institution.

The Trustees of the Manhattanville School in their report to the Commissioners set forth the impracticability of continuing their admirable establishment without some addition to their resources. To enable the county schools to be continued in their present state, one of two measures appears to the Commissioners as indispensable, either that all schools shall be brought under the charge of the Trustees of the public school society, or that the trustees of the several schools other than those of the Public School Society, shall annually report to the Supervisors the amount necessary for the maintenance of the same, and that a separate appropriation be made by the Common Council for their support. The former has always appeared to the Commissioners as preferable.

The Trustees of the Manhattanville School did apply to the Legislature for a law to enable them to place their school in charge of the Trustees of the Public School Society, it passed the Assembly, but failed in the Senate.

The increase of the number of scholars has not been equal to that of former years, this deficiency may in the opinion of the Commissioners be attributed to the length and severity of the past winter.

In conclusion, the Commissioners take great pleasure in reiterating their expressions of entire satisfaction with the zeal and fidelity with which the Trustees of the Several Schools have discharged their important trusts.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, *Chairman*
of the Board of Commissioners,
of School Money.

PETER S. TITUS, *Sec'y, P. T.*

New-York, 20th Sept. 1836.

DOCUMENT NO. 32.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

SEPTEMBER 26th, 1836.

The Committee on Lamps and Gas presented the following Report, relative to lighting with Gas certain streets in the upper part of the city, which was read and directed to be laid on the table.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

The Committee on Lamps and Gas, to whom was referred the accompanying numerous petitions for lighting with gas several streets in the upper part of our city,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT :

That they have given to this important subject the most serious consideration, and are unanimously of opinion that the general substitution of gas for oil light cannot be too soon adopted ; in their opinion it will be one of the most efficient

aids to the Police in the prevention of crime, as well as to facilitate to our fellow citizens a safe passage through the densely populated streets in the upper parts of the city.— This subject has frequently occupied the attention of the Common Council, and for each of the two past years, it has almost unanimously passed the Board of Assistant Alderman; the only objection then was the apparent difference between the cost of the oil and gas lights; this difference is now so trifling, owing to the increased price of oil, that your Committee think it ought not to prevent for one moment the substitution of gas for oil light. They therefore respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolution, viz :

Resolved, That the Manhattan Gas Company, under the direction of the Superintendent of Lamps and Gas, and the Committees on Lamps and Gas, be requested to light with gas, as soon as possible, the following streets, viz :

Broadway from Grand to Ninth street.

Bowery from Grand to Eighth street.

Bleecker from the Bowery to Hudson street.

Hudson street from Canal to the Ninth Avenue.

Ninth Avenue from 14th to 18th street.

Greenwich from Canal to Charlton street.

Washington from Canal to Spring street.

Canal street, north side, from Sullivan to Washington street.

Spring street from Broadway to West street.

Sixth street from Broadway to 4th street.

Sixth Avenue from Carmine to 6th street.

Carmine street from 6th Avenue to Varick street.

Varick street from Carmine to Broome.

18th street from 8th Avenue to North River.

Broome street from Broadway to Bowery.

Centre street from Grand to Broome street.

Grand street, north side, from Broadway to East river.

Eighth street from Broadway to 5th Avenue.

Hammond street from North river to Greenwich lane.

Bond street from Broadway to the Bowery.

Clarkson street from Varick to Hudson.

Thompson street from Bleecker to Amity.

The foregoing are the principal streets through which the Manhattan Co. have laid pipes, and your Committee are aware that in recommending that all of them be lighted by a single resolution, it may appear extravagant, but when it is remembered that it is also recommended that the whole be done under the direction of the Committees on Lamps and Gas, it will be evident that the work will not be done sooner than may be required by our fellow citizens.

JOHN V. GREENFIELD,	}	<i>Committee on Lamps and Gas.</i>
IRA B. WHEELER,		
NEHEMIAH WATERBURY,		

DOCUMENT NO. 33.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

SEPTEMBER 26th, 1836.

*Report of the Committee on Salaries, on the petition of
Street Inspectors, for increase of pay, which was read,
and laid on the table.*

J. MORTON, Clerk.

The Committee on Salaries, to whom was referred the
annexed petition of the Street Inspectors of the City of
New-York, for increase of pay,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT,

That although they are fully aware of, and duly estimate
the duties of these officers, and the nature of their service,
yet they are of opinion that the present pay, viz. two dollars
per day is ample and sufficient, and notwithstanding your

Committee feel every disposition to gratify the petitioners, the well performance of whose duties so materially aid the Aldermen of the city, yet they cannot believe the police good requires an increase of their pay, they therefore recommend the following resolution.

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioners be denied.

EGBERT BENSON, }
IRA B. WHEELER, } *Committee.*
D. BANKS, }





DOCUMENT NO. 34.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

SEPTEMBER 26th, 1836.

Report of the Finance Committee on the petition of John C. Morrison, to purchase a gore of land, which was read and adopted.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

The Committee on Finance to whom was referred the annexed petition of John C. Morrison, for the purchase of a gore of land on the Seventh Avenue, between 73d and 74th streets,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT:

That the petitioner is the owner of the residue of the block, and that he applies to purchase from the Corporation

a small gore lying between his land and the Seventh Avenue, being nine feet wide on one side and thirty-two feet on the other. This gore is so small that it can be made of no use to any person who does not own the adjoining premises ; and in such cases your Committee think it both proper and just that the Corporation should sell the gore held by them at the fair value thereof, and they recommend that the gore referred to in the petition be sold to the petitioner.

In order to ascertain the value of it, your Committee recommend that the same be left to appraisment in the usual manner, and they offer the following resolutions :

Resolved, That the Comptroller be authorised to agree to sell to John C. Morrison a gore of land on the west side of the Seventh Avenue, between 73d and 74th streets, on executing a bond to purchase the same at the price which may be put thereon by the appraisers hereafter mentioned.

Resolved, That in order to ascertain the value of the same, it shall be referred to two individuals, one to be chosen by the Comptroller, and the other by the purchaser, with power to choose a third, who shall fix the price to be paid therefor, and on the payment of such sum to the Comptroller he shall deliver a deed therefor, to be executed in the usual manner under the seal of the Corporation.

D. P. INGRAHAM,	}	<i>Committee on Finance.</i>
D. BANKS,		
EDWARD TAYLOR,		





DOCUMENT NO. 35.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

SEPTEMBER 26th, 1836.

Report of the Finance Committee on the petition of Francis H. Abbott, for reduction of rent, which was read and adopted.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

The Committee on Finance to whom was referred the annexed petition of Francis H. Abbott, for reduction of rent for one of the districts of wharves leased by him,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT :

That it appears that Mr. Abbott became the lessee of districts Nos. 5 and 6 for the year 1835, that during the month of April, 1835, two of the piers were injured by a gale of wind, and were repaired in the succeeding summer. In consequence of which Mr. Abbott asks to be remunerated, and estimates his damages at thirteen hundred dollars.

Your Committee, however, do not see any grounds on which this compensation can with propriety be urged. It is admitted that the piers were repaired as speedily as possible, and that no unnecessary delay took place. In the opinion of your Committee these accidents are taken into view at the time of purchasing the districts, and a proportionate allowance is made accordingly. Besides during all the time referred to, the piers were only partially injured, and that not so much as to prevent vessels from laying alongside of them, though they might for a short time have been prevented from landing goods on one of them. It is also to be observed, that although this occurrence took place during the last year, no application was made until a new Common Council had taken their seats, and the rents for the whole year had been settled for.

Your Committee are of opinion that there is no reason for making any deduction from the rent of the last year, and they ask leave to be discharged from the further consideration of the petition so referred to them.

D. P. INGRAHAM,	}	<i>Committee on Finance.</i>
D. BANKS,		
EDWARD TAYLOR,		





DOCUMENT NO. 36.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

SEPTEMBER 26th, 1836.

Report of the Finance Committee on the petition of James B. Wall, for a lease of Mill Rock, which was read and adopted.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

The Committee on Finance to whom was referred the annexed petition for a lease of Mill Rock,

RESPECTFULLY STATES,

That the petitioner applies for a lease of these premises for the purpose of erecting thereon a powder magazine, for the storing powder therein. Your Committee have attentively considered this subject and are of opinion that this rock while it would be of little use for any other purpose is well calculated for this object.

This spot is in the middle of the East river, in the neighborhood of Hurlgate. It has never been productive of any

income to the city and the appropriation of it to this purpose would in the opinion of your Committee be a great convenience to the neighborhood. The large quantities of powder which will be required for the purpose of blasting rocks in the regulation of the upper part of the island should not be stored on the island, and there is no place in the neighborhood so well calculated for such a purpose and so safe as this. It is also advisable that in some way possession should be exercised over this rock by the Corporation, to prevent others from taking possession of it and hereafter setting up claims therefor.

Your Committee recommend renting it at a low rate in consequence of the buildings and dock which must be erected thereon to make it suitable for the purpose intended, which buildings are to belong to the city at the end of the lease. And they also recommend that the lessee be confined solely to the use of the premises for this purpose.

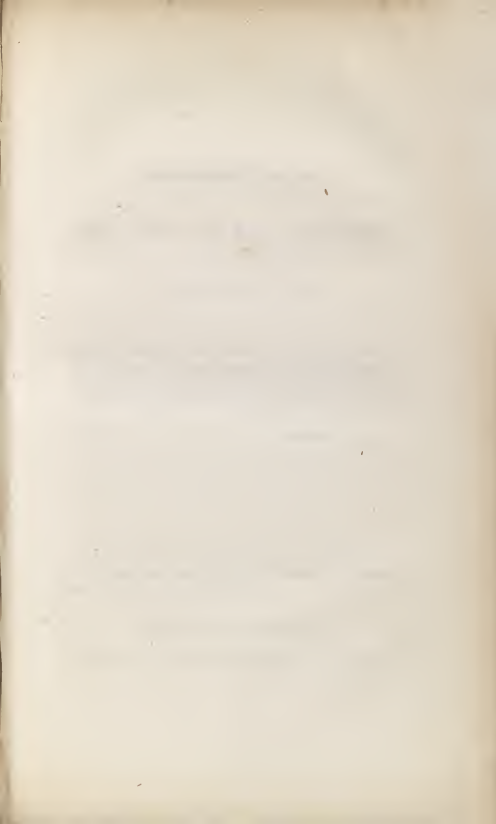
They have also provided for taking possession of the same on payment of the cost of the buildings at any time if thought necessary for the public use.

The Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be authorised to lease Mill Rock, in the East river, to James B. Wall, for the period of Twenty-one years, at the annual rent of fifty dollars on the following conditions, viz :—

To build thereon a powder magazine, and a suitable wharf at his own expense, to belong to the city at the end of the lease. To use the same solely for storing powder and not to allow any spirituous liquor at any time to be sold thereon, and the Corporation to have the right to take possession thereof at any time before the termination of the lease on paying for the building and wharf at a valuation.

D. P. INGRAHAM,	}	<i>Committee on Finance.</i>
D. BANKS,		
EDWARD TAYLOR,		





DOCUMENT NO. 37.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

SEPTEMBER 19th, 1836.

Report of the Street Committee on the subject of further postponing the actual widening of Chatham street, between Pearl and Mott streets, was read and rejected, and the Report from the Board of Assistants concurred in.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

The Committee on Streets to whom was referred the subject of again postponing the actual widening of Chatham street between Pearl and Mott streets,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT :

That the legal proceedings for making this improvement

were confirmed by the Supreme Court on the 19th of March last, which fact was communicated to the Common Council on the 4th of April following by a report received from the Counsel in the Board of Assistants. The subject was referred, as is usual in such cases to the Street Committee of that Board to inquire and report whether the actual widening of the street should be suspended for any and what period within fifteen months from the confirmation of the Commissioners report. The said Committee made their report on the 2d of May, in which they stated that they had had the parties interested in the widening of Chatham street before them, and had heard their views as to the most expedient time to actually widen the street, that a majority of those whose buildings were to be taken down were desirous of postponing the widening until June 1837, but that several persons who were assessed for the improvement represented to the Committee, that they were in favor of the immediate widening of the street. That after a patient hearing of all the parties and duly considering the whole subject, the Committee believed that the widening should take place as soon as possible after allowing a reasonable time to the occupants of the houses to be taken down to seek other accommodations.

In support of this view the said Committee deemed it proper also to state, that several of the lessees had been awarded a certain sum for damages in consideration of their being deprived of the use and occupation of their premises from the 1st of May 1836, whereas if the widening should be postponed for one year longer, the lessess would be receiving a greater sum than would be justly their due, and the persons assessed have good reason to object to the assessment. On these grounds they offered a resolution that the widening of Chatham street should take place on the 1st day of August last. This report and resolution was adopted and concurred in by the Board of Aldermen after a reference to its Street

Committee, and was finally passed by the approval of the Mayor on the 10th of May last.

Your Committee have been thus particular in stating the contents of the said report, because it appears thereby that the recommendation of the 1st of August last as the time for carrying this improvement into effect, was not made hastily, unadvisedly or without due notice to the parties interested, or proper consideration of their respective rights; and the reasons contained in the said report appear to your Committee to have been sufficient to justify the conclusion founded on them.

Shortly after the adoption of the said report and resolution, the newly elected Common Council commenced their duties and in July last a petition was presented to the Board of Assistants by a number of persons claiming to be interested in the question as to the proper time for carrying into effect the widening of Chatham street, requesting that it should be postponed until the 1st of May next. Upon the reasons offered in this petition, your Committee would merely observe that they do not appear to be different or in any respect stronger than such as might have been, and probably were brought under the consideration of the Street Committees of the last Common Council when the subject was before them; and although the Special Committee of the Board of Assistants to whom this petition was referred, reported in favor of a further postponement until the 1st of February next, it does not appear that they were influenced by any other consideration than that a large majority of the parties who appeared before them were in favor of the postponement, and that it would be reasonable therefore to yield to their wishes. Thus if the subject had then come up for the first time, might have been deemed sufficient; but as the former Common Council had previously disposed of the question otherwise, upon mature deliberation, your Committee cannot but

think that the views thus expressed in the said report was hastily adopted.

There can be no doubt of the power of the Common Council to order more than one postponement in a case of this kind, because the expression "for such time *or times* as they shall think proper not exceeding fifteen months *in the whole,*" contained in the act on this subject fully warrants such a construction; but your Committee are clearly of opinion that no attempt should be made to exercise such a power after the time limited by the first postponement had expired, and any of the parties assessed had on the faith of the previous action of the Common Council, paid their assessments. A contract is thereby consummated between the public authorities and such parties, and the latter have a right to insist upon its strict execution. In the present instance the time appointed by the first resolution passed by the Common Council on this subject has long since gone by, and (as will appear by the annexed statement obtained from the Collector,) assessments amounting to a large sum of money have been paid by several persons. It does not appear that any of those parties have waived or mean to waive their rights by joining in the application for further postponement, and without such a relinquishment on their parts, your Committee consider the difficulty of a further postponement insuperable.

Independent however of such objection, your Committee would not be disposed to grant the prayer of the petition which has brought this subject before the present Common Council.

They consider, as a general principle, that it is not advisable to postpone in a case of this kind beyond the period first fixed upon, unless upon much stronger grounds than appears to exist in the present instance. The parties here have had full notice, and should have prepared themselves previous to the appointed time, for they certainly had no

right to expect that such time would be extended. Inconvenience will doubtless be felt by many, but no public improvement of this nature can be effected without incommoding individuals, and it is fair to presume that all just claims on that score have been provided for by adequate assessments upon the parties who have to pay for the improvement.

Your Committee therefore submit the following resolution.

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to grant any further postponement of the actual widening of Chatham street between Pearl and Moot streets.

Resolved, That this Board do non-concur with the Board of Assistants in their report and resolution hereunto annexed.

SAMUEL PURDY, EDWARD TAYLOR, NEHEMIAH WATERBURY,	}	<i>Committee on Streets.</i>
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The Special Committee to whom was referred the postponement of the widening of Chatham street,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT:

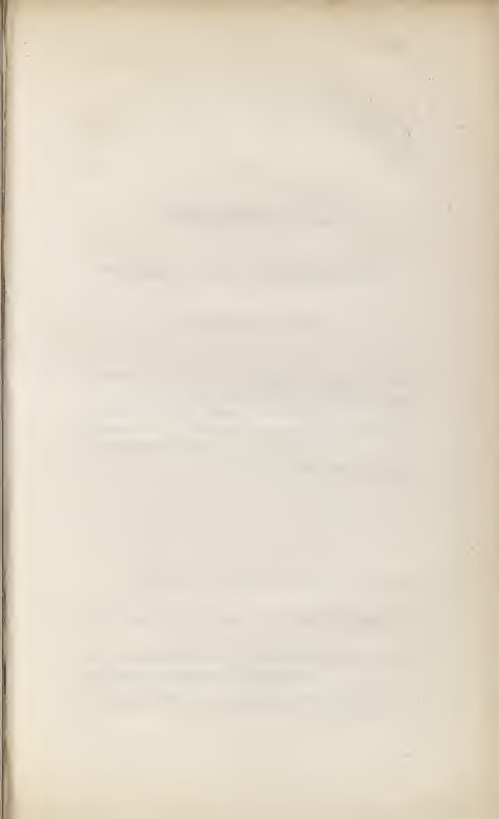
That they have had the subject under consideration, and have had the parties before them, of whom a large majority were in favor of the postponement. Your Committee think it would be reasonable to yield to the prayer of the petitioners so far as to extend the time to the 1st day of February next.

They therefore recommend for adoption the following resolution.

Resolved, That the actual widening of Chatham street, between Pearl and Mott streets, be postponed to the 1st day of February next, and that twenty days thereafter be allowed to remove all encumbrances from said street.

C. S. WOODHULL, C. DE FOREST, W. W. HOLLY,	}	<i>Street Committee.</i>
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H. ERBEN, *Assist. Aldermen 6th Ward.*





DOCUMENT NO. 38.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

OCTOBER 3d, 1836.

Communication from the Comptroller in answer to the resolution from Alderman Clark, as to the amount expended on Docks, Slips and Bulkheads for the last fifteen years. Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, and directed to be printed.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, OCTOBER 3d, 1836.

To the Board of Aldermen, of the City of New-York.

In obedience to the following resolution offered by Alderman Clark, on the 12th of September last.

"Resolved, That the Comptroller be requested to report

to this Board the amount expended annually for the last fifteen years, on Docks, Slips and Bulkheads by this City."

I have the honor to enclose a statement of said expenses from the 1st May, 1821, to 31st December, 1835, as charged to the account against Docks and Slips.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

D. D. WILLIAMSON, *Compt.*

DR.

DOCKS AND SLIPS.

1820 May,	Working, Supplies and Re-			
	pairs of Mud Machine,	1,643	18	
	Interest on Bonds, -	565	43	
	Repairs of Piers and Bulk-			
	heads, - - -	8,316	90	
	Building Piers and Bulk-			
	heads, and filling,	8,906	55	19,432 06
1821 May;	Working, Supplies and Re-			
	pairs of Mud Machine,	1,416	66	
	Repairs of Piers &c.	19,584	21	
	Building, " " filling	2,680	42	23,681 19
1822 May,	Working, Supply and Re-			
	pair of Mud Machine,	926	29	
	Repairs of Piers &c.	5,440	77	
	Building " " filling	4,170	70	
	Cost of new Mud Machine	9,215	85	19,753 61
1823 Jan.	Working, Supply and Re-			
	pair of Mud Machine,	2,701		
	Repairs of Piers &c.	16,585	29	
	Building Piers &c.	3,350		22,636 29
	Carried forward,			\$85,503 15

DR.

DOCKS AND SLIPS.

		Brought over.		\$85,503 15
1824	Jan.	Working, Supply and Re-		
		pair of Mud Machine,	3,016 10	
		Repairs of Piers &c.	12,055 21	
		Building " "	11,407 90	26,479 21
1825	Jan.	Working, Supply and Re-		
		pairs of Mud Machine,	3,155 02	
		Repairs of Piers &c.	5,099	
		Building " and filling	27,615 20	35,869 22
1826	Jan.	Working, Supplies and Re-		
		pairs of Mud Machine,	3,892 57	
		Repairs of Piers, &c.	7,289 87	
		Building - - -	34,640 36	45,822 80
1827	Jan.	Working, Supply and Re-		
		pairs of Mud Machine,	3,906 14	
		Repairs of Piers &c.	15,804 79	
		Filling " "	8,298 07	
		Building " "	26,776 25	
		Salary of Superintendent		
		of Wharves,	150	
		Contingent,	169 99	55,105 24
1828	Jan.	Working, Supplies and Re-		
		pairs of Mud Machine,	3,554 47	
		Repairs of Piers &c.	26,048	
		Building " "	33,846 99	
		Filling " "	2,407 20	
		Salary of Superintendent,	450	
		Contingent,	1,120 72	67,427 38
1829	Jan.	Working, Supplies and Re-		
		pairs of Mud Machine,	3,726 61	
		Repairs of Piers &c.	11,859	
		Carried forward,		\$316,207 00

DR.

DOCKS AND SLIPS.

		Brought over,	\$316,207 00
		<hr/>	
		Building " "	43,638 12
		Filling " "	5,697 64
		Salary of Superintendent,	600
		Contingent, - -	144 25 65,665 62
1830	Jan.	Working, Supplies and Re-	
		pairs, of Mud Machine,	3,500 47
		Salary Supt. Wharves,	600
		Repairs of Docks &c.	7,140 03
		Building " "	21,644 03
		Filling " "	55 12
		Contingent, - - -	18 32,957 65
1831	Jan.	Working, Supply and Re-	
		pair of Mud Machine,	3,586 38
		Repairs of Piers, &c.	11,615 27
		Building " "	10,581 70
		Salary Superintendent,	606 58
		Contingent, - - -	175 26,564 93
1832	Jan.	Working, Supply and Re-	
		pair of Mud Machine,	3,527 28
		Salary of Superintendent	
		of Mud Machine,	494 38
		Salary of Superintendent	
		of Wharves,	637 50
		Repairs of Piers &c.	13,124 24
		Building " "	20,130 85
		Contingent, - - -	18 37,932 25
1833	Jan.	Working, Supply and Re-	
		pair of Mud Machine,	2,823 07
		Salary of Superintendent	
		of Mud Machine,	700
		<hr/>	
		Carried forward,	\$479,327 45

DR.

DOCKS AND SLIPS.

Brought over, \$479,327 45

		Contract for Cleaning		
		Slips, - - -	2,630 04	
		Salary of Superintendent		
		of Wharves, - -	800	
		Repairs of Piers &c.	7,410 52	
		Building, " "	56,391 32	
		Filling " "	4,308 04	
		Contingent, - -	18	75,080 99
1834		Working, Supply and Re-		
		pair of Mud Machine,	3,071 24	
		Salaries of Supts.	1,500	
		Contract for cleaning slips	6,843	
		Repairs of Piers &c.	29,136 78	
		Building " "	54,667 63	
		Filling " "	11,323 67	
		Contingent, - -	322 28	106,864 60
1835	Jan.	Working, Supplies and Re-		
		pairs of Mud Machine.	1,779 31	
		Contract for cleaningslips	11,282 90	
		Salaries of Supt.	1,500	
		Repairs of Piers &c.	35,069 42	
		Building, " "	131,867 14	
		Contingent. - -	122 32	181,621 09
				<u>\$842,894 13</u>



DOCUMENT NO. 39.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

OCTOBER 3d, 1836.

Report of the Committee on Roads and Canals in favor of opening the streets from 42d, to and including 57th street. Which was read and laid on the table.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

The Committee on Roads and Canals to whom was referred the annexed resolution,

Resolved, That the streets from 42d to and including 57th street, be opened in the usual manner, and that the necessary legal measures be taken therefor.

RESPECTFULLY REPORT :

That the proposition has been advertised for objections,

that none have been made, and that they are of opinion that it is expedient to adopt the resolution, particularly as it will occupy two years to complete the proceedings, at the expiration of which, it will probably be necessary to grade some of the streets. The Committee therefore recommend the adoption of the resolution.

D. P. INGRAHAM,
JOHN V. GREENFIELD, } *Committee on*
AARON CLARK. } *Roads & Canals*





DOCUMENT NO. 40.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

OCTOBER 3d, 1836.

Report of the Committee on Finance on the accounts presented for refreshments furnished Jurors in the case of Robinson and Jewell, which was read, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

The Committee on Finance to whom was referred the annexed accounts for refreshments furnished to the Jurors in the case of Robinson and Jewell.

RESPECTFULLY REPORT,

That in the opinion of your Committee these accounts are very extravagant and embrace many articles not properly chargeable to the city.

It is proper that the public should bear the expenses of providing for jurors who are confined by order of the court in criminal cases, and were the charges in this case such as ought to be paid even though extravagant, the Committee would recommend the payment of them. At the same time they would remark that it is the duty of the Sheriff in making provisions for Juries to act with a due regard to the interests of the city as well as to the wants of Jurors.

In the present case the bills for the jury in the case of Robinson amount to \$345 48, of which \$272 88 is charged for meals. One item in this bill ought not to be charged, viz: supper for the Jury and Officers, including 6 bottles of wine and charged at \$19 00. It cannot be that the Corporation are chargeable for meals furnished after the close of the trial. Nor do your Committee think that the charges for liquor and segars are proper charges to be made against the city.

The Committee however, in these cases would recommend that the Comptroller be authorised to pay the amount of these bills, excluding the items charged for liquor, tobacco, and segars, and the supper and wine furnished in the case of Robinson at the close of the trial; and they offer the following resolutions.

Resolved, That the Comptroller issue warrants for the amounts of the annexed bills for provisions for the juries in the cases of Robinson and Jewell, deducting the amounts charged therein for liquor, tobacco, and segars, and for the supper and wine furnished at the close of the trial.

Resolved, That the Sheriff be informed that in future the Common Council will not allow any charges in accounts rendered for Juries except for necessary food and lodgings that may be furnished, and if other articles are allowed by the Courts, that the same must be provided at the Jurors' expense.

Resolved, That a copy of the last resolution be served upon the Sheriff by the Clerk of the Common Council.

D. P. INGRAHAM,	} Committee on Finance.
D. BANKS,	
EDWARD TAYLOR,	

Tammany Hall, June 1836.

Corporation of the City of New-York,

Dr. to Lovejoy and Howard,

For refreshments for Jurors and Officers in the case of the people vs. Robinson, ordered by the Court of Oyer and Terminer through high Sheriff Hillyer, as follows :

1836

June 2d.	Dinners for 12 Jurors and Officers,	13	50
"	Suppers, do. do.	13	50
"	Pickled musclessent over to Hall	2	00 29 00
3	Breakfast for 12 Jurors and 6 Officers,	13	50
"	Segars, do. do.	00	50
"	Dinners, do. do.	13	50
"	Segars and liquor,	1	50
"	Dinner for High and Deputy Sheriffs,	1	50
"	Suppers for 12 Jurors and 7 Officers,	14	25
"	Segars, &c. :	00	50 45 25
4	Breakfast for 12 Jurors and 6 Officers,	13	50
"	Segars, &c.	00	50
"	Dinners for do. do.	13	50
"	Segars and liquor do. do.	1	50

Amt. carried over.	<hr/> 74 25
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		Amt. brought forward.	74 25
June 4th.	Dinners for High and Deputy Sheriffs,	1 50	
"	Suppers for 12 Jurors and 12 Officers,	18 00	
"	Liquor and segars,	00 75	
"	1 Box segars \$7 50, beer, crackers and cheese,	11 50 60 75	
5	Breakfast for 12 Jurors and 12 Officers,	18 00	
"	Segars, do. do.	00 50	
"	Beer sent over to hall,	3 00	
"	Dinners for 12 Jurors and 12 Officers,	18 00	
"	3 Bottles of wine,	4 50	
"	Suppers for 12 Jurors and 12 Officers,	18 00	
"	Beer, crackers and cheese sent to hall,	4 50 66 50	
6	Breakfast for 12 Jurors and 12 Officers,	18 00	
"	Dinners do. do. 6 Officers,	13 50	
"	2 Bottles wine \$3, segars and Beer, \$1,	4 00	
"	Dinners for High and Deputy Sheriffs,	1 50	
"	Suppers for 12 Jurors and 6 Officers,	13 50	
"	Segars and liquor,	00 63	
"	3 Bottles wine \$4 50, crackers and cheese \$3,	7 50	
"	Beer and Tobacco,	1 75 60 38	
		Amt. carried over.	261 88

	Amt. brought forward,	261 88
7	Breakfast for 12 Jurors and 6 Officers,	13 50
"	Beer, do. do.	00 50
"	Beer, crackers and cheese sent to hall,	1 75
"	Dinners for High and two Deputy Sheriffs,	2 25
"	Dinners for 12 Jurors and Officers,	13 50
"	Segars,	00 50
"	Suppers for Jurors and 6 Officers, at close of trial,	9 00
"	6 Bottles Medeira wine \$9, segars \$1,	10 00
"	Articles not retured from City Hall, 2 towels 50 cents, 1 glass 12 1-2 cents, 2 servers \$4,	4 88
	For use of bedding, towels, and washing the same, portorage, &c.	8 00 63 88
		<hr/>
		\$325 76

New-York, June 11, 1836.

TRIAL OF JEWELL.

John Hillyer, Sheriff,

To Alex. Welsh, Dr.

July 13th 1836.	64 Dinners 75 cents,	\$48 00
"	46 Suppers 50 do.	23 00
"	46 Breakfasts, 50 do.	23 00
"	Liquors, beer, cider and segars,	23 00
		<hr/>
		\$117 00

Received payment.

New-York June 8th 1836.

Mr. Sheriff

To R. Newton Dr.

To cleaning boots, \$4 50

Received payment.

R. NEWTON.

The Sheriff of the City and County of New-York,

To John Simms Dr.

June 4th, 1836,	To shaving Jurymen,	\$1 50
"	do. do.	3 37½

\$4 87½

Received payment,

JOHN SIMMS.

New-York June 25th, 1836.

Sheriff Hillyer,

To G. L. Hewlett, Dr.

To cheese, crackers, and beer,	\$9 96
do. do. do.	0 38

\$10 34

Received payment.

New-York June 10, 1836.

DOCUMENT NO. 41.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

OCTOBER 3d, 1836.

The Police Committee presented the following report and draft of a law on the petition of Hackney Coachmen for increase of fare and reduction of license, which was read, the report accepted, law passed, and directed to be sent to the Board of Assistants for concurrence.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

The Committee on Police to whom was referred the annexed petition of Hackney Coachmen to have the prices of their license reduced and the rates of fare increased,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT :

That they have given the subject very careful consideration and incline to the opinion that the present price for a

license to wit : twelve dollars is an unjust and exorbitant tax upon this class of citizens.

The Committee are of opinion that no greater sum should be charged than is necessary to meet the expenses of registering and regulating the Hackney Coaches ; and they believe that five dollars for each license will be amply sufficient for this purpose, and recommend a reduction accordingly.

With regard to the increase of the rates of fare as asked for by the petitioners, the Committee cannot recommend its adoption. It is true as stated in the petition that house rent and other expenses have increased, but it will be born in mind that a proportionate increase has also taken place in the business of the petitioners.

There is however, one charge in the established rates of fare, which the Committee think ought to be increased this is for carrying a person any distance not exceeding a mile, for which is allowed twenty-five cents. It is recommended to increase the amount to $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and to leave the other rates as now established.

The Committee recommend the adoption of the following ordinance.

A LAW

To amend the Law entitled " A Law to regulate Hackney Coaches and Carriages and Stage Coaches.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do_e ordain as follows, to wit :—

The eighth section of Title First of the Law to regulate

Hackney Coaches or Carriages, shall be amended so as to read as follows, "every person who may be licensed as aforesaid, shall pay to the Mayor for the use of the city for each Hackney Coach or Carriage, which such person shall keep for hire the sum of *five dollars*."

The first subdivision of Section First of Title Third of the said law, is also hereby amended so as to read as follows, "For conveying a passenger any distance not exceeding one mile, thirty-seven and a half cents, and for every additional passenger twenty-five cents.

All which is respectfully submitted by

NEHEMIAH WATERBURY,
F. A. TALLMADGE,
THOMAS S. BRADY.

DOCUMENT NO. 42.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

OCTOBER 5th, 1836.

*Report of the Chief Engineer, showing the state of the
Fire Department, Oct. 3, 1836, which was read, direct-
ed to be printed and placed on file.*

J. MORTON, Clerk.

New-York Oct. 3, 1836.

To the Hon. the Common Council.

The Chief Engineer respectfully presents herewith the
present state of the Fire Department, viz.—

		Present Number men.	Resigned.
Engine No. 1,	Citizens take charge,		19
"	2 New company formed,	15	26
"	3 Have hose cart, 600 feet hose,	18	

		Present Number men.	Resigned.
Engine No. 4	New company formed,	30	26
"	5 Old company remain,	26	
"	6 Have a hose cart (800 feet hose) with And Engine with new com- pany formed of.	10 11	18
"	7 Old company remain,	10	
"	8 Have a hose cart (800 feet hose) part old company,	11	13
"	9 Old company in part, (part re- signed,)	11	11
"	10 Company resigned 13th Au- gust last,		9
"	11 Old company remain,	14	
"	12 Engine at Painters, (not done duty for 18 months past,)	2	20
"	13 Old company suspended, (new company formed,)	28	
"	14 Engine at yard,		23
"	15 In ordinary,	26	
"	16 Resigned, (new company form- ed,)	12	24
"	17 New company formed,	29	17
"	18 Resined,	3	13
"	19 New company formed,	13	19
"	20 Have a hose cart (600 feet hose) new company to called 1st Ward Hose Company,)	12	10
"	21 Resigned,		23
"	22 Part resigned,	7	
"	23 Old company remain,	15	
"	24 Part resigned,	16	14
"	25 Resigned,		10
"	26 Old company remain	23	

		Present	
		Number men.	Resigned.
Engine No. 27	Resigned,	2	15
"	28 Resigned,		18
"	29 Old company remain,	24	
"	30 New company formed,	15	22
"	31 Resigned,		25
"	32 Part resigned,	8	9
"	33 New company formed,	45	23
"	34 New company formed,	8	19
"	35 At Harlaem,	17	
"	36 New company formed,	10	24
"	37 do. do.	8	20
"	38 No Engine nor company for three years past,		
"	39 New company formed,	10	13
"	40 do. do.	12	16
"	41 do. do.	26	14
"	42 Resigned,		10
"	43 At Manhattanville,	20	
"	44 New company formed,	22	18
"	45 At Yorkville,	16	
"	46 At Rosehill,	10	
"	47 Old company remain,	20	
"	48 No Engine (not done duty for two years,)		8
"	49 At Harlaem,	19	

HOOK AND LADDER.

No.	1 Old company,	28	
	2 do. have hose cart (1200 feet hose,)	22	
	3 Resigned,	2	7
	4 Part resigned,	6	11
	5 Old company remain,	9	
	6 Resigned,	2	7

HOSE COMPANY.

No.		Present	
		Number men.	Resigned.
1	New company formed,	9	23
2	Part resigned,	14	
3	New company formed,	12	10
4	No company for a year past,		
5	New company formed,	11	13
6	Part resigned,	14	6
3d	Ward Hose Company 2 carts with 1200 feet hose,	41	
8th	Ward Hose Company (new company formed with 600 feet hose,)	9	
2d	Ward Hose Company now forming have a cart with 600 feet hose,	10	
	Hydrant company,	18	
	Wardens,	96	
		937	626

There will therefore be on duty in case of fire this night 32 Engines, 12 Hose Carts with 11,000 feet hose, and 3 Hook and Ladder trucks ; the number of men remaining in department and those who have joined since 24th ult. are 937, the whole number of resignations, 626.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN RYKER, Jr. *Chief Engineer F. D.*

DOCUMENT NO. 43.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,

OCTOBER 13, 1836.

The Comptroller presented the following Schedule of the value of the Estate, Real and Personal, as returned to him by the Assessors of the Wards, together with a statement from the Board of Assessors in relation to a per centage, directed by them to be added to several of the Wards—were severally referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Aldermen Ingraham, Clark Varian, Whitehead and Purdy, and directed to be printed.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO, ILL., FEBRUARY 1900

TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th inst. in relation to the matter of the Chicago, Illinois, and North Western Railway Company, and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

Very respectfully,
J. H. HARRIS

SCHEDULE of the Valuation of the Estates, Real and Personal, as returned by the Assessors, for 1836.

D. D. WILLIAMSON, Comptroller.

Wards.	Assessment of 1835.		Assessment of 1836.		Real Estate.	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Personal Estate.	Total.	Total.
	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	26,064,500	29,885,728	37,523,900	28,758,906	11,459,400			1,126,792	10,332,608	
2	13,000,800	3,263,050	19,732,350	2,490,886	6,731,550			772,164	5,959,386	
3	10,904,200	7,971,450	15,832,450	7,657,000	4,928,250			314,450	4,613,800	
4	7,749,800	3,180,250	10,007,250	2,387,625	2,257,450			792,625	1,464,825	
5	8,951,600	4,198,850	13,623,300	5,405,960	4,671,700		1,207,110		5,878,810	
6	6,366,958	4,353,780	10,091,945	4,183,105	3,724,987			170,675	3,554,312	
7	8,553,037	3,845,030	12,284,590	4,506,000	3,731,553		660,970		4,392,523	
8	8,501,115	2,949,790	13,808,600	2,262,650	5,307,485			687,140	4,620,345	
9	6,204,825	1,120,940	10,215,100	1,638,900	4,010,275		517,960		4,528,235	
10	4,825,500	1,208,150	7,848,300	862,950	3,022,800			145,200	2,877,600	
11	8,796,100	999,590	19,395,450	1,393,900	10,599,350		394,310		10,993,660	
12	15,670,220	2,514,650	10,273,230	2,797,550		5,396,990	282,900			5,114,090
13	2,993,300	451,850	4,437,250	548,350	1,443,950		96,500		1,540,450	
14	5,514,720	2,561,360	7,884,250	2,336,429	2,369,530			224,931	2,144,599	
15	9,635,750	6,686,810	16,194,200	7,801,007	6,558,850		1,114,197		7,672,647	
S. 16	"	"	12,232,435	85,500	12,232,435		85,500		12,317,935	
N. 16	"	"	12,463,069	434,369	12,463,069		434,369		12,897,438	
	143,732,425	74,991,278	233,847,669	75,551,117	95,512,234	5,396,990	4,793,816	4,233,977	95,789,173	5,114,090
					5,396,990		4,233,977		5,114,090	
					90,115,244		559,839		90,675,083	

Increase of Real Estate, 90,115,244

" Personal Estate, 559,839

Total Increase, \$90,675,083

STATEMENT

From the Board of Assessors for 1836.

1st Ward.	Real Estate,	37,471,950.	No per cent to add.
"	Personal,	28,631,936.	
2d	Real Estate,	19,752,350.	No per cent.
"	Personal,	2,490,386.	
3d	Real Estate,	15,844,450.	No per cent.
"	Personal,	7,673,088.	
4th	Real Estate,	10,007,250.	15 per cent. to add,
"	Personal,	2,367,625.	
5th	Real Estate,	13,610,268.	No per cent. on the
		Ward, but 10 per cent. on the owners of the	fee to St. John's Park.
"	Personal,	5,370,100.	
6th	Real Estate,	10,211,760.	8 per cent. to add.
"	Personal,	4,080,617.	
7th	Real Estate,	12,234,960.	No per cent.
"	Personal,	4,080,617.	
8th	Real Estate,	13,385,300.	4 per cent. to add.
"	Personal,	2,251,855.	
9th	Real Estate,	10,154,800.	8 per cent. to add.
"	Personal,	1,590,943	4-100.
10th	Real Estate,	7,613,700.	No per cent.
"	Personal,	0,877,280.	
11th	Real Estate,	19,734,010.	No per cent.
"	Personal,	1,253,771.	
12th	Real Estate,	10,375,891.	140 per cent. to add
		as follows : on all the property from 40th street	to 62d, inclusive, 175 per cent. ; on all the pro-
		perty from 62d street to 132d street, inclusive,	132 per cent. ; on all the remainder of the
		Ward, 95 per cent.	
"	Personal,	2,907,550.	
13th	Real Estate,	4,228,950.	7 per cent. to add.
"	Personal,	0,587,700.	

14th Ward.	Real Estate,	7,886,750.	18 per cent. to add.
"	"	Personal,	2,338,930.
15th	"	Real Estate,	16,158,100. 7 per cent. to add.
"	"	Personal,	7,856,789.
16th	"	Real Estate,	22,588,485. 4 per cent. to add—
		This was added by the Assessors, and the amount is \$24,695,504.	
"	"	Personal,	532,669.

At the meeting of the Board of Assessors on the 2d of August, the following Resolutions were passed :

Resolved, That on the examination of the Book of any Ward, if it should be found too low, it shall be at the option of the Assessors of the Ward to take the book back, and place the amount on such parts of the Ward as they may think will bear it.

Resolved, That all the Books be examined according to actual sales, and if they are not so to make them so.

The following Wards that were raised by the Board, the amounts were raised or reduced by the Assessors of the Wards :

1st Ward, 3 per cent. raised on the ward by the Assessors of the same ; 3d Ward, 11 per cent. raised by the Assessors of the same ; 5th Ward, 8 per cent. raised to the amount by the Assessors of the ward ; 7th Ward, 2 per cent. raised by the Assessors of the ward ; 9th Ward, 10 per cent., reduced to 8 by the Assessors ; 4th Ward, 25 per cent., reduced to 15 per cent. by the Assessors of the ward ; 11th Ward, 3 per cent., to nothing being raised by the Assessors of the ward ; 13th Ward, 21 per cent., the Assessors of the Ward reduced to 7 per cent. ; the 15th Ward, 13 per cent., reduced to 7 per cent.

STATEMENT

Of the Assessors of the 5th Ward in relation to the 10 per cent. addition to property around St. John's Park.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors :

GENTLEMEN—The Board of Assessors did lay eight per cent. on the Fifth Ward, to be done by the Assessors of the ward ; that has been done on every part, and on all the property facing St. John's Park they laid ten per cent. more than any other part, that ten per cent. has not been laid on as a number has sworn down to the assessment which we laid on, as we thought we put sufficient on to reach what afterwards the Board of Assessors meant to do, but our remonstrance was in vain ; therefore we make our appeal to you, Gentlemen, because we think our assessment was quite high enough to embrace all that was needful.

You will see by referring to the Book, who swore down, the sum opposite their names is what they swore to.

The Supervisors will please take notice that the Collectors book is the one that is correctly added up, with the whole amount in the back part of the book.

Assessors of the Fifth Ward.

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I. General Principles of the Theory of the Earth (1875)

II. The Earth as a Planet (1875)

III. The Earth as a Planet (1875)

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X. The Earth as a Planet (1875)

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XVII. The Earth as a Planet (1875)

XVIII. The Earth as a Planet (1875)

XIX. The Earth as a Planet (1875)

XX. The Earth as a Planet (1875)

DOCUMENT NO. 44.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

OCTOBER 10th, 1836.

The Committee on Salaries presented the following report in favor of the petition of Dr. John Sickels, City Inspector, for an increase of salary, which was read and adopted, and directed to be sent to the Board of Assistants for concurrence.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

The Committee on Salaries to whom was referred the petition of John Sickels for increase of pay,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT,

That they have examined into the nature of the duties of the office of City Inspector, and the manner in which the same should be performed, and find them to be as arduous, and requiring as much skill and judgment in their perform-

ance as set forth by the petitioner in his petition. And also that the well execution of the duties of the office and of those imposed on the City Inspector by the various resolutions of the Boards, tend very essentially to the preservation of the Public Health, and the comfort of our citizens, therefore a person capable of properly filling this office, should be a man of experience, attention and great industry, and willing at all times to devote himself to his office, from the inspection of the papers in the office, your Committee believe the petitioner performs the duties of the office in a proper manner, and as it is a department of the City Government, your Committee think that the salary attached to the office should be increased, and recommend the adoption of the following amendment to the Law creating the City Inspectors Department and prescribing the duties thereof, by striking out the words "one thousand" in the 4th section of the said law, and inserting the words sixteen hundred in place thereof, so that the section will read as follows:—

§ 4. The said City Inspector shall receive for his services from the City Treasurer, the yearly salary of sixteen hundred dollars in equal quarterly payments.

And they further recommend that the increase of pay take effect from the first day of September last, all which is respectfully submitted.

EGBERT BENSON, }
D. BANKS, } *Committee on*
IRA B. WHEELER, } *Salaries.*





DOCUMENT NO. 45.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

OCTOBER 10th, 1836.

*Report of the Committee on Assessments on the petition
of Francis Caille for time to pay an assessment for
widening Chapel-street, which was read and adopted.*

J. MORTON, Clerk.

The Committee on Assessment to whom was referred the petition of Francis Caille for time to pay an assessment, together with the report of the Committee on Assessments of the Board of Assistants thereon,

RESPECTFULLY REPORTS:

That the petitioner is the owner of a leasehold interest in certain premises known as Nos. 58 and 60 in Leonard street, there being about seven years of his term yet unexpired. This leasehold has been assessed the sum of \$518 for the

widening of Chapel-street, and the annexed report recommends that the petitioner should be allowed to pay the said assessment in six equal instalments which would postpone the last payment until the 15th of November, 1837.

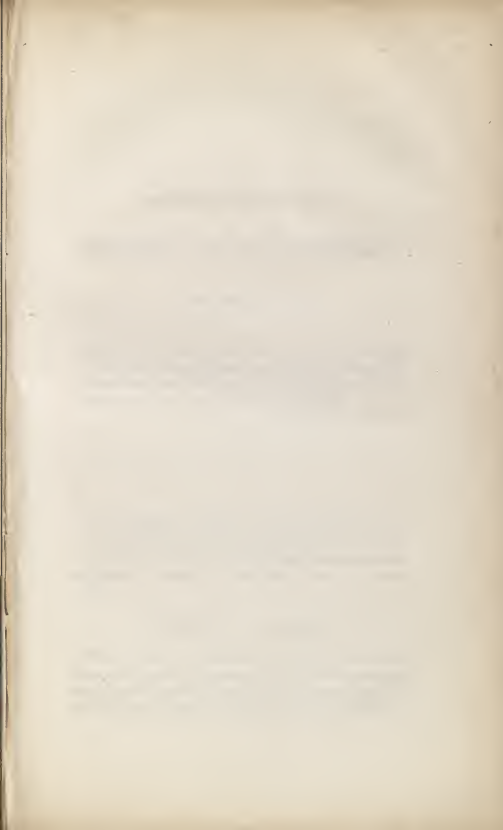
Your Committee are willing to admit that there are reasons for extending some indulgence to the applicant in this case, if it could be done without putting the security of the debt in jeopardy. But it should be borne in mind that the assessment is a lien by law on the land itself, which does not belong to the petitioner, and the owner might with good ground object to the ultimate enforcement of such lien, if the Common Council should voluntarily delay the collection of the assessment from the tenant who is bound to pay it.

Under these circumstances the Committee do not feel justified in concurring with the report adopted by the Board of Assistants, unless the petitioner shall obtain the consent of the proprietor of the land, that the lien thereon shall not be affected by the proposed extension of time. They therefore offer the following resolution.

Resolved, That the resolution offered with the annexed report be adopted with the following amendment to be added thereto "provided the petitioner shall produce a consent from the owner or owners of the said property, to be approved of by the counsel and deposited in the office of the Street Commissioner, that the lien of the said assessment thereon shall not be prejudiced or affected by the granting such extension of time.

EDWARD TAYLOR,	} Committee on
SAMUEL PURDY,	
D. BANKS.	

Assessments.





DOCUMENT NO. 46.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

OCTOBER 10th, 1836.

Report of the Committee on Wharves, &c., on the application by the Poughkeepsie and Fishkill Steam Tow Boat Line, for exclusive use of Pier at the foot of Murray-street, which was read and adopted.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

The Committee on Wharves, Slips and Piers, to whom was referred the petition of William C. Rhineland and others relative to the wharf at the foot of Murray-street, and the petition of Jonathan T. Odell and others on the same subject,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT :

That William C. Rhineland as executor of William Rhineland, and G. Wilkinson & Co. and others as proprietor of certain Steamboats, together with Denison and Belden and others, request that the pier at the foot of Murray-

street belonging to the estate of William Rhinelander be appropriated to the exclusive use of the Poughkeepsie and Fishkill Steam Tow Boat Line, for such term as the Corporation shall think proper. And Jonathan T. Odell and seven others engaged in the freighting business from Tarry Town, Sing Sing, Peekskill, Cortlandt Town and Dobb's Ferry, state that until the present season they have been in the habit of using said pier for their sloops and other craft not aided by steam—they object to the grant asked for by the first petitioners and ask to have it granted to them.

The Committee have examined this subject and find that the average depth of the water at this pier and for the whole length is about fifteen feet at high water. The slips has been cleaned out during the present summer previous to which time the water was only about nine feet deep. The Steamboats first mentioned, at present come in near the foot of Cedar street, where they alledge they experience great inconvenience and much damage from the frequently crowded and often exposed condition of their accommodations there, as well as from the kinds of business done there by brick sloops and other vessels. Besides being frequently compelled to lay in the stream, unsafe and unprotected, two days and nights at a time, that the privileges allowed at the foot of Cedar-street make the unloading of their boats very inconvenient and expensive. The remonstrants or second petitioners now come in generally about the foot of Duane street and Franklin street, and have not applied to the owners of the pier at the foot of Murray street, to hire or to obtain any special privilege. The statute makes provision for exclusive use for steamboats only. The first named petitioners have complied with its prerequisites, by obtaining the consent of the owners of the pier ; the others have no steam boats.

The Committee are of the opinion that the first petitioners deserve the favorable consideration of the Common Council.

They conduct a very useful trade, and bring to the city a large amount of the necessities of life ; which will be greatly increased in cost beyond their present high rates, without the careful attention of the Corporation. The Committee believe the pier at the foot of Murray street, a proper and suitable place for the above mentioned steamboats ; that, as the proprietors are willing and desirous to remove some distance up town, their prayer is reasonable, and ought to be granted, and they offer for adoption, the following resolution.

Resolved, That the exclusive use of the pier at the foot of Murray-street, with the consent of the proprietors thereof be and the same is hereby granted to the Poughkeepsie and Fishkill Steam Tow Boat Line, until the first day of May, which will be in the year 1837.

Respectfully submitted.

AARON CLARK,	{	<i>Committee on</i>
D. P. INGRAHAM,		
JOHN V. GREENFIELD,		
		<i>Wharves.</i>

1871

1. The first part of the report is devoted to a general description of the country, its position, its climate, its soil, its vegetation, its animals, and its people. It is a very interesting and valuable work, and one which should be read by every one who is interested in the history and geography of the country.

2. The second part of the report is devoted to a description of the various tribes and nations which inhabit the country. It is a very interesting and valuable work, and one which should be read by every one who is interested in the history and geography of the country.

3. The third part of the report is devoted to a description of the various tribes and nations which inhabit the country. It is a very interesting and valuable work, and one which should be read by every one who is interested in the history and geography of the country.

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8. The eighth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various tribes and nations which inhabit the country. It is a very interesting and valuable work, and one which should be read by every one who is interested in the history and geography of the country.

9. The ninth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various tribes and nations which inhabit the country. It is a very interesting and valuable work, and one which should be read by every one who is interested in the history and geography of the country.

10. The tenth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various tribes and nations which inhabit the country. It is a very interesting and valuable work, and one which should be read by every one who is interested in the history and geography of the country.

DOCUMENT NO. 47.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

OCTOBER 24th, 1836.

Report of the Committee on Charity in relation to donation to the Northern Dispensary, was read and adopted.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

The Charity Committee to whom was referred the resolution of Alderman Greenfield to have \$500 appropriated for the benefit of the Northern Dispensary,

REPORT:

That your Committee are satisfied from the knowledge they have of the Gentlemen under whose direction and control this Institution is placed, that any donation made by the

Common Council will be carefully and economically applied. It appears from a report of the Board of Trustees made in April last, 1836, that the Northern Dispensary was in a very flourishing condition and worthy of the patronage not only of the Common Council but of every Philanthropist.

This Institution was chartered in 1828, its object was to relieve such sick poor and indigent persons, residing in the northern part of our city, as were unable to procure medical aid ; during the period of nine years more than 25,000 individuals, poor and fainting with disease have received benefit through the agents of this Institution.

It is well known that it depends upon its subscriptions and donations for its support, that among the most liberal of its donors is the Common Council of our city, they have annually for several years last past, appropriated large sums of money for the benefit and support of this Institution, that six hundred dollars was given to it last year, 1835, from the City Treasury.

On the examination of the report for 1836, your Committee find that 4580 persons have experienced the benefits of this Dispensary for the last year, of this number 1196 were vaccinated and attended to by the physicians belonging to the Institution. The whole receipts for the last year were \$1,414 46, and the expenditure for the same period was \$1,385 53, leaving a balance of \$28 93, in their treasury.

Your Committee are of opinion that this dispensary is entitled to the charities of the city and that many of the individuals provided for by this Institution would otherwise become a city charge, and tenants of our Alms House, and inasmuch as an appropriation has been made for charitable purposes, and as the Northern Dispensary has been for years past in the habit of receiving an annual donation, they

see no good reason at this time for withholding it. The following resolution is offered for adoption.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be authorised to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Northern Dispensary for \$500 to be applied as the Trustees deem best, and in full for the year 1836.

D. BANKS,	}	<i>Committee on Charity and Alms House.</i>
EGBERT BENSON,		
AARON CLARK.		

1871

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DOCUMENT NO. 48.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

OCTOBER 24th, 1836.

The Committee on Police Watch and Prisons to whom was referred the Petition and Resolution relative to the revision of the present Law to regulate Pawn Brokers, presented the following report, together with the annexed Law, which was laid on the table, directed to be printed for the use of the members, and made the special order of the day for the next meeting.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

The Committee to whom was referred the petition and resolution, relative to the revision of the present law to regulate Pawn Brokers, have had the subject under attentive consideration and

BEG LEAVE TO REPORT,

By an act of the Legislature passed 23d January, 1833, the right was given to the Common Council to fix the rate

of interest to be taken by Pawn Brokers on their loans to any amount and to regulate their business.

The increase of population of the City, and consequently by its wants, together with the protection due the public, and the necessity of regulating the business on a fair and honorable basis, so as to induce citizens of capital and character to embark in this occupation, has caused your Committee to frame a new ordinance, which embraces several important alterations and reforms.

By the present law, loans are limited not to exceed twenty-five dollars, an amount insufficient to meet pressing or immediate contingencies, such as a quarters rent or any other expenditure called for by the increased price of all things.

The inconvenience to the borrower of twenty-five dollars is apparent from the fact, that if he desires to borrow one hundred dollars, it is now loaned him in sums of twenty-five dollars each, he is therefore compelled to deposit an article for twenty-five dollars, on which the Pawn Broker might be safe in loaning one hundred dollars, therefore if the Pawn Broker is permitted to increase the amount of his loans, the borrower would not be subject to the inconvenience of depositing property of so much value.

Besides there is no evil to the community in extending the amount of loans, for it generally is the subject of negotiation between the borrower and lender as to the rate of interest, and it also opens the door to competition.

The Lombard Association having ceased to loan money, many persons who were in the habit of pledging there for large amounts are much inconvenienced from that circumstance.

The interest as at present established is twenty-five per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding twenty-five dollars, the calculation of which it is evident must be very embarrassing to the description of persons depositing for these small amounts and probably in many cases subjects them to

imposition. Your Committee have therefore deemed it expedient to recommend a specific charge graduated under one to twenty-five dollars, which they think is but a fair remuneration for the Pawn Broker. And as further safety to the public, the Pawn Broker is to state on his ticket the monthly charge for the loan, so that the most ignorant may know the amount they have to pay, and is to have a table of the rates of such charges put up in a conspicuous part of his office.

In order to promote further security it has been considered just and proper to compel each person taking out a license to execute a bond with good and sufficient securities to the amount of five thousand dollars.

The Committee have made some other minor alterations to the law, and beg leave to present the following ordinance which has been carefully and cautiously prepared.

NEHEMIAH WATERBURY,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
F. A. TALLMADGE,		
T. S. BRADY.		

A LAW.

To regulate Pawn Brokers.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows :

1. The Mayor of the said city may, from time to time, grant annual licenses under his hand and seal, to such persons as shall produce to him satisfactory evidences of their good character to exercise or carry on the business of a Pawn Broker.
2. Every person receiving such license shall pay therefor the sum of fifty dollars for the use of the city.

3. Every person so licensed shall, at the time of receiving such license, enter with two sufficient sureties into a joint and several recognisance, to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York in the penalty of five thousand dollars, to be approved by the said Mayor, conditioned for the due observance of all such ordinances of the Common Council as may be passed or enforced respecting Pawn Brokers at any time during the continuance of such license.

4. Every Pawn Broker shall keep a book or books, in which shall be fairly written at the time of each loan an accurate account and description of the goods, article or thing pawned, the amount of money loaned thereon, the time of pledging the same, the rate of interest to be paid on such loan; and the name and residence of the person pawning or pledging the said goods article or thing.

5. Every Pawn Broker shall at the time of each loan deliver to the person pawning or pledging any goods, article or thing, a memorandum or note signed by him or her, containing the substance of the entry required to be made in his or her book or books by the last preceding section, and no charge shall be made or received by any Pawn Broker for any such entry memorandum or note.

6. The said book or books shall at all reasonable times be opened to the inspection of the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Assistants and Special Justices for preserving the peace of the City of New-York, or any or either of them.

7. No Pawn Broker shall receive any greater rate of interest upon sums loaned by them than the following, viz:

On all sums not exceeding one dollar, three cents per month.

Over one dollar and not exceeding three dollars, six cents per month.

Over three dollars and not exceeding six dollars, twelve cents per month.

Over six dollars and not exceeding nine dollars, eighteen cents per month.

Over nine dollars and not exceeding twelve dollars, twenty-four cents per month.

Over twelve dollars and not exceeding fifteen dollars, thirty cents per month.

Over fifteen dollars and not exceeding eighteen dollars, thirty-six cents per month.

Over eighteen dollars and not exceeding twenty-one dollars, forty-two cents per month.

Over twenty one dollars and not exceeding twenty-five dollars, fifty cents per month.

And on all sums above twenty-five dollars and not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars, the rate of interest shall be understood and arranged between the borrower and Pawn Broker, but not to exceed two per cent per month, and the time for which such loan is to be made shall be agreed upon in like manner; and if said pledges are not redeemed within the time specified, they are to be sold at public auction, and the surplus if any arising from such sale after deducting the interest, loan, and charges, to be paid to the owner of the property so pledged, the sale to be advertised as provided for in the following section.

8. No Pawn Broker shall sell any pawn or pledge on which the sum loaned does not exceed twenty-five dollars, until the same shall have remained one year in his or her possession, and all such sales shall be at public auction and not otherwise, notice of every such sale or sales shall be published in one or more daily papers in the city of New-York for at least twelve days previous thereto, such notice shall specify the time and place at which such sale or sales are to take place, the name of the auctioneer by whom the sale is to be conducted, and a description of the goods to be sold, and the surplus money, if any arising from any such

sale after deducting the amount of the loan, the interest then due on the same and the expenses of the advertisement and sale shall be paid over by the Pawn Broker to the owner of said property so pledged.

9. The Pawn Brokers shall be entitled to at least one months interest on each loan, although a month may not have been expired.

10. Pawn Brokers shall be compelled to have inserted in his ticket or receipt for pledges, the rate of interest to be paid by the borrower for the sum specified therein, and shall also put up in a conspicuous part of his or her office, a table of the rates of interest hereby established, and any complaint to be made of violations of this law shall be made within seven days of and from its occurrence.

11. Every Pawn Broker who shall violate or neglect or refuse to comply with any or either of the provisions of this law shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars.

DOCUMENT NO. 49.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

OCTOBER 24th, 1836.

Report of the Committee on Arts and Sciences on the petition of C. M. Ingersoll, relative to a scholarship in Columbia College, was read and adopted.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

The Committee on Arts and Sciences to whom was referred the the petition of C. M. Ingersoll to present his son Charles Ingersoll to the Faculty of Columbia College for one of the scholarships of that Institution,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT :

That by the XV Chapter of the Statutes of Columbia College, the Corporation of the City of New-York are entitled to have two students educated in the college free of all charges of tuition ; that there is no person now enjoying the privilege so granted by the college on the appointment or

presentation of the Corporation, but that in the opinion of your Committee the Corporation, should not neglect filling the scholarships any longer, and as the petitioner asks that his son should be so presented, and as on inquiry the character of petitioner and his son is such as to recommend them to the bounty of the Corporation, and as your Committee have had an interview with the President of Columbia College, who stated that the presentation of the said Charles Ingersoll would be satisfactory to the Institution. Your Committee recommend granting the prayer of the petitioner, and the adoption of the following resolution.

Resolved, (if the Board of Assistants concur) That Charles Ingersoll be presented to the Faculty of Columbia College, for one of the free scholarships established by the Statutes of that Institution, and granted thereby to the Corporation of the city of New-York.

Respectfully submitted,

EGBERT BENSON,	} Committee on Arts
R. R. WARD,		} and Sciences.





DOCUMENT NO. 50.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

OCTOBER 24th, 1836.

Report of the Joint Special Committee on the application of a Committee of the Citizens of Westchester County, relative to free bridge over Harlem river, was read and adopted.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

The Joint Special Committee of both Boards to whom was referred the petition of a Committee on behalf of Inhabitants of Westchester County,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT:

That the petition sets forth that said Committee was appointed for the purpose of conferring with the Corporation of this city upon the subject of the attainment of a free

communication from said county to this city by means of bridges or otherwise, as may be thought best for the public good, and requesting the appointment of a Special Committee for such conference. The Committee appointed by this Corporation have met in conference with the Committee on behalf of the inhabitants of Westchester, when the said Westchester Committee stated their belief that the charter of the Harlaem Bridge Company was no longer binding on the public authorities—and that they wished this city to consent to the erection of one or more free bridges across the Harlaem river, near the present Harlaem bridge. That this city should join in the expense of erecting such bridges and in a petition to the Legislature for leave to build them.

The Committee upon due reflection are not prepared to say that there should be any bridges allowed over said river, or any other obstruction to the navigation of that valuable river. And should it ever be determined otherwise the Committee cannot believe it will ever be thought proper that *this city* should bear any part of the expense thereof. But it is not necessary to be occupied at this time in the settlement of any preliminary points in this matter as the Committee are informed that the rights and claims of the Harlaem Bridge Company are in a course of litigation and likely to be soon argued and settled by the judgment of our highest tribunals. Until this takes place this Committee would recommend that no step be taken by the Common Counsel that shall unnecessarily bring the city into collision with the Harlaem Bridge Company.

And they therefore ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subjects referred to them.

Respectfully submitted,

AARON CLARK,	} <i>Special Committee.</i>
D. BANKS,	
A. V. WILLIAMS,	
D. P. INGRAHAM.	

DOCUMENT NO. 51.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

OCTOBER 24th, 1836.

*Report of the Finance Committee on the Communication
of his Honor the Mayor, relative to Dennis Brink, was
read and adopted.*

J. MORTON, Clerk.

The Committee on Finance to whom was referred the annexed communication from his Honor the Mayor, relative to the propriety of making compensation to Dennis Brink, one of the City Marshals, for injuries sustained by him while in the discharge of his public duties,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT :

That your Committee have examined into the facts connected with this occurrence and find that Mr. Brink, while engaged in quelling a riot on 23d February last, received a violent blow on the forehead from a club, which not only produced very serious injury, but also rendered him under the necessity of incurring heavy expenses for medical

services and rendered him unable to attend to his business for more than two months.

These expenses are estimated at a sum nearly if not quite amounting to two hundred dollars.

These officers are dependent entirely on payment received for services actually rendered, and do not receive any regular salary from the public, and if it is desirable to have them act with efficiency and boldness it is necessary that they should receive proper encouragement and support from the public authorities. It cannot be expected that these officers will voluntarily expose their health and lives, if when injured their expenses at least are not paid by the public.

Your Committee think the suggestion of the Mayor worthy of the consideration of the Common Council, and that Mr. Brink ought to be paid the expenses incurred by him as well as something for the loss of time he sustained in consequence of this injury, and they recommend that the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars be paid him therefor. The following resolution is offered for adoption.

Resolved, (if the Board of Assistants concur,) That the Comptroller draw a warrant in favor of Dennis Brink as a remuneration for expenses incurred and injuries sustained by him as a public officer, in suppressing a riot on 23d February last, for two hundred and fifty dollars, which sum is hereby appropriated for that purpose.

D. P. INGRAHAM, D. BANKS, EDWARD TAYLOR.	}	<i>Committee on Finance.</i>
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DOCUMENT NO. 51.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

OCTOBER 24th, 1836.

*Report of the Finance Committee on the Communication
of his Honor the Mayor, relative to Dennis Brink, was
read and adopted.*

J. MORTON, Clerk.

The Committee on Finance to whom was referred the annexed communication from his Honor the Mayor, relative to the propriety of making compensation to Dennis Brink, one of the City Marshals, for injuries sustained by him while in the discharge of his public duties,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT :

That your Committee have examined into the facts connected with this occurrence and find that Mr. Brink, while engaged in quelling a riot on 23d February last, received a violent blow on the forehead from a club, which not only produced very serious injury, but also rendered him under the necessity of incurring heavy expenses for medical

services and rendered him unable to attend to his business for more than two months.

These expenses are estimated at a sum nearly if not quite amounting to two hundred dollars.

These officers are dependent entirely on payment received for services actually rendered, and do not receive any regular salary from the public, and if it is desirable to have them act with efficiency and boldness it is necessary that they should receive proper encouragement and support from the public authorities. It cannot be expected that these officers will voluntarily expose their health and lives, if when injured their expenses at least are not paid by the public.

Your Committee think the suggestion of the Mayor worthy of the consideration of the Common Council, and that Mr. Brink ought to be paid the expenses incurred by him as well as something for the loss of time he sustained in consequence of this injury, and they recommend that the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars be paid him therefor. The following resolution is offered for adoption.

Resolved, (if the Board of Assistants concur,) That the Comptroller draw a warrant in favor of Dennis Brink as a remuneration for expenses incurred and injuries sustained by him as a public officer, in suppressing a riot on 23d February last, for two hundred and fifty dollars, which sum is hereby appropriated for that purpose.

D. P. INGRAHAM, D. BANKS, EDWARD TAYLOR.	}	<i>Committee on Finance.</i>
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RECORD OF THE COURT

1880-1881

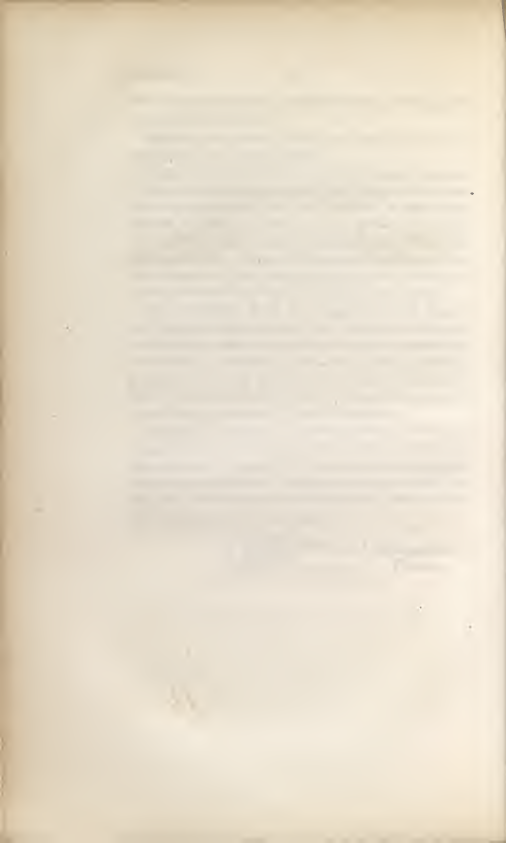
THE COURT OF COMMONS
IN THE MATTER OF THE
PETITION OF THE
MAYOR OF LONDON
FOR AN ORDER

FOR THE

REMOVAL OF THE
BODIES OF THE
DECEASED

FROM THE

STREETS OF LONDON
TO THE
GENERAL
BURIAL GROUND
AT ST. MARTIN'S
VIA



DOCUMENT NO. 52.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

OCTOBER 24, 1836.

Report of the Committee on Wharves &c. on the petition of Michael P. Mount as to damages sustained at the foot of Battery Place, was read and adopted.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

The Committee on Wharves, &c. to whom was referred the petition of Michael P. Mount,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT:

That the memorialist states himself to be a *Cartman*. That on the 22d day of June last, he backed his horse, cart and loading into the dock at the foot of Battery Place, while on *the pier* there, now used by the Staten Island and Elizabethtown Steamboats; that he used all *necessary precaution* in discharging said load, that the accident took place in con-

sequence of there being *no string piece* on the said dock, and to his damage fifty dollars, which he solicits may be refunded to him. He appeared before the Committee and proved the fact of backing into the slip or water, and the amount of loss. And the Committee have examined the place indicated and believe there is little doubt but that at the time of the occurrence, there was a deficiency in the said string piece. The petitioner presented no bill of particulars stating the articles of loading or schedule of injuries sustained, and did not deny but what the carting was done *in the day* time and in *good weather*. The Committee have serious doubts as to the liability of the city in this instance.

1st. Because the *pier* spoken of by the petitioner is a temporary, narrow, small and inconvenient structure of piles and plank placed in the waters adjoining the north side of the foot of Battery Place or Marketfield-street. It is believed the same was put there many years since without the permission of any one whose duty or interest might induce observation or concern about it, but erected by Mr. Wm. Gibbons for his own use solely for the purpose of piling wood thereon, from vessels bringing it for the steamboats he placed there. No permission of the Common Council was asked or given. 2d. The commonest observer must at once have known that it was not intended for the usual occupation for commercial purposes, and particularly not for the accommodation of carts, but for wood and the occasional landing of passengers. Mr. Mount states himself to be a public cartman, and of course it was his duty to have used due diligence and vigilance for his own and his employer's interests, and had he have done so it is the opinion of the Committee the circumstance mentioned would not have occurred. It is the opinion of the Committee also, that when he went thereon he did so at his own risque. It is well known that cartmen in the hurry of business and from inconsiderate feeling are sometimes considerably in fault in

the management of their horses, and they as often as others, err from carelessness and inexcusable obstinacy. The Committee however, while they do not feel disposed to recommend payment of the losses alledged by Mr. Mount, are willing to give him the advantage of the opinion of the legal adviser of the Common Council, and therefore they recommend the adoption of the following resolution.

Resolved, That the preceding petition of Michael P. Mount be referred to the Counsel of the Corporation to consider and report as to the liability of the city for the damages therein specified.

AARON CLARK, } *Committee on*
D. P. INGRAHAM. } *Wharves &c.*

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for the year 1888. The names are given in alphabetical order of their surnames.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

ALDERMAN, J. H. J. H. ALDERMAN
ANDERSON, J. W. J. W. ANDERSON
BROWN, J. H. J. H. BROWN
CLARK, J. W. J. W. CLARK
COOPER, J. H. J. H. COOPER
DAVIS, J. W. J. W. DAVIS
EDWARDS, J. H. J. H. EDWARDS
FERGUSON, J. W. J. W. FERGUSON
GIBSON, J. H. J. H. GIBSON
HARRIS, J. W. J. W. HARRIS
HENDERSON, J. H. J. H. HENDERSON
HUGHES, J. W. J. W. HUGHES
JONES, J. H. J. H. JONES
KELLY, J. W. J. W. KELLY
LEWIS, J. H. J. H. LEWIS
MARTIN, J. W. J. W. MARTIN
MCCOY, J. H. J. H. MCCOY
MILLER, J. W. J. W. MILLER
MURPHY, J. H. J. H. MURPHY
NEEDHAM, J. W. J. W. NEEDHAM
OLIVER, J. H. J. H. OLIVER
PETERSON, J. W. J. W. PETERSON
RICHARDS, J. H. J. H. RICHARDS
ROBERTSON, J. W. J. W. ROBERTSON
SCOTT, J. H. J. H. SCOTT
SMITH, J. W. J. W. SMITH
STEWART, J. H. J. H. STEWART
TAYLOR, J. W. J. W. TAYLOR
THOMAS, J. H. J. H. THOMAS
TUCKER, J. W. J. W. TUCKER
WALKER, J. H. J. H. WALKER
WATSON, J. W. J. W. WATSON
WELLS, J. H. J. H. WELLS
WHITE, J. W. J. W. WHITE
YOUNG, J. H. J. H. YOUNG

DOCUMENT NO. 53.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

OCTOBER 24th, 1836.

*Semi Annual Report of the Society for the promotion of
Knowledge and Industry, which was ordered on file,
and directed to be printed.*

J. MORTON, Clerk.

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 1, 1836.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City
of New-York.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Common Council,
adopted February 1835, the Committee charged with the
management of the General Intelligence Office of the Society
for the Promotion of Knowledge and Industry, beg leave

RESPECTFULLY TO REPORT,

That through the medium of said Intelligence Office,
during six months past, 4,743 persons have been supplied
with situations, 519 of which number have been sent to the
country.

WM. J. MACNEVEN, Chairman.

DOCUMENT NO. 54.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

OCTOBER 31, 1836.

The Committee of the Board of Supervisors to whom the Communication from the Board of Assessors in relation to the valuation of real estate for the year 1836, the Communication from the Comptroller, and the other documents relating thereto, and also the remonstrances against the same were referred, presented the following report, together with the opinion of the Counsel, which was read, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

The Committee of the Board of Supervisors to whom the communication from the Board of Assessors relative to the valuation of real estate for the year 1836, the communication of the Comptroller and the several other documents relating thereto, and also the remonstrances against the same, was referred,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT,

That your Committee have devoted much time and labor

in the thorough examination of this subject. They have felt its importance and have adopted the measures which they are about to propose after mature deliberation.

In order to arrive at a proper understanding of the subject, it will be necessary briefly to notice the proceedings of the Assessors and the Board in preparing the tax books now referred to your Committee.

The Assessors having been sworn prior to entering upon the duties of their office, at a meeting of the Board of Assessors adopted a resolution that the property should be valued "at the actual sales which may have taken place since the last assessment, and that all the real estate similarly situated within the city and county, with such as has been sold be assessed at the same rate." Having adopted this resolution by a majority of the votes of the Assessors, they proceeded in the usual way to make the assessments in their respective wards. When they completed their assessments, the whole amount at which the real estate of the city was assessed was \$233,847,669.

The Board of Assessors having fixed the valuation of personal property, proceeded to equalize the valuations of real estate, and without reducing the valuation of any ward, they increased that of most of the wards by adding large amounts thereto. The 2d and 10th wards were not altered by the Board of Assessors, and consequently remain now as they were originally prepared by the Assessors. The 1st, 3d, 5th, 7th, 11th, and 16th wards were severally increased by the Board of Assessors, and the amount so added by the Board was assessed again by the Assessors on the property in the ward under another resolution passed by the Board of Assessors which authorised the Assessors to take back their books and add the amount on such part of the ward as *they thought would bear it*.

Another resolution was passed by the Board of Assessors of a similar character, viz. "that the books should be examin-

ed according to actual sales, and if they are not so to make them so"; and in pursuance of this resolution, the Board of Assessors, as your Committee are informed raised the aggregate valuations of whole wards to correspond with the sales of a few parcels or lots in the ward, sold for terms different from what in the opinion of your Committee was intended to be the test of the value of land by the law which authorises the assessment.

The other wards, viz: 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th, were determined by the Board to be under such valuations, and the respective Assessors after examining either reported to the Board of Assessors that they could not conscientiously increase the assessments of their respective wards beyond the amount at which they then had fixed their books, or else declined to attempt it for the same reasons.

The Board of Assessors thereupon added to the several wards last named percentages, amounting in the whole to \$20,737,372.

They forthwith without altering the books to correspond with this increase, gave the ordinary notice of ten days to the owners of property, and exhibited the books as originally made out by the Assessors, without such additions as had been made by the Board of Assessors. It is proper here to remark that in many of the wards of the city, individuals reduced the value of their property by affidavit even without this addition, and in the fourth ward particularly, 173 pieces of property assessed at \$1,267,500, were reduced \$137,500, or more than 11 per cent. by affidavits, while the Board of Assessors have ordered 15 per cent. more to be added to this valuation.

The books in this state are now presented to the Board of Supervisors for their approval or correction. Your Committee are not willing for several reasons to recommend the confirmation of these assessments in their present state.

The law regulating the proceedings of the Assessors di-

rects that they shall value the property as they would appraise the same in payment of a just debt due from a solvent debtor. This provision of the law the Assessors thought proper to alter by substituting in its place another rule very different in principle, and one which produced a very different result. The rule which the Legislature laid down had reference to the actual *cash* value. The rule which the Board of Assessors adopted referred to those sales which were made on the usual terms, such as leaving 75 per cent. or more on mortgage on a long credit of two years or more. It is well known that this difference in the mode of selling has generally caused a difference in the amount which property would bring at auction of from 15 to 20 per cent. And even if it did not produce this difference your Committee do not think that the sale of a few pieces of property are to fix the relative value of all the property in the ward. Circumstances may and do occur which often cause such sales to be made far above their real value. The particular business which may have been previously carried on in a store, might render it peculiarly desirable to some, and thus produce a competition between individuals for a certain location, while if several stores or lots in the same neighborhood were to be sold they would not produce the same sum by a considerable amount.

The rule which has been laid down as a true test of the value of property, viz: its income or capability to produce an income, appears to have been laid out of view entirely by the Board of Assessors, and in their alterations of the books they have raised the wild and unimproved property to a rate proportionably higher than the rest of the city.

Another objection to the proceedings of the Board of Assessors is, that they have raised the amount so much above what the Assessors returned. Such was not, in the opinion of the Committee, the intention of the Legislature in the powers conferred on them.

They are to compare the assessment rolls for the purpose of ascertaining whether the valuations in one ward bear a just relation to the valuations in *all* the wards, and they may increase or diminish the aggregate valuations in any ward by adding or deducting such sum upon the hundred as may be necessary to produce such a relation. This did not contemplate that all the wards should be raised except two, and to be made equal to them; but that if any ward was higher or lower than the majority of the wards, that it was to be increased or diminished so as to correspond with the others. The limitation at the end of the section shows that the Legislature did not anticipate that all the wards were to be raised to equal one, but that they should not be diminished below the aggregate amount of all the wards as made by the Assessors; or that what was taken off from one ward should be added to another. The intention was to equalize, not to increase the valuation.

Another objection to these proceedings, is the course which the Board of Assessors induced the Assessors to pursue in taking back their books and altering their first assessments. These assessments were made under the sanctity of their oaths. They made them according to the rule pointed out in the act of the Legislature, and having made them in this manner, and submitted them to the Board of Assessors, they had no authority, and the law does not allow them to take back their books and alter their assessments. In fact the very object of the law which secures to the Supervisors the power of reviewing the proceedings of the Board of Assessors is defeated, inasmuch as the books as originally made out by the Assessors are not presented, and the amounts added by or taken from the different books are thus kept from the knowledge of the Supervisors.

It appears that the true intent of the law was that whatever amount was added by the Board of Assessors should so appear to be done by them when the books are submitted to the Supervisors.

It is also inconsistent in itself to require Assessors who have made their assessments under oath, to review those assessments under the same oath, and in some wards to add more than one hundred per cent.

Another and a very serious objection to these proceedings, and one which in the opinion of your Committee renders the legality of the tax very doubtful at the least, is that the books were not made out anew and submitted to the people with the proposed addition of the Board of Assessors added to them. The object of showing the books is to enable individuals who feel themselves aggrieved by making oath of the value of their property to reduce the amount. The act of the Legislature (page 49 of the abstract,) provides that after the assessment rolls have been examined and compared, altered or corrected, the same shall be returned to the Assessors of the wards, *who shall cause fair copies thereof to be made out and left with one of their number*, and shall proceed to give notice according to law.

They are to make out *fair copies* of the assessment rolls *as altered or corrected*, and in this way submit them to the people. The object of this advertisement is stated to be (p. 25, 26,) that if any person shall make affidavit that the value of his real estate does not exceed a certain sum, the Assessors shall reduce the amount to such sum as shall be sworn to.

The course pursued by the Assessors in submitting the original assessments without the additions made by the Board of Assessors, is not in the opinion of the Committee a compliance with the provisions of the law. No owner of property thus raised has been legally notified of the amount at which his property was assessed. He has not had the opportunity which the law allows him to reduce the sum by affidavit. The impropriety of this appears more particularly in relation to the 12th ward, though the same rule applies to all. In this ward 140 per cent. was added by the

Board of Assessors. The books were exhibited as originally made out. In fact it could not have been otherwise as the notices were published in the papers on the next day after the Board of Assessors closed their proceedings. Many individuals examined the book and found the original assessment, when if the 140 per cent. had been added, many as your Committee are informed, would have reduced their assessment by affidavit. In the opinion of the Counsel of the Corporation this course is declared to be illegal, and the tax thus added, in his opinion cannot legally be collected.

Another objection is that the Board of Assessors have ordered this per centage to be laid without reference to those who have sworn down their assessment. This cannot be done and any attempt to increase those amounts would be illegal and might defeat the whole tax, and it would be manifest injustice to add on the rest of the property in the ward the amount which thus was ordered to be divided among all. In the Fourth Ward where one ninth of the whole valuation of the ward has been reduced below what the Assessors made it independent of the Board, it would be impossible to add the 15 per cent. which the Board of Assessors have added, and the consequence must be either to lose the tax on one ninth of the fifteen per cent. or to lay a tax contrary to law neither of which your Committee believe this Board is ready to accede to.

There are other objections which might be made to confirming these assessment rolls in their present form, but your Committee have mentioned these, considering them more particularly connected with the legality of the tax. If the course which the Board of Assessors have adopted renders the legality of the whole tax doubtful, it is clearly the duty of the Supervisors to correct it so far as is in their power; and they refer for a confirmation of the opinions they have expressed to the opinion of the counsel hereto annexed on this subject.

Your Committee on examining these valuations are also of opinion that the same are not at all equal in the different wards. But on none does it bear so heavily as on the Twelfth Ward. It must be remembered that four fifths of this ward is still in the same state in which it was when possessed by the first settlers of the country, without any improvements and the greater part of it in a condition to prevent improvement except at an enormous expense; that it is entirely unproductive, and that a very large proportion will not rent for enough to pay the taxes on it annually. Even some of the best of the common land lots have been for the last few years annually rented for \$25 or 30 per block while the annual taxes if assessed, would have exceeded that amount. The Corporation also own about 600 acres in that ward which are not assessed at all.

The very unequal state of the ground in this ward renders it impossible for any persons to place a correct value upon it without personal observation, the ground changing often in from 100 to 300 feet from good, high, and solid ground to swamp or rock. In examining this assessment, as made by the Assessors and adding the amount fixed by the Board of Assessors, your Committee find that the great proportion of lots fronting on streets not opened or regulated east of the centre line of the island would average from 800 to 1000 dollars while the avenue lots vary from 1000 to over 1600 dollars. No man who examined this property would afterwards say that these lots were worth any thing like this value in payment of a solvent debt. Your Committee doubt whether any of the members of the Board of Assessors would be willing to be paid the debts due them from solvent debtors in this kind of payment at such prices; and even the speculative prices which have been paid for lots within the past summer in this ward, on a credit of from two to fifteen years, fall far short in many instances of the valuation put upon them by the Board of Assessors—and instances have come to the knowledge of some of the members of your

Committee where property is valued 50 and 100 per cent. higher than the same has actually been sold during the past season or can be purchased now. It is not to be expected that the Assessors of other wards can without personal examination correctly estimate the value of land situated as the most of the land in the Twelfth Ward.

In 1835 the portion of the island which now forms the Twelfth Ward was assessed at about \$5,000,000. The Assessors this year doubled that amount, or added to it 100 per cent. and on this doubled amount of the assessment of 1835, the Board of Assessors have thought fit to add 140 per cent. thus making an addition of 400 per cent. to the tax of last year.

Even if there was no objection to the legality of the proceedings of the Board of Assessors, it appears to your Committee that this statement would be sufficient to satisfy this Board that the proposed increase by the Board of Assessors was far too great, and that such an assessment would be oppressive and unjust.

There is another reason which has in some measure influenced your Committee in forming their decision on this question, and it is that in their opinion the great and unwarranted increase of the valuation of the real estate of this city would expose the city to the payment of a very large proportion of a state tax if one should be laid by the Legislature; and this excessive and extravagant valuation will have a direct tendency to invite such a tax when it would appear that more than one half of such tax would fall on the city. By referring to William's Annual Register for this year, it will be found that the proposed assessment of the Board of Assessors for this city this year nearly equals the whole valuation of all the rest of the state; the city being valued at 254 millions and the rest of the state at 258 millions.

From these considerations your Committee are of opinion

that the assessments as submitted by the Board of Assessors as well from the illegality as from the inequality of the assessment ought not to be confirmed.

The next question is what authority have the Supervisors in this matter and to what extent can they correct the assessment rolls.

The Statute regulating the assessment in this city gives to the Supervisors the same power over the aggregate assessment the wards as is given to the Board of Assessors, the same limit is also annexed to the powers granted, viz: that they shall not reduce the aggregate valuation of the wards below what the aggregate valuation was when returned by the Assessors. Your Committee think that the Board of Supervisors possess full power to review all the acts of the Board of Assessors relative to equalizing the valuation of the wards, and to alter or reject the same in whole or in part, and they refer to the opinion of the Counsel on this question hereto annexed, in which he says, "I am of opinion that the Board of Supervisors have power to alter, reduce, or entirely reject the amount added by the Board of Assessors to the valuations made by the Assessors of the several wards." The Committee therefore recommend that all the additions made by the Board of Assessors as a percentage upon the several wards after the books were finally returned by the Assessors to the Board, be rejected as well on account of their illegality as their inequality.

Your Committee believe this course absolutely necessary to make the tax legal. The books have been exhibited in all the wards as made out by the Assessors and not with the additions made by the Board of Assessors. And if this addition has never been submitted to the inhabitants, the tax cannot be levied and collected for any larger amount than is contained in the Assessors books.

If the Board should adopt this course, it will then be their

duty to equalize as far as they can the valuations of the different wards.

Your Committee have very thoroughly examined the different books, and are of opinion that deductions should be made from those wards, to which the Board of Assessors did not make any additions by way of percentage. These wards are the 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, 7th, 10th, 11th, and 16th. The first ward has been increased over the assessment of last year a very considerable amount; and when in addition to such increase, it is remembered that by the fire of 16th December last upwards of six millions in buildings on the real estate of that ward was destroyed, your Committee think a greater deduction should be made from this ward than the others. On comparing the books of this ward with those of the other wards they are fully satisfied that the valuations of this ward are higher than those of the other wards in proportion to their relative value.

They have agreed on the following amount of deductions from these wards, which they believe will produce more equality among all the wards, and they recommend such deductions shall be made as follows, viz:

From the 1st ward, six 6 per cent. on the valuation of the ward,

From the 2d ward, three 3 per cent. do.

From the 3d ward 3 per cent. do.

From the 5th ward three, 3 per cent. do.

From the 10th ward four, 4 per cent. do.

From the 11th ward three, 3 per cent. do.

From the 16th ward two, 2 per cent. do.

These deductions will amount to the sum of \$5,146,781, and are so much taken off from the aggregate valuations as made by the Assessors. This amount must therefore be added to such of the other wards as will allow it, so as to bring them to an equality. The only wards, which in the opinion of the Committee will admit of any increase are the 9th

and 12th wards. The assesment of the 9th ward when compared with the other wards appears to be comparatively low, and your Committee recommend that five per cent. be added thereto on the valuation of the ward, and that the residue of the deductions from the other wards be added to the valuations of the 12th ward. They have prepared a table showing the amounts deducted from each of the wards and the amounts added to the 9th and 12th wards.

Your Committee have thus performed the duties assigned them, with the endeavor to arrive at a just and correct adjustment of this matter. The duty has been an arduous and difficult one; but if the true rule is kept in view, that of acting with honesty towards the several wards in the same way as we would act towards individuals, your Committee think that similar results will be obtained. They believe that the valuations at which the different wards will remain when the proposed alterations are made, will be far more correct in regard to their relative value than they were before, and that the tax will be more equal.

In closing their report, the Committee beg leave to express their opinion, that though the Board of Assessors have greatly erred, yet that such errors have arisen from misconstruction of the law, and mistakes of judgment and not of intention.

The Committee recommend to the Board of Supervisors the adoption of the following resolutions.

1st. *Resolved*, That the additions of a percentage to the valuations of the 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th wards, as contained in the statement submitted by the Board of Assessors and as made by that Board, to the valuations of the said wards by the Assessors, ought not to be confirmed, and are hereby rejected.

Resolved, That for the purpose of producing a just relation between all the valuations in the city of New-York as

made by the Assessors of the respective wards therein, the following deductions shall be made, viz :

From the valuation of the real estate as assessed in the book returned by the Assessors of the first ward, a deduction of six per cent. on such valuation.

From that of the 2d ward, a deduction of three per cent.

From that of the 3d ward, a deduction of three per cent.

From that of the 5th ward, a deduction of three per cent.

From that of the 10th ward, a deduction of four per cent.

From that of the 11th ward, a deduction of three per cent.

From that of the 16th ward, a deduction of two per cent.

Such deductions to be made rateably on all the valuations of the real estate of the respective wards.

Resolved, That the sums so deducted from the said wards be placed on the 9th and 12th wards by adding the same to the valuations of the said wards as follows, viz :

By adding to the valuation of the real estate in the Ninth Ward as assessed in the book returned by the Assessors of that ward, five per cent. on such valuation, and

By adding the residue of the sums so deducted to the valuations of the real estate in the twelfth ward as assessed in the book returned by the Assessors of that ward ; such additions to be made rateably on the property assessed in the said wards, excepting those cases where the value of the real estate has been sworn to in the mode prescribed by law, and that with such alterations the books be confirmed.

D. P. INGRAHAM,
J. P. WHITEHEAD,
SAMUEL PURDY,
ISAAC L. VARIAN,
AARON CLARK,

} *Committee of the
Board of
Supervisors.*

Statement showing the proposed deductions to be made from some of the wards to be added to the others for the purpose of equalizing the same.

DEDUCTIONS

From the 1st ward 6 per ct. on 37,523,900	2,251,434
From the 2d ward 3 per ct. on 19,732,350	591,970 50
From the 3d ward 3 per ct. on 15,832,450	474,973 50
From the 5th ward 3 per ct. on 13,623,300	408,699
From the 10th ward 4 per ct. on 7,848,300	313,932
From the 11th ward 3 per ct. on 19,395,450	581,863 50
From the 16th ward 2 per ct. on 24,695,504	493,910 08
	<hr/>
	5,146,781 58

ADDITIONS

To be added to the 9th ward 5 per ct. on 10,215,100:

510,755.

To be added to the 12th ward all the residue 4,636,026 58 \$5,146,781 58

R. EMMET, Esq.

Sir,—I am instructed by the Select Committee of the Supervisors, to ask your written opinion on the following questions, viz.:

1. Whether the Board of Supervisors have power to alter, reduce, or entirely reject the amount added by the Board of Assessors to the valuations made by the Assessors of the several wards?

2. Whether the Board of Supervisors have power to take from one ward, and add the same amount to another ward?

3. Whether a tax is legally laid, if the amount added by the Board of Assessors has not been shown to the owners of real estate on the books, when advertised by the assessors ?

4. Whether any addition can be made to the valuation of any piece of property, which has been sworn to by the owner, before the Assessors of the ward, either by order of the Board of Assessors, or of the Board of Supervisors ?

We wish an answer on Saturday, before twelve o'clock.

October 26, 1836.

Yours respectfully,

D. P. INGRAHAM, *Chairman of*
Committee of Board of Supervisors.

As a preliminary to the answers which I shall give to the annexed questions, it may be proper to take a brief review of the course of legislation relative to the assessment of taxes in this city, so far as it applies to the powers and duties of the Supervisors.

On the 6th of April, 1825, an Act was passed, entitled, "An Act respecting the collection of taxes in the city of New York," by the second section of which it was made the duty of the supervisors of said city, to meet annually and examine the several assessment rolls, and *equalize* and *correct* the valuations as made by the assessors of the several wards.

In January, 1828, the thirteenth chapter of the first part of the revised statutes, went into effect. The 31 Sec., Art. 3, Tit. 2, of this chapter, defines the duties of the Board of Supervisors of each county in this State, as follows: "The Board of Supervisors of each county in this State, at their annual meeting, shall examine the assessment rolls of the several towns in their county, for the purpose of ascertain-

ing whether the valuations in one town or ward, bear a just relation to the valuations in all the towns and wards in the county, and they may increase or diminish the aggregate valuations of real estates, in any town or ward, by adding or deducting such sum upon the hundred, as may in their opinion be necessary to produce a just relation between all the valuations of real estates in the county ; *but they shall in no instance reduce the aggregate valuations of all the towns and wards, below the aggregate valuation thereof as made by the Assessors.*"

The provisions of this section, applied to the city of New York equally with other parts of the State ; and when they went into operation, there was no *Board of Assessors* created by law for the city of New York.

The Corporation of the city of New York, were probably reluctant to adopt such alterations as it was supposed were made in the mode of assessing and collecting taxes, by the revised statutes. They, therefore, in their annual tax laws for the years 1828, 1829, and 1830, procured the passage of a section, providing that the tax should be assessed and collected in the manner directed in the thirteenth chapter of the first part of the revised statutes, except so far as the said chapter might be contrary to the provisions contained and referred to in the act entitled, " An Act respecting the collection of taxes in the city of New York," passed April 6, 1825.

In the latter part of the year 1829, the proposition to form a *Board of Assessors* was brought forward in the Common Council, and the subject having been referred to the Committee on Laws, &c., that Committee reported in favor of applying to the Legislature for an Act to provide for the organization of such a board. The Committee in their report, also adverted to Act of 6th April, 1825, as making it the duty of the Board of Supervisors, merely to *equalize* and *correct* the valuations made by the Assessors ; and referring

to the provisions of the thirty-first section of Tit. 2, chap. 13, of the Revised Statutes, (which they supposed were not in force as respected the city of New York), as being more definite and explicit. They recommended that by the Act to be applied for, the above-mentioned section of the Revised Statutes should be made applicable to the city of New York. This Report having been adopted, application was made to the Legislature at the ensuing session, and the Act of April 20, 1830, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act passed April 6, 1825, entitled "An Act respecting the collection of Taxes in the city of New York," was obtained. The language of the eighth section of this Act, is precisely similar to that of the above recited section of the Revised Statutes. By it, the Supervisors of this city are empowered to increase or diminish the aggregate valuations of real estates in any ward, by adding or deducting such sum upon the hundred, as may in their opinion be necessary to produce a just relation between all the valuations of real estates in the city; but they are prohibited from reducing, in any instance, the aggregate valuations of all the wards below the aggregate valuation thereof, as made by the Assessors.

The answer to the first question depends upon the construction of this section. If the word *Assessors* in it, means the *Board of Assessors*, the Board of Supervisors have not the power to *make any alteration*, the effect of which may be to reduce the aggregate valuations of all the wards, below the aggregate valuations thereof, as fixed by the Board of Assessors. If, on the contrary, the Assessors of the wards, *as such* merely, and not as the Board of Assessors are referred to, the Board of Supervisors have, in my opinion, all the power enquired about in the question.

That the latter is the sound construction appears to me clear for the following reasons.

1st. The language of the section is identically the same with that of the Revised Statutes, and must therefore bear

the same meaning. When the Revised Statutes were passed there was no such thing as a Board of Assessors known to the law. The Revised Statutes could therefore only have referred to the valuations as made by the Assessors for their respective wards or towns. They could not possibly be taken in any other sense. The intention of that section was not to make *new law* for the city of New-York, but to make the law as it already existed and was understood for other parts of the state, apply to the city of New-York.

2dly. In every other part of the act of April 20, 1830, where the powers, duties, or acts of the Board of Assessors are mentioned or referred to, that Board is named in terms so explicit as to warrant the conclusion that the mere word "Assessors" could not have been intended to mean the Board of Assessors.

3dly. *The aggregate valuation as made by the Assessors*, refers strictly to the duty of the Assessors not organized as a Board. It is the Assessors who *make* the valuations. The duty of the Board of Assessors as declared by the fourth and fifth sections of the act is to *alter or correct* them.

I am of opinion therefore, that the Board of Supervisors have power to alter, reduce or entirely reject the amount added by the Board of Assessors to the valuations made by the Assessors of the several wards.

In answer to the second question, I am of opinion that the power to take from one ward and add the same amount to another is within the authority given to the Board of Supervisors by the eighth section of the act of April 20, 1830, if they should deem such alteration necessary to produce a just relation between all the valuations of real estate in the city.

In answer to the third question, I am of opinion that if the Board of Assessors make any addition to the valuations as made by the Assessors of a ward, and if such addition be

not exhibited on the copy of the assessment roll which the law requires to be made for the inspection and examination of the inhabitants, the tax is not legally laid so far as it relates to such addition. The owners of property are bound to pay such tax only as they may have had legal notice of and if the Board of Assessors should after the expiration of the time allowed by law for giving such notice, make any addition to such tax, such addition would be void.

In answer to the fourth question, I am of opinion that no addition can be made to the valuation of any piece of property which has been sworn to by the owner before the Assessors of the ward, either by order of the Board of Assessors or of the Board of Supervisors. The Board of Supervisors have no power to alter the valuation of any particular piece of property in an assessment roll under any circumstances. The Board of Assessors have this power by the fifth section of the act of April 20, 1830, to be exercised by a vote of the majority of all its members ; but this in my opinion, can apply only to cases where the *valuation* has been made by the Assessors of the ward, and not where the *value* has been sworn to by the owner. In this respect, I think, the fifth section of the act of April 20, 1830, must be construed in subjection to the provisions of the second article of the second title of the thirteenth chapter of the first part of the Revised Statutes.

R. EMMET.

October 29th, 1836.

1. The first part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the success of any business or organization. The author provides a detailed overview of the various methods used to collect and analyze data, highlighting the strengths and weaknesses of each approach. The discussion is supported by numerous examples and case studies, which illustrate the practical application of the concepts being presented.

2. The second part of the paper focuses on the challenges faced by researchers in this field. It identifies several key areas where further research is needed, including the development of more sophisticated statistical models and the integration of qualitative and quantitative data. The author also discusses the importance of interdisciplinary collaboration, arguing that the most significant advances in the field will come from the combined efforts of experts from different disciplines. This section concludes with a list of recommendations for future research, which are designed to guide the work of other scholars in the field.

3. The third part of the paper presents a series of conclusions based on the findings of the study. It summarizes the main points of the paper and highlights the key takeaways for readers. The author also provides a brief overview of the limitations of the study, acknowledging the potential for bias and the need for further research. Finally, the paper ends with a list of references, which includes a comprehensive bibliography of the works cited in the paper.

DOCUMENT NO. 55.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

OCTOBER 31, 1836.

Report of the Law Committee, on the subject of compensation to Dock Masters, which was read, laid on the table, directed to be printed and made the special order of the day at the next meeting.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

The Committee on Laws to whom was referred the following resolution, offered by the Alderman of the 4th ward.

Resolved, That the Alderman and Assistant Alderman of each ward respectively in this city, where it shall be necessary, by writing under their signature, may appoint a discreet and proper person, whose duty it shall be to keep the wharves, docks, piers and slips, clear of all incumbrances or nuisances; and from time to time to order the removal of all goods, wares or merchandize, lumber, casks, stone or any other thing encumbering the same, and that such person when so appointed shall be under the control of the Al-

derman and Assistant Alderman of the ward: that the said person so to be appointed, shall also have the direction of the removal and disposition of all vessels coming into or lying at or within any of the docks or piers belonging to the said Corporation, in each of their respective wards, agreeably to the provisions and ordinances of the Corporation, and that the persons to be appointed shall receive for their services from the City Treasury, at and after the rate of five hundred dollars a year, to be paid in four equal quarterly payments,

REPORT,

That the appointment of such officer as is contemplated by the resolution is provided for by section 2d of title 2d of the Law entitled "A Law to regulate the lying of vessels at the public wharves and in the slips, and to establish the rates of wharfage."

The duties of the Dock Master in several of the lower wards are laborious and require his constant attention, at all times when the navigation of the Hudson River is usually unobstructed by ice. But inasmuch as the Law makes no provision for the payment of such officer, the Committee deem it expedient to supply the omission, and therefore recommend the adoption of the following ordinance.

A Law to amend a Law, entitled a Law to regulate the lying of vessels at the public wharves and in the slips, and to establish the rates of wharfage.

§ 1. The compensation of the person to be appointed by Article 2d of Title 2d of the Law hereby amended, shall be dollars per day for each day he shall be actually engaged.

R. R. WARD, D. P. INGRAHAM, F. A. TALLMADGE.	} Committee on Laws, &c.
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DOCUMENT NO. 56.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

OCTOBER 31, 1836.

Report of the Finance Committee on the Report from the Counsel relative to the claims of certain persons for monies awarded to unknown owners on widening Chapel street, &c., which was read and adopted.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

The Finance Committee to whom was referred the report of the Counsel on the petitions of M. A. V. Paulet, William Williams, Pierre Hall, and J. B. Loring, Ex. &c. for payment of sums awarded to unknown owners for the widening of Chapel street; also the petition of Thomas Gardner for money similarly awarded for the widening of Fulton street.

RESPECTFULLY REPORT:

That they have carefully examined the opinion of the Counsel on this subject, and they fully concur with him, that in all such cases, where monies have been awarded to unknown owners, it is the duty of the Common Counsel by law to cause such monies to be paid into the Supreme Court

as has heretofore been done, and that by pursuing any other course the Corporation would be exposed to liabilities, against which it would be impossible to guard.

The grounds upon which this opinion has been placed by the Counsel being contained at length in his annexed report, the Committee do not deem it necessary to recapitulate them, but being satisfied with their sufficiency, they offer the following resolution.

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to grant the prayer of any of the said petitions, and that the amounts referred to therein be paid without delay into Court according to law.

D. P. INGRAHAM, } *Committee on*
EDWARD TAYLOR. } *Finance.*

OPINION OF COUNSEL.

The subscriber to whom the petitions of J. B. Loring, William Williams, M. A. V. Paulet and Pierre Hall, were referred, with directions to examine the matters therein stated, and to report to the Board of Aldermen whether the petitioners are entitled to the moneys awarded for the opening of Chapel street as therein stated, and whether the Common Council can with safety pay the said amounts to the petitioners.

BEGS LEAVE TO REPORT,

That in all the cases to which the said petitions refer, the monies were awarded by the Commissioners to *unknown owners*, and the object of the petitioners is to have their rights examined by the Corporation, and if found sufficient, to have such monies paid to them directly, instead of being paid into the Supreme Court, according to the provisions of the act of the Legislature, and the practice which has heretofore been pursued in such cases.

The subscriber has examined into the titles of the petitioners respectively, as far as he has the means and opportunity. In the case of Marie Antoinette Veuve Paulet, claiming an award of \$2,200 for injury to her leasehold interest in certain premises, part of which was taken for the widening of Chapel street; the subscriber is satisfied from the documents exhibited that she is the party rightfully entitled to the award, and that S. V. Bouland who has presented the petition on her behalf is her lawful attorney in fact, and authorised to act and receive the money for her.

In the case of William Williams, claiming an award of \$ for part of the premises known as No. 72 Chapel street required for the said improvement, the subscriber is also satisfied that the money rightfully belongs to the applicant.

In the case of Pierre Hall, claiming an award of \$6,813 15 for part of a lot at the corner of Chapel and Duane streets, also taken for the said improvement, the subscriber has not been able to make as thorough an examination of the title as he would desire. He fully believes however, that Mr. Hall was the legal owner of the premises when the report of the Commissioners was made, subject however to a mortgage for \$2,800, which is entitled to a preference. He has also ascertained that Mr. Hall did actually exhibit his title deeds to the Commissioners, and that but for an unintentional error on their part, the money would have been awarded to him and to the owner of the said Mortgage in the usual way.

In respect to Mr. Hall's claim however, the subscriber deems any further investigation unnecessary, as an injunction has been obtained from the Court of Chancery restraining him from receiving any part of the money which he has applied for. The annexed notice and copy of the said injunction has been served upon the subscriber since the reference of this subject to him, and he has been informed that the same has been obtained in behalf of a judgment creditor of Mr. Hall.

In the case of J. B. Loring, who claims an award of \$3062 for property at the south end corner of Chapel and Duane street, also taken for the improvement, the subscriber is satisfied that the premises so taken were part of the real estate of John Johnson, as executor of whose will Mr. Loring makes his application. The subscriber has not learned to whom it would legally belong as heir or devisee, but unless some special provision is contained in Mr. Johnson's will which would authorise Mr. Loring to receive it as executor, it would be clearly wrong to pay the money to him.

In respect to the inquiry whether the Common Council can with safety pay the said amounts to applicants or to any persons who may be really entitled thereto, the subscriber deems it his duty to apprise them of their legal powers and duties in cases of this nature.

The Commissioners by whom the estimates and assessments for opening and improving streets, &c. are made are appointed by the Supreme Court in each particular case, under a law of this State. They are in no respect officers or agents of the Corporation of this city, nor is that body in any degree responsible for any errors which they commit as to the persons really entitled to receive sums awarded for property taken. Errors occur occasionally, and are unavoidable, because no set of Commissioners can in making their estimate and assessment for an extensive improvement like that of Chapel street, examine the title to each separate lot or piece of property, with the attention and accuracy of a lawyer employed for such purpose. It is the business of the owners to see to this and to furnish the Commissioners with such evidence of their respective titles as may be satisfactory; and even after having done so, it is incumbent on them to examine the report of the Commissioners previous to its presentment for confirmation, to see whether the persons entitled to receive the sums awarded are accurately designated. The Commissioners, for the want of sufficient information are frequently obliged to make awards in favor of "unknown owners;" and in cases where the ownership

of property is in dispute or attended with the least doubt, it is proper that they should pursue such course. In order that all persons interested may have an opportunity of getting the Commissioners to correct any errors made by them, the law requires that previous to the presentment of the report to the Supreme Court for confirmation, it shall be deposited for ten days in the office of the Clerk of this city and county for inspection, and that notice of its being so deposited shall be published in at least two public newspapers printed in this city. At the expiration of those ten days it is made the duty of the Commissioners to reconsider their estimate and assessment, and to correct it in any way that they may deem proper.

After the confirmation of the report by the Supreme Court the functions of the Commissioners are entirely ended, and those of the Common Council may be said to begin. By the 183d section of the act "to reduce several laws relating particularly to the city of New-York into one act," passed April 9th, 1813, (vol. 2d, p. 408) it is declared, "That said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty *shall* within four calender months after the confirmation of the report of the Commissioners in the premises by the Court, pay to the respective persons and bodies politic and corporate mentioned or referred to in the said report, *in whose favor any sum or sums of money shall be estimated and reported by the said Commissioners*, the respective sum or sums so estimated and reported in their favor respectively. "The same section authorises the persons or parties in whose favor awards may have been made to sue for and recover the same from the Corporation in case of nonpayment.

The 184th section declares that whenever the owners or parties interested in any premises to be taken for the improvement, in whose favor any sums shall be reported shall be *under the age of 21 years, non compos mentis, feme covert, or absent from the city of New-York*; and also in cases *where the names of such owners &c. shall not be set forth or mentioned in the said report*, or where the said

owners, &c. *being named therein, cannot upon diligent inquiry be found*, it shall be lawful for the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty to pay the sum or sums mentioned in the said report, payable to such owners, &c. into the Supreme Court of Judicature, to be secured, disposed of and improved as the said Court shall direct; and such payment shall be as valid and effectual in all respects as if made to the said owners, &c.

Under this section, sums of money to a very large amount have at various times been paid into Court; and in pursuing this course the Corporation have in the opinion of the subscriber, not only acted wisely, but performed a duty indicated to them by the law.

It is the business of the Corporation to collect the assessments as well as to pay the awards in these cases. They are in fact, trustees for these purposes, and the report of the Commissioners so far as it can be followed is to be their guide. If they pay money to a wrong person, so long as the payment is *in conformity with the report*, they do not render themselves liable; and the law provides that the right person may recover the money in such a case from the wrong person by a suit at law.

In cases where money is paid into the Supreme Court under this law, it can be obtained by the rightful owners on making a proper application to the Court for that purpose. The mode of proceeding in such a case has been prescribed by the Court in the matter of De Wint 1st Cowan's Reports, and 2d do.; and while the money remains in Court, it is usually invested so as to produce an interest for the benefit of the party entitled to it.

It should also be stated, that a few instances have occurred, where the amount being so small, that it would have been wholly absorbed or materially lessened by the expense of getting it out of Court, it has been paid directly by the Corporation to the party appearing to be entitled to it, on receiving a sufficient bond of indemnity.

As a general principle the subscriber does not hesitate to

say that the Common Council ought to avoid assuming any responsibility in cases of this kind. It was the intention of the law to shield them from all such responsibility by the provisions of the above 184th section. It was not meant that they should in any case be required to exercise their judgment or discretion as to the rights of parties claiming sums thus awarded. It was supposed that such a duty belonged more properly to a Court of Justice. Even in cases perfectly free from doubt, it is not within the strict line of their duty to pay such monies otherwise than as directed by the report or as provided for by the above section of the act, and the adoption of a contrary practice would inevitably lead to unforeseen difficulties. The mere fact that a judgment creditor might by such a payment to his debtor, be prevented from obtaining his legal rights, is of itself sufficient to indicate the impropriety of deviating from the course prescribed by the act; nor is it clear that the Corporation would not make themselves liable to such a creditor by a payment thus made in their own wrong, because if the money had been paid into Court, the creditor would have had full notice of the existence of such a fund there, by the advertisement which the applicant is required to publish, and his claim would have been recognised by the Supreme Court, if a valid one.

On the whole, therefore, although such payments might be made with safety in many cases, were a strict search made it clear that no liens, claims or equities of other parties, could be thereby defeated or interfered with, the subscriber feels himself bound to say that in his opinion it would be bad policy for the Common Council to induce future applications of this character, by any act which might be construed into an assumed right to grant relief upon them.

R. EMMET.

October 24th, 1836.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, Oct. 31, 1836.

Adopted by the Board of Assistants, Oct. 31, 1836.

Approved by the Mayor, Nov. 2, 1836.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

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DOCUMENT NO. 57.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

NOVEMBER 7th, 1836.

*Report of the Committee on Salaries on the petition of the
Superintendent of Salaries for an increase of compen-
sation, which was read, and laid on the table.*

J. MORTON, Clerk.

The Committee on Salaries to whom was referred the
petition of John McKibbin, the Superintendent of Pav-
ements for increase of salary,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT:

That the office filled by your petitioner is a new office,
having been created in the month of April last, and that he
was immediately thereafter appointed to the office; the
salary being fixed by the law creating the office at one thou-

sand dollars per annum. Your Committee from the statements made to them by the petitioner, believe that the duties are more arduous and laborious than they were estimated when the salary was fixed, and also that it is impossible for him to perform them, having to visit various parts of the city in the same day and superintend the repairing of the pavements; without the aid of a horse and vehicle, the cost and maintainance of which seriously affects and lessens the amount the petitioner will receive for his service. The present and late Street Commissioner also represent the office as one which requires a person of great activity and industry, and who if he well performs its duties is entitled to a greater compensation than the present incumbent will receive.

Your Committee taking into consideration the circumstances attending this officer, and although he acknowledged and told the Committee that for a part of the time he had been in office, his horse, and the one used by him in the performance of his duties had been kept and fed at the stable in the yard and at the expense of the Corporation, but for which there is no law to authorize, and which in the opinion of your Committee should not be permitted in any case without authority, have come to the conclusion that the salary should be increased to fifteen hundred dollars, and recommed the following resolution.

Resolved, That section seven of Title five, of the Law entitled A Law to amend a Law creating the Street Commissioners Department, and prescribing the duties of the officers thereof, be so amended as to make the salary of the Superintendant of Pavements from the passage of this Law, at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, without the privilege of keeping a horse or horses at the public cost and expense.

EGBERT BENSON, }
D. BANKS, } *Committee on*
IRA B. WHEELER. } *Salaries.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Held at the Hotel Hamilton, Chicago, Illinois,
October 1-10, 1914

Volume 1

Published by the American Medical Association
535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

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Entered as Second-Class Matter, May 2, 1896 Postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under No. 100,000 Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 1, 1918	Approved for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 1, 1918
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DOCUMENT NO. 58.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

NOVEMBER 7th, 1836.

*Report of the Committee on Wharves, &c. on the petition
of Miller and Banker, for exclusive use of pier No. 5
North river, which was read and adopted.*

J. MORTON, Clerk.

The Committee on Wharves, &c. to whom was referred
the petition of Miller and Banker,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT:

That the petitioners set forth that they are employed in
transportation business between the cities of New-York and
Philadelphia, having now twelve Tow Barges in the busi-
ness, and finding it impossible to conduct the same without
the exclusive privilege of dock room, and they pray that the

Corporation will grant to them the *exclusive* privilege of the south side of old pier 5 North river with L attached, the slip being very shoal, and therefore not fit for large vessels, and they accompany their request with the consent of the owner of said pier for the privilege desired.

The Committee advertised for objections, none have been presented—and it is reasonable to believe there are none. Upon a careful examination, the Committee think the prayer of the petitioners proper and expedient, and that the same should be granted. The establishment of tow boats and tow barges is of great value and importance to our city, and should be encouraged by all proper means. Therefore the Committee offer for adoption the following resolution.

Resolved, That the exclusive use of south side of Old pier No. 5, North river be, and the same is hereby granted to Messrs. Miller and Banker, for the use of tow barges used between New-York and Philadelphia, until the first day of May next, upon their agreeing with the owners thereof for such use.

AARON CLARK, } *Committee on*
D. P. INGRAHAM, } *Wharves &c.*

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON
FROM 1630 TO 1800

By
JOSEPH NEALE
Author of "The History of the City of Boston from 1630 to 1800"
and "The History of the City of Boston from 1800 to 1850"
BOSTON
PUBLISHED BY
JOSEPH NEALE
1850



DOCUMENT NO. 59.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

NOVEMBER 7th, 1836.

Report of the Committee on Wharves, &c. on the application of sundry persons for the exclusive use of the pier foot of Battery Place, which was read and adopted.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

The Committee on Wharves, &c. to whom were referred on 18th July last, the separate petitions of Henry P. Robertson, and of C. H. Russell,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT :

That Mr. Robertson represents that he is owner of a dock on the north side of Staten Island, and in connexion with others, of a new and elegant Steam Boat, which he is desirous of constantly plying between said north side of Staten Island and this city, and for the convenience of receiving and landing passengers and freight, (without obstructing the dock with fuel,) asks a privilege or lease of a berth for said Steam Boat at the *side or* end of the new dock adjoining Pier No. 1, North River, which is at the foot of Market-field street.

The petition by Mr. Russell is as the President, and on the behalf of the Boston and New-York Transportation Company, praying that the above mentioned Pier may be set apart for the use of their Steam Boats, which are now established as a daily line between Rhode Island and this city. That they are vessels of a large class and require extensive accommodations as well for their own security as for the convenience of travellers.

The Committee are satisfied of the strict truth of all the foregoing allegations.

By a communication in writing, Mr. Russell has informed this Committee "that the Steam Boats of the following several Companies are now merged in *one line*, viz :

1 The Transportation Company ; 2 the Rhode Island and New-York Company ; 3 the Providence Steam Boat Company ; and 4, the New-York and Boston Steam Boat Company.

That they run daily and twice a day between New-York and Providence, in connexion with the Boston and Providence Rail Road, carrying passengers and goods. The line being in fact the great connecting link in the eastern and southern transportation routes. That

The Massachusetts is about	700	tons burthen
" Boston,	400	"
" Providence,	500	"
" Benj. Franklin,	500	"
" President,	650	"

To which has been added the

Rhode Island of about	650	"
And Naragansett to be added,	650	"

Making seven Steam Vessels, which it will be perceived are of the largest class, three of them being more than 200 feet in length, that the whole are valuable, having cost \$600,000 ; that these require extensive and safe accommodations."

Mr. Russel further states "that it is deemed essential to the comfort and convenience of the public who patronize this route extensively, that a very open and accessible situation should be afforded to these boats; and in the transportation of merchandize a berth proximate to the present business part of the city is obviously required."

There is also an application for the same Pier from the *Managers* of the New-York and Elizabethport Ferry Company, who alledge that they are the owners of that certain water lot in the first ward of this city at or near the foot of Battery Place, and between Washington and West streets, whereon is now standing a bridge or pier used as a landing place for the Steam Boats belonging to the said Ferry Company, and that they were and are entitled to the use of the water between the said pier they so use and the new pier of the city now applied for, and that the latter has been wrongfully erected and to their damage, and cannot be used on the north side without their consent; that they are desirous of continuing to *use and enjoy* their *rights* for the purposes of the said ferry, and are ready and willing for *this end*, to remove their present bridge or pier so as to leave the passage along the northerly side of the wharf recently erected entirely open and unobstructed; and therefore they pray for a lease to them of the premises belonging to the Corporation of the city of New-York, extending to a convenient distance *southerly* of the wharf, recently erected as above set forth for the period of five or ten years upon such yearly rent as may be reasonable and just.

This new pier at the foot of Marketfield street is 250 feet long and 50 feet wide, handsomely built on large timbers and well plancked, it is completed and ready for use, and indeed wharfages are daily collected therefrom.

It will be observed that not one of the applicants names any sum he would be willing to pay for a lease and exclusive use of this pier. The Committee are of opinion that it would be injudicious in the Corporation to make such lease

by ordinance without knowing before hand to a certainty what will be paid for it, and even then it may be questioned, as by the ordinances of the Common Council of 1833, chap. 11, title 2, sec. 1, it is enacted "That it shall be the duty of the Comptroller to take charge of all the real estate of the Corporation." This officer from his situation must be best acquainted with all the steps most proper to be taken preparatory to leasing this property. He annually leases at auction the wharves, piers, and slips belonging to the city, and the Committee think it best that he should make the bargain for the lease of the one now applied for.

In this case there is a manifest impropriety in any interference by the Corporation, as one of the applicants sets up a claim to a large portion of the waters which adjoin it. The Committee have looked into this matter, have had a correct map of the premises in question made out at the Street Commissioners Office, and the same is hereto annexed. On inquiry the Committee do not find any permission given at any time by the Corporation, or any of its authorised agents for the erection of the small pier claimed by the said Elizabethport Ferry Company. The original water grants are in the office of the Comptroller, and by a reference to them and on taking the opinion of the Counsel as in other cases, he will be enabled clearly to ascertain the rights of all the parties and to act accordingly.

The Committee therefore offer for adoption the following resolution.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorised to lease the new pier at the foot of Marketfield street, until the first day of May next, and in such manner and for such sum as he may deem proper, and that he may insert in such lease permission for exclusive use of said pier for that time if he shall find such permission to be desirable for the convenient use of said pier by the lessee.

AARON CLARK, } Committee on
D. P. INGRAHAM. } Wharves &c.

DOCUMENT NO. 60.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

NOVEMBER 7th, 1836.

Report of the Committee on Wharves, &c. on the resolution for placing a covering over the stairs of the Whitehall Boatmen, at Whitehall slip, was read and adopted.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

The Committee on Wharves, Slips and Piers, to whom was referred the resolution relative to a covering for the stairs at Whitehall for the Boatmen,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT :

That the said resolution proposes that such covering be *plain and suitable* for the stairs of the Whitehall Boatmen at Whitehall Slip, on the northerly side of the slip. The Committee have examined the premises and duly considered the proposition, and are clearly of the opinion that a neat covering should be put up by this city over the said stairs

and subject to removal or alteration at the pleasure of the Common Council. For a great number of years, "*the Whitehall Boatmen*," have been very favorably known and highly esteemed for their fidelity, intrepidity and fearless exposure at all seasons of the year, and all times of night and day. The citizen and the stranger can and do bear testimony to their labors and their usefulness. They are located at a point especially calculated to render their services and exertions most valuable. When accidents occur to vessels, boats or other craft in either the east or north river, these Boatmen are never found wanting in their efforts to save life and property, and to rescue the sufferers. From the nature of our climate and the suddenness of winds and squalls that every year visit our waters—watermen like these are indispensable for the purposes of keeping a look out, and also for aiding those who might otherwise suffer. Their experience and skill upon the water, give them consequence also as being the best and safest helps for the numerous persons whose business requires them to visit the neighboring shores, or the ships in our harbor. They are not rich, their profession cannot make them so. Under these circumstances the Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution.

Resolved, That the Superintendant of Repairs under the direction of the Committee on Wharves, Slips and Piers put up a plain and suitable covering over the stairs of the Whitehall Boatmen, at the north side of Whitehall Slip—and that the same be so constructed as that it can be comfortable in winter; the same to be subject to removal at the pleasure of the Common Council, and the expense not to exceed one hundred dollars.

All which is respectfully submitted.

AARON CLARK, } Committee on
D. P. INGRAHAM. } Wharves, &c.





DOCUMENT NO. 61.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

NOVEMBER 7th, 1836.

Report of the Committee on Wharves, &c. on the petition of the Richmond Turnpike Company for exchange of slip room at Whitehall, which was read and adopted.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

The Committee on Wharves, &c: to whom was referred the petition of O. Mauran, as President of the Richmond Turnpike Company,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT:

That the Petitioner represents that the new pier built in Whitehall Slip, together with the large number of vessels that constantly occupy said slip very materially interfere with the steam boats now plying on the Staten Island ferry, and if the new pier is to be occupied by vessels it will pre-

vent the steam boats going to their present berth, and they propose to make an equitable exchange by taking the dock and slip as now formed by the new pier and giving up their dock for vessels to use, and they alledge that this arrangement will benefit all parties.

The petitioners are the grantees of a ferry from this city to Staten Island, *and for that purpose*, are the lessees of all that certain bridge, ferry house and bulkhead with the appertenances lying and being in the first ward of the city of New-York on the westerly side of Whitehall slip, and adjoining the boat house of the United States of America, and the printer's boat house, which are now situated there; and also a safe and convenient berth along the southerly side of the said premises for the steam boat which was run by that company at the date of the lease, viz: the 16th July, 1827, from the said premises to Staten Island, and for no other purpose, at an annual rent of \$400 for ten years, said company during all that time to provide and keep on said ferry a good substantial steam ferry boat. This lease however, not to interfere with any other ferry grants made or to be made, and it is stipulated that the Corporation may re-enter prior to expiration of this lease by giving three months notice. This lease in 1835 was extended for ten years from 1837, in the language and on the like conditions as the former lease, save only that after 1827 the rent is to be \$500 per annum.

Notice of this application was given to the residents and merchants in the neighborhood, and directed to be inserted in the papers. All those doing any shipping business at Whitehall slip appear to be opposed to the exchange proposed. They seem to be all agreed that the accommodations which would be surrendered by the Richmond Turnpike Company would not equal by considerable those proposed to be taken by the Company. Giving up the best half of Whitehall slip to the South ferry, after having reduced its

length by filling up a part of it, very much interfered with the business of those who had stores in that neighborhood. Their complaints were constant and well founded. As some compromise, the small pier has been erected in Whitehall slip, and is a neat, clean and commodious structure, well calculated for the business which can now be done by small vessels in that part of the slip, and more useful and convenient for them than any rights which are offered by the Turnpike and Ferry Company.

The Petitioners say the vessels constantly occupying this pier materially interfere with their steam boats, and that its occupancy by vessels will prevent their steam boats going to their present berth, and the president of the Company stated verbally the intention of the Company to put on to their ferry a long steam boat somewhat upon the plan of those used upon the South ferry. It cannot be supposed for a moment, that for \$400 per year the Corporation meant that the Richmond Turnpike Company should have or use any more slip room than is mentioned in the lease to that Company which was for *a certain boat then on that ferry*, and by implication for a good substantial steam ferry boat that should occupy the berth so cheaply leased to them. And if said Company should deem it advisable to put on such boats or to navigate them in such a manner as to interfere with the rightful use of privileges not granted to them they must expect the Corporation or others interested to take measures to correct the procedure.

There were objections received from the Whitehall boatmen against this exchange, as it would probably deprive them entirely of a place in that slip, and it must be admitted that on many accounts that ancient location of those useful watermen must be dear to them. They could not have proper accommodations in this slip should the exchange be effected, and where they could find a suitable place elsewhere is difficult to imagine.

Therefore the Committee recommend for adoption the following resolution.

Resolved, That the prayer of the said Richmond Turnpike Company be denied.

All which is respectfully submitted.

AARON CLARK, } *Committee on*
D. P. INGRAHAM, } *Wharves &c.*

DOCUMENT NO. 62.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

NOVEMBER 7th, 1836.

Report of the Committee on Wharves, Slips, &c. on the petition of Howland and Aspinwall and others, relative to vessels laying up for the winter, which was read and adopted.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

The Committee on Wharves, &c. to whom was referred the petition of Howland and Aspinwall, Moses Taylor and other,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT:

That the petitioners set forth that the custom of laying of vessels for the winter season, in the *public docks and slips* on the East river has been attended with great and serious inconvenience to business and commerce; inasmuch as the room which said vessels occupy would be a great accom-

modation to merchants and others, could the same be used by them. That the vessels that have heretofore been laid up in the public docks in the lower part of the city can be as well accommodated to lay up on the north side of the town which cannot be used for commercial purposes during the winter season. And they ask that so much of the present law as allows of vessels laying up in the public docks between the foot of Dover-street and Castle Garden be repealed.

The Committee have had this application under deliberation, and believe the facts as stated to be strictly true—and that the prayer of the petitioners is reasonable and ought to be granted.

By Sec. 4 and 5, of Title 1, Chapter 34 of City Ordinances it is provided that “the master, owner, or person having charge of certain vessels may commute for wharfage for a year, and be exonerated from further charge—and by Sec. 6, the rates are established as follows :

1. Between the first day of May and the last day of July inclusive, sixty cents per ton.

2. Between the first day of August and the last day of October inclusive, forty-five cents per ton.

3. Between the first day of November and the last day of January inclusive, thirty cents per ton.

4. *Between the first day of February and the last day of April, fifteen cents per ton.*

But by Sec. 7, of same Title it is ordered, “That in case any ship or vessel shall remain in any of the public slips more than fifteen successive days, such ship or vessel shall be subject to daily wharfage thereafter, until such ship or vessel shall depart from such slip, notwithstanding such ship or vessel shall have elected to pay wharfage by the year. And by the Tenth Sec. it is declared however, that any vessel paying daily wharfage, entitled *to lay within* or at any of the said docks, wharves, piers or slips and *which shall be laid up and out of employ with their cargoes landed*

and their sails unbent between the tenth day of December and the tenth day of March inclusive, in any year, shall be subject for the time during which such vessel shall be so laid up *to the payment* of a sum or sums not exceeding *one* half of the wharfage which they are subject to pay when in active employment, but such vessels shall be liable to be ordered to be removed agreeable to the provisions of the second title of this chapter, which are (Title 2. and Sec. 2, 3, 4 and 5.) that they shall haul out and depart on an order from the Mayor, Recorder, or the Alderman, Assistant or Dockmaster of the ward, under the penalty of twenty-five dollars for every refusal or neglect.

There are difficulties however, in the removal of vessels once laid up which the petitioners wish to *prevent*. At present, for instance sloops will come into the Albany basin at as early a day as the law permits and lay up for the winter—and as during the last winter, the owners will chain up and fast lock two or three together occupying a long line of bulkhead or pier room, and leave them in charge of one man who, by direction or otherwise, is seldom to be found near them, and when he is there does not obey any orders given by the above named officers—and it is an unpleasant and difficult labor for the Mayor, Recorder, or Alderman and Assistant to perform, to collect hands and remove such vessels and locate them at any other place. By which means men of business paying heavy rents in the neighborhood and having goods to be laded or unladed are unreasonably subjected during several weeks to great inconvenience, additional expense, delays and other damages, merely because the owners of several sloops and other empty vessels choose to confine them within those waters that could otherwise be used for commercial purposes to the great advantage of our citizens. Another grievance is that such sloops and other vessels do not always belong to this city.

The Committee caused notices of this application to be published in the newspapers inviting all who had any ob-

jections to lay the same before the Committee at the office of the Street Commissioner—none have been presented. Considering the great scarcity of berths for our active vessels at every season of the year, and the extensive trade now carried on at all seasons of the year, between this city and various parts of the world, the Committee recommend that such ordinances be passed as will answer the purposes of the applicants, and relieve the lessees of our public slips from unnecessary impediments to the receipt of all their just income from their contract with the Corporation.

They therefore recommend that the laying up of vessels in the slips and docks between the foot of Dover-street and Whitehall slip be forbidden, except with the consent of the Alderman and Assistant of the ward, first obtained in writing, and they recommend the passage of the annexed ordinance.

AARON CLARK, } *Committee on*
D. P. INGRAHAM. } *Wharves, &c.*

A LAW

*To amend a Law entitled "A Law to regulate the lying
of vessels at the public Wharves and in the slips
and to establish the rates of wharfage.*

Sec. 1. It shall not be lawful for the owner or master or person having charge of any vessel that shall be and out of employ, to lay up the same at any of the public docks, wharves, piers or slips between Pike slip and Whitehall slip except with the written consent of the Alderman and Assistant of the ward in which such dock, wharf, pier or slip shall be situated.

DOCUMENT NO. 63.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

OCTOBER 31st, 1836.

Report of the Special Committee upon the resolution that an application be made to the Government of the United States, for the establishment of a Mint in the city of New-York, which was read and adopted.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

The Special Committee to whom was referred the annexed resolution, providing that an application be made to the Government of the United States for the establishment of a Branch of the Mint, in the city of New-York,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT:

That they have given to this subject that consideration which its importance to this commercial city demands, and are strongly impressed with the necessity of prompt and

efficient action in carrying the object contemplated by the resolution into immediate effect.

The great inconvenience to which the merchants of this city have been subjected for a series of years, for the want of a Mint, to which they could resort to have gold dust and the precious metals assayed has often been a source of complaint, and the inconvenience has increased in proportion as the importation of the precious metals has increased as an article of commerce. Great difficulties have arisen to the importer, consignee or purchaser of gold in bars or in dust for the want of an assayer in this city, and the only resort is to transmit it to Philadelphia, there to be assayed, thereby subjecting the parties to considerable expense and risk.

It is scarcely necessary to add that a very large proportion of bullions of gold in bars and in dust, that is imported into this country is shipped to this port, and the Committee can see no good reason why our merchants should be subjected to the expense, risk and delay attending its transmission to another city when it is either to be assayed or coined into our national currency.

It is a fact of no small consideration which has been ascertained by your Committee that it requires from forty-five to ninety days for the transmission and return of bullion from the city of New-York to the Mint at Philadelphia to be coined. This delay is at times a serious inconvenience to commercial men and requires an immediate remedy.

By a law of Congress a national specie currency has been established, but owing to the inadequacy of the Mint, not one-fifth of our specie currency is that of the United States, and the government being aware of this fact, have adopted from necessity, a law rendering foreign coins a legal tender, to be received *by weight*; when here, as in other counties it should be received and passed by its national designated value.

To carry into effect therefore, the intention of government

in relation to a national specie currency, to prevent the too great circulation of foreign coins, (the value of which is unknown to a large portion of our fellow-citizens) and especially to withdraw from circulation foreign coins whose denomination or supposed value is greater than its real, (as in the case of shilling and six penny pieces which are often of less weight than our ten and five cent pieces) a greater and increased facility for supplying the market with our currency should be entertained by the government.

Another cogent reason for increasing the number of Mints in the country, arises from the adoption by our state governments, as well as various others, of laws prohibiting the issuing of bank bills of a denomination less than five dollars. This deficiency must be supplied by specie, and such is the want of our own currency, that the Committee are informed that five-sixths of the specie that is paid at the counties of our various banks consists of foreign coin.

It is stated that three millions of specie is necessary to supply the demand for the State of New-York alone, by the withdrawal from circulation of small bills, and that one million is necessary for the city of New-York, many other facts might be adduced to establish the correctness of the opinion expressed by the Committee, but they content themselves with those which they have presented and recommend for adoption the following resolution.

Resolved, That his Honor the Mayor communicate to the government of the United States the earnest wish of the Common Council of the city of New-York, for the establishment of a Branch of the U. S. Mint in this city, and that he also request the co-operation of the respective representatives in Congress from this city, in promoting the above object.

F. A. TALLMADGE,
D. BANKS,
R. R. WARD.

DOCUMENT NO. 64.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

NOVEMBER 7th, 1836.

The following communication of the Mayor, enclosing the subjoined letters from the Mayor of Newark, expressing the feelings of that city, on the aid rendered to them in that city, was read and ordered to be printed in all the daily papers.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Nov. 4th, 1836.

Gentlemen of the Common Council—

I transmit to you two letters from the Mayor of the city of Newark, tendering the thanks of the Common Council of that city to the Chief Engineer of this city, Mr. Hoffmire, one of the Assistant Engineers, and to the Foremen, Assistant Foremen and Members attached to Engine Companies Nos. 5, 7, 21, 23, 29, and 30, and the Third Ward Hose Company, for their prompt efforts to aid our

fellow-citizens of Newark in extinguishing the fire which threatened the destruction of a large portion of that city.

It is but just to others, that I should add that the Fire Department generally indicated a willingness and desire to go to the aid of our neighbors. But it was not deemed prudent for a greater number to leave the city.

C. W. LAWRENCE.

CITY OF NEWARK, Nov. 2d, 1836.

His Honor Cornelius W. Lawrence,

Mayor of the City of New-York.

In behalf of the Common Council of the city of Newark, permit me to tender to you their grateful acknowledgments for your very kind communication to the Fire Department of your city, the calamitous situation of our city on the evening of the 28th ultimo; and through you to John Riker Jun. Esq. Chief Engineer, and the Foremen and Assistant Foremen, and Companies attached to Engines Nos. 23, 7, 30, 5, 21, and 39, for their prompt and praiseworthy efforts to aid in extinguishing the fire that was threatening the destruction of a large portion of our city; and particularly to the Third Ward Hose Company, under Assistant Engineer Hoffmire, for their zeal and untiring exertions, evinced, as we have understood, by drawing with their own hands, *nine miles*, to this city the machine to which they were attached.

Accept Honorable Sir,

The assurances of my high respect,

WM. HALSEY, *Mayor of the
City of Newark.*

NEWARK CITY, Nov. 3d, 1836.

His Honor Cornelius W. Lawrence,

Mayor of the City of New-York.

In the communication which I had the honor to make to you last evening, I omitted to connect Engine Co. No. 21, with the Third Ward Hose Company, in the special notice of their extraordinary exertions. Please to correct my error in any communication you may make upon the subject. I should be extremely sorry to withhold from any one of those distinguished companies who came to our assistants, our thankful acknowledgments which they have so deservedly merited, as the omission will be supplied in the publication of the proceedings of the Common Council.

I am Sir,

Most respectfully, Yours &c.

WM. HALSEY, *Mayor of the
City of Newark.*



DOCUMENT NO. 65.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

OCTOBER 3d, 1836.

Report of the Committee on Roads on the Resolution to appropriate \$250 towards working 116th street, which was read and adopted.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

Resolved, (if the Board of Assistant Aldermen concur,) That the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated towards regulating and working 116th street from the Third Avenue to Harlaem river.

The Committee on Roads, to whom was referred the annexed resolution to appropriate two hundred and fifty dollars towards working 116th street,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT:

That this street has been lately opened from the 4th Avenue to the river. That there are families residing at

the lower end of the same, who are now compelled to go a considerable distance to reach the Avenue, and who would be much accommodated if this street could be worked.

There is not at the present time sufficient surplus earth in that neighbourhood to have the street graded, and for the purpose of making it passable until it can be graded, the owners of lots on the street have subscribed about five hundred dollars. This however, is not sufficient to complete the same, and the amount proposed by the resolution is not more than will be required to complete the working thereof. Under these circumstances the Committee think it expedient to adopt the resolution.

D. P. INGRAHAM, } *Committee*
JOHN V. GREENFIELD, } *on Roads.*

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, October 3, 1836.

Adopted by the Board of Assistants, October 31, 1836.

Approved by the Mayor, November 2, 1836.

J. MORTON, Clerk.





DOCUMENT NO. 66.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

OCTOBER 3d, 1836.

Report of the Police Committee on the petition of Benjamin Briggs, for remuneration for a horse lost in the North River, at foot of Vesey street, which was read and adopted.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

The Police Committee to whom was referred the annexed petition of Benjamin Briggs, to be indemnified for the loss of a horse,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT:

That it is satisfactorily proved by the annexed affidavits, that in the month of June last, a horse belonging to the petitioner was drowned by backing off the wharf at the foot

of Vesey street, owing to the deficiency of the string piece, and that the horse was fairly worth \$120.

The petitioner is an industrious cartman, and has sustained great loss and inconvenience by reason of this accident, and in the opinion of the Committee it presents strong claims for remuneration.

In consequence of the frequency of similar applications, the Committee are compelled to call the attention of those officers who have the public wharves in charge to this subject. A very little attention on their part will save the city from a serious tax, and the cartmen from great inconvenience.

The Committee as an act of justice to the petitioner recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller draw his warrant in favor of Benjamin Briggs for \$120, to remunerate him for the loss of a horse drowned at the foot of Vesey street in June last, owing to the want of repair of the wharf.

All which is respectfully submitted, by

NEHEMIAH WATERBURY,	} Committee.
F. A. TALDMADGE,	
THOMAS S. BRADY,	

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, October 3d, 1836.

Adopted by the Board of Assistants, October 31, 1836.

Approved by the Mayor, November 2d, 1836.

J. MORTON, Clerk.





DOCUMENT NO. 67.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

OCTOBER 31st, 1836.

Report of the Committee on Salaries on the Resolution increasing the salary of David T. Valentine, Assistant Clerk of Common Council, which was read and unanimously adopted.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

Resolved, That the salary of David T. Valentine, Assistant Clerk to the Clerk of the Common Council, be increased to eighteen hundred dollars per annum, to commence with the present year of the Common Council.

The Committee on Salaries to whom was referred the annexed resolution, increasing the salary of David T. Valentine, Assistant Clerk to the Clerk of the Common Council, be increased to eighteen hundred dollars per annum,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT :

That the duties of this officer are so well known to this

Board, that they deem it unnecessary to say any thing on that subject—and also that Mr. Valentine performs them to the full satisfaction (as your Committee believes) of every member of the Common Council. Your Committee, think it however proper to say, that besides the duties of the office, Mr. Valentine acts as Clerk of almost all the important Standing Committees of both Boards, and as such renders essential service, and that his time is fully occupied from early in the morning until late in the evening, and without any intermission. The late incumbent received for his services for the last period of his being in the office the sum to which it is now proposed to increase the salary, and as the business of the office is continually increasing, and as Mr. Valentine performs fully all the service required of him, and with a devotedness truly praiseworthy, your Committee see no reason why his salary should not be equal to that allowed his worthy predecessor, and particularly as the duties and services are becoming more and more arduous, and requires every moment of his time—the Committee therefore recommend the adoption of the Resolution.

All which is respectfully submitted.

EGBERT BENSON,	}	<i>Committee on Salaries.</i>
D. BANKS,		
IRA B. WHEELER,		

Adopted unanimously by the Board of Aldermen, October 31st, 1836.

Concurred in unanimously by the Board of Assistant Aldermen, October 31st, 1836.

Approved by the Mayor, November 2d, 1836.

J. MORTON, Clerk.



THE
LIBRARY OF THE
MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
AND
ZOOLOGY
OF THE
CITY OF LONDON

Acquired from the
Library of the
British Museum
Natural History
and
Zoology
of the
City of London

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DOCUMENT NO. 68.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

OCTOBER 31st, 1836.

Communication of the Street Commissioner relative to building a bulkhead across the Third Avenue, in the Harlaem river, which was read and unanimously adopted.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

The Street Commissioner respectfully communicates to the Board of Aldermen, that a resolution originated in their Board, and subsequently passed the Common Council, to build a bulkhead across the Third Avenue, at or near the permanent line of the Harlaem river. The expense of which was directed to be charged to the general appropriation for the current year. Statements were made to the Board at the time, that the expense would not probably ex-

ceed \$2500, proposals have subsequently been received for building the bulkhead, at the place designated by the resolution, and according to a specification of the undersigned, which required the bulkhead to be 30 feet wide at the base, and 25 feet wide at the top.

The lowest of the estimates received was, \$62 72 per lineal foot, amounting to \$6,270. As this amount very much exceeded the supposed cost, the Committee on Wharves and the Street Commissioner, have not deemed themselves authorised to make the contract without further instruction from the Board. A proposal has also been received for building the bulkhead at 130th-street, about one hundred feet further in, where a smaller one will answer the purpose of preserving the channel of the river, and would admit of vessels coming along side at high water, and remaining there during low water. The expense of which will be \$4500. The great disparity existing between the estimate of the Committee and the actual cost as for proposals, is accounted for by the fact, that bulkheads have been built for the last year past, for five cents per cubic foot; whereas the lowest of the present estimates, is based upon nine and a half cents per foot. In consequence, the contractors alledge, of the increased price of materials and labor.

The undersigned is of opinion as it seems to be necessary that a bulkhead shall be built to protect the filling already contracted for from going into the river, and spoiling the channel, and as the bulkhead, if built upon the smaller plan will answer for the unloading of vessels during high water; that it will be most expedient to adopt the smaller bulkhead, and place it at 130th-street, instead of placing it further out, particularly as it is in contemplation by the Harlaem River Canal Company, to improve the navigation of that river, when the mud in front of the bulkhead may be removed, and the river retained at a greater width than in the other case. The following resolution is submitted.

Resolved, That a bulkhead be built accross the Third Avenue in the Harlaem river at or near 130th-street, and that the sum of four thousand five hundred dollars be appropriated therefor, chargeable to the general appropriation of the current year.

JOHN EWEN, Jun. *Street Commissioner*.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, October 31st, 1836.

Adopted by the Board of Assistants, October 31st, 1836.

Approved by the Mayor, November 4th, 1836.

J. MORTON, Clerk.



DOCUMENT NO. 69.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

NOVEMBER 14th, 1836.

Report of the Committee on Wharves, &c. on the resolution proposed by Alderman Banks, relative to location of Steamboats, which was read, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips to inquire into and report upon the expediency of selecting some suitable place or places in the East and North rivers, for the exclusive accommodation of the steamboats navigating those rivers.

The Committee on Wharves, &c. to whom was referred the resolution directing said Committee to inquire and report upon the expediency of selecting some suitable place or places in the East and North rivers, for the exclusive accommodation of the steamboats navigating those rivers,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT:

That they have had the same under examination and

made great efforts to ascertain the proper decision to be made thereon. Soon after the reference of this resolution, the Committee addressed a respectful note to the several steamboat lines of the North and East rivers, inquiring for their views in regard to location. And although several weeks have elapsed since the delivery of those letters, but one reply has been received from a line of boats arriving and starting on the east side of the city, and that is from C. Vanderbilt, who says, that in his opinion it matters but little where the boats are located, so long as those boats that are running to the same section of country should be together so as to equal their advantages and disadvantages—for instance the "Providence lines should be together; the New-Haven, Hartford and Norwich lines, should all be located at the same spot in order to be equal, and all the small boats below New-Haven might be located together."

There is a communication in reply from the Boston and New-York Transportation Company, navigating the East River and Long Island Sound, although at present located on the North River side of this city, in which they say the plan of the resolution does not recommend itself to them—as all the steamboat concerns are of separate and individual interest, the crowds that thus be created would be frequent cause of mistake, fraud and imposition. They would not like to go above Peck slip—and prefer the whole matter should remain as it is. From one company only, interested in steamboat navigation, have the Committee received any communication—the same, with the other letters referred to is hereto annexed, and contains a decided hostility to the object of the resolution. On consulting personally with some of the proprietors, there seems to be general opposition to any positive requirement for removal or location of them beyond the provisions and regulations of existing ordinances. It is believed that the arrangements made already by some of the northern Companies, and by express or implied con-

sent or acquiescence of the Common Council, have reference to some years yet to come. Some of the new lines not having exactly settled upon any thing like permanent accommodation are rather indifferent to the whole matter.

Scattered as the various steamboats now are in the North River, the Committee think the time has not yet arrived to exclude them from their present mode of regulating their situations—and the more especially as the west side of the city is so constantly exposed to storms and tempests and ice for a considerable portion of the year, as to prevent it from being a favorite with shipping merchants. And to this may be added the fact that no line has indicated a willingness much less a desire for the interference of the Corporation. In respect to the East River, however, the case is very different. The piers and slips there are constantly thronged and pressed with heavy commerce from various portions of the globe. And while all descriptions of commerce, embracing steamboats and tow boats, should be encouraged and protected, the Committee, upon a thorough examination, do not think that any injustice will be done by refusing exclusive privileges below some point rather above the heaviest shipping: And they have selected for this purpose Pike slip. Should this recommendation meet the sanction of the Corporation, it would seem that all concerned should have early notice thereof by the speedy action and decision of both Boards.

And the Committee therefore respectfully offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That after the first of May next the exclusive use of any wharves, piers or slips on the East river south of Pike slip shall not be granted for any steamboat.

Resolved, That the Committees on Wharves of both Boards set apart so much of the wharves and slips directly north of, and including Pike slip, as may be necessary for the accommodation of the steamboats navigating the East

river, and that the Comptroller may lease to the proprietors of such boats the berths that may be allotted for such purpose for not more than two years, on such terms as may be agreed on under the direction of the said Committees.

Resolved, That the berths so appropriated by the said Committees shall be designated as the East River Steamboat Place, and set apart exclusively for the use of steamboats.

Respectfully submitted.

AARON CLARK, } *Committee on*
D. P. INGRAHAM, } *Wharves, &c.*

DOCUMENT NO. 70.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

NOVEMBER 14th, 1836.

Report of the Street Committee on the subject of extending Canal-street to the Bowery, and also to Division-street, which was read, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

The Street Committee to whom was referred the accompanying petitions, remonstrances and other papers, in relation to the extension of Canal-street to the Bowery, and also to Division-street at Market street,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT:

That during the time they have had this important subject under consideration, they held a meeting at the Street Commissioner's Office for the purpose of investigating it, at which a general invitation through the newspapers and by

hand bills, posted in the neighborhood of the proposed improvement, was given to all persons interested to attend and give such information to the Committee as would enable them satisfactorily to form their opinion. Among those who attended this meeting, and whose interest lay immediately on the line of improvement, were a large number of lessees, who stated that their leases had but about from three to four years yet to run, and that although the improvement might be beneficial to the public, and to the property; yet as they were bound to pay all assessments ordinary and extraordinary, it would be effected principally at their expense, which would be grievous, oppressive and unjust, as their leases would expire without their deriving any benefit from the improvement. That many of them were in indigent circumstances, that to them, the assessment would be ruinous, and that to them, the extension of the street could be of no possible benefit. The Committee proceeded to note upon a large map in the Street Commissioner's Office, which exhibited the whole line of the improvement, the property for and against the measure, as it was represented by the persons present.

The owners of all the ground on the line of improvement from Forsyth to Christie-streets, were opposed. Also the owners of the ground between Christie-street and the Bowery, Samuel Stowell, John Drake, and others. Also on the south side of the proposed street, extending to Bayard-street, the owners were opposed. Between the Bowery and Elizabeth street the owners were opposed. From Elizabeth to Mott-streets, the property not represented before the Committee. From Mott-street to Centre-street, and from Centre-street to Broadway, those who appeared before the Committee were opposed. In short there were none whose interest lay immediately on the line of the improvement, who appeared before the Committee in favor.

Upon an examination of the petitions in favor of the im-

provement, it appears that the very few among the petitioners, who in signing their names designated their locations, are interested in property between Broadway and Hudson-street, and in the Seventh Ward: and that among those of them that have not designated their locations, many of them live in remote parts of the city, and have no greater interest than citizens generally. The remonstrants have almost invariably designated the locations of their property, and are directly affected by the measure proposed.

The Committee considering this subject abstractly, believe that a thoroughfare of this kind is desirable, and that as the steamboats necessarily must in a short time locate as far up as Pike slip, an avenue will be wanting for the accommodation of their passengers, and for that of the public, through which a free communication between the eastern and western portions of our city, may be enjoyed. But your Committee are disposed under present circumstances to recommend this particular measure and at this time; neither are they of opinion that it is the best to adopt. The extension of Canal-street would take away a large portion of valuable property, the expense of which could not, in the opinion of your Committee, be defrayed by an assessment. Much of the property in the immediate vicinity could not be declared to be benefitted, and could not therefore be assessed; the property on Walker-street, between the Bowery and Mott-street, would certainly be thrown in comparative obscurity.

Your Committee believe that a better and more feasonable plan would be to extend Canal-street to Walker-street, and to widen Walker-street to Division-street. The right angle formed by the bisecting lines of the two streets, would not in the least detract from the improvement, particularly as a curve might be introduced within the space of a block to destroy the appearance of the angle. The advantages of this plan over the other will be manifest. It would require a less destruction of valuable property, Walker-street being

fifty feet wide would require to be widened but twenty-five feet in addition, whereas by the other plan eighty feet in width of property would be destroyed. It will leave the blocks of regular form. It will not deteriorate the value of property on any other street, but enhance it and consequently would find a greater amount of property to bear the assessment.

Your Committee under all the circumstances connected with this subject, while they believe that some public improvement of this kind is desirable and ought to be made, could it be effected with justice to those who would be called upon to bear the expense ; they also believe that the project under consideration would not be feasonable and would not for the reasons just given be the best to adopt. The Committee therefore submit respectfully the following resolution :

Resolved, That it is inexpedient and improper to grant the prayer of the petitioners, and that it therefore be rejected.

SAMUEL PURDY, EDWARD TAYLOR, NEHEMIAH WATERBURY,	}	<i>Street Committee.</i>
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DOCUMENT NO. 71.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

NOVEMBER 14th, 1836.

Communication of the Street Commissioner, in relation to Boring for Water, which was read, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

The Street Commissioner, respectfully communicates to the Common Council, that ordinances have been passed for boring for water in Second street near Avenue D, and in Lewis street near Houston street: that a resolution passed the Common Council some years since instructing the Street Commissioners not to make contracts for boring until the parties petitioning for the water enter into bonds that they will defray the expense in case of failure in obtaining a supply of water as in such an event an assessment cannot be laid. As it is in practice difficult to effect this, the individuals being numerous, the undersigned has negotiated an arrangement with Mr. Disbrow, in which he will agree to bore for the water at his own risk, he to receive no

pay unless he shall furnish four hundred gallons per hour, by paying ten dollars per foot instead of eight dollars. Perhaps this is the best plan to pursue under any circumstances. He objects, however, to waiting until the money is collected on the assessment before he shall receive his compensation, and insists upon being paid as soon as the work is completed and approved of, or at furthest when the assessment is confirmed.

There is no law which authorises the payment of a contract of this description until the money is collected, and unless some provision shall be made by the Common Council to obviate the present difficulty, the people in the neighborhood who are really suffering for the want of water, and who are willing to pay for it in the usual course, must remain without. The undersigned would therefore respectfully recommend, that in these peculiar cases, as the Corporation can sustain no loss but that of interest during the time the money shall be collecting, and in all others relating to wells and pumps, that the money be paid on the confirmation of the assessment.

The amount to be expended in wells annually, including the borings, will not exceed three thousand dollars, the loss of interest on but a portion of which, the Corporation would sustain, which would not probably exceed seventy-five dollars. For this small sacrifice the convenience of our citizens, would be greatly promoted and the work more promptly and cheaply done, as this species of contractors are generally poor men and cannot well wait the usual time for their compensation. The undersigned therefore submit respectfully the following resolution :

Resolved, That wells and pumps and borings for water be paid for upon the confirmation of the assessments, and that the sum of two thousand dollars be appropriated therefor.

JOHN EWEN, Jr. *Street Commissioner.*

DOCUMENT NO. 72.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

NOVEMBER 14th, 1836.

Statement from the Comptroller with an Ordinance making sundry additional appropriations for the year 1836.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, November 14, 1836.

The undersigned respectfully represents to the Common Council, that several of the annual appropriations will require additional sums.

The appropriation for the Alms House, Bridewell and Penitentiary require an addition. The original appropriation of \$160,000 is expended. From an interview with the Commissioners, and a statement made by the Superintendent, it appears that there has been during the year, is now and probably will be, a greater number of persons in the different establishments under charge, than there ever was.

before. The price of all the articles consumed is nearly doubled, viz :— The price of flour is double, and of which eighteen barrels is used every day. Butcher's meat is 25 per cent. more, molasses 25 cents per gallon more, wood from 50 to 75 per cent more, (of which article they have not laid in their usual supply, either for the institutions or the outdoor poor,) and all other necessaries in proportion.

The Commissioners and Superintendant are of opinion, that \$50,000 more will be required to prepare for winter and carry them into the month of January.

The next is for the accommodation for the South Ferry at Whitehall slip. The appropriation was \$8,000. This sum has been expended and bills presented for a balance of \$2,478 21-100. The Company who have leased the Ferry have engaged to pay 7 per cent. on the expenditure during the continuance of the lease, (see resolutions approved 15th May, 1835,) and by a resolution approved 29th July, 1835. The Street Commissioner is directed to build the bulkhead and furnish the accommodation for said Ferry, which has been done, the above amount approved by him, and which is now due sundry individuals.

The next is for county contingencies. The original appropriation was \$30,000. There has been expended under this account, and properly chargeable thereto, under the Dog Law, \$4,731 50-100, for iron railing around the City Hall \$2,372 47-100, for the fire in Wall-street, by power vested in his Honor the Mayor, \$5,029 11-100, for accommodation for the Post Office \$4,132 86-100, under power to the Committee on Public Offices and Repairs. There are a number of accounts now suspended, and as near as I can judge there will be wanted \$15,000 to complete the account for the year.

The next is for Courts. The original appropriation \$33,000. The heavy criminal trials during the summer have increased this expenditure. I believe \$5,000 will be sufficient.

For Elections the appropriation was \$6,000. I think \$1,000 will be required.

For Fire Department the appropriation was \$60,000. This is not yet expended by \$5,000, but the continual expenses at the yard for repairs to Engines, new Hose, and building and repairing Engine Houses, &c. will require at least \$5,000 to finish this year.

Justices' Courts, original appropriation \$13,400. The increase of the salary of the Clerks and dated back, &c. is the cause of the above, and should the salaries of the Justices also be increased, more will still be wanted. This addition should be \$3,000.

Police, original appropriation \$24,000. The increase of number of Sunday Officers to each Ward, the Day Officers in the 6th Ward, &c. will require about \$3,000 more to be appropriated.

Printing and Stationary, original appropriation \$18,000. This sum will not meet the necessary expenditure. The printing for the Boards has increased. The printing of the back Minutes by order of the former Board, and the Law Books, Maps, Stationary, &c. requisite for the members and the officers, has increased, and \$7,000 will be required to pay the accounts for this year.

Wells and Pumps original appropriation \$6,500. This account will require \$1,000 more this year.

By a resolution approved September 15th, 1835, the 5th Avenue between 86th and 107th-streets, was directed to be worked as a road, provided the expence thereof did not exceed \$1500. This has not been done until now, and the Street Commissioner desires the appropriation to be made, the directions of the Common Council for performing work has gone beyond the general appropriation for 1836. It also appears by the Street Commissioner's statement, that the work doing under contract for McAdamizing 3d Avenue

from 125th to 129th-streets, will require an appropriation of \$5,600, and that the contracts for working 79th-street from 5th Avenue to the East river, there is due a balance which requires an appropriation of \$1,614 99-100. As the above have been directed to be done by the Common Council, and contracts have been made by the Street Commissioner, therefor the requisite appropriation should be made to meet the expenditure.

The undersigned herewith submits an ordinance making appropriations to meet the expenditures stated in his report.

All which is respectfully submitted.

D. D. WILLIAMSON, *Comptroller*.

AN ORDINANCE.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:—

That to defray the expenses of the City and County of New-York for the current year, (ending on the 31st of December) the following additional sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated under the several heads of accounts respectively, viz :

For Alms House, Bridewell and Penitentiary,	\$50,000
“ Bulkhead, &c. at Whitehall slip, (special)	. 2,478 21
“ County Contingencies,	. 15,000
“ Courts,	. 5,000
“ Elections,	. 1,000
“ Fire Department,	. 5,000
“ Justices' Courts,	. 3,000
“ Police,	. 3,000
“ Printing and Stationary,	. 7,000
“ Wells and Pumps,	. 1,000
“ Working 5th Avenue between 86th and 107th-streets, (special)	. 1,500
“ Working 79th-street from 5th Avenue to East river, (balance)	. 1,614 99
“ McAdamizing 3d Avenue from 125th to 130th-street,	. 5,600

Adopted by the Board of Assistants, November 14, 1836.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, November 14, 1836.

Approved by the Mayor, November 15, 1836.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

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DOCUMENT NO. 73.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

OCTOBER 10th, 1836.

*Report of the Committee on Salaries on the petition of
sundry Cartmen for increase of pay, which was read
and adopted.*

J. MORTON, Clerk.

The Committee on Salaries of the Board of Aldermen, to
whom was referred the annexed petition of sundry cartmen
for increase of the rates of cartage,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT :

That they have had the same under consideration, and
that as the expense of living of all classes has very much
increased within the past year, and which bears with par-
ticular hardship on the cartmen, who have not only to sup-
port their families, but their horses, and keep their carts in

order, to do which require very additional means to those usually necessary for these purposes. They think that the prayer for an addition to the rates of cartage is reasonable and just, and recommend the passage of the following ordinance:

A LAW

To amend a Law entitled a Law to regulate Carts and Cartmen.

It shall and may be lawful for the licensed cartmen of this city to ask and receive in addition to the rates now fixed by law, the further sum of 25 per cent. on such rates.

EGBERT BENSON, }
IRA B. WHEELER, } *Committee*
D. BANKS, } *on Salaries.*

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, October 10, 1836.

Adopted by the Board of Assistants, November 14, 1836.

Approved by the Mayor, November 16, 1836.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

DOCUMENT NO. 74.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

OCTOBER 10th, 1836.

*Report of the Committee on Salaries on the petition of
sundry Lamplighters for an increase of pay, which was
read and adopted.*

J. MORTON, Clerk.

The Committee on Salaries of the Board of Aldermen, to
whom was referred the annexed petition of the Lamplighters
for increase of pay,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT :

That they have had some of the petitioners before them,
and from the representations made by them of the nature and
extent of the labor and work performed by the Lamplighters,
and as their duties occupy so much of their time as to pre-
vent their attending to any other business, except occasion-

ally, and require active, attentive and careful men for the performance of them. Your Committee think that under existing circumstances, their remuneration should be increased, and that they should therefore receive the same pay for every night as they do for those nights, in which they light the lamps, as prayed for by the petitioners, and recommend the following resolution :

Resolved, That the Lamplighters of the city of New-York, receive the same pay for the nights the lamps are not lighted as if they lighted the same, so that they will receive pay for every night in the year.

EGBERT BENSON, }
D. BANKS, } *Committee*
IRA B. WHEELER, } *on Salaries.*

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, October 10, 1836.

Adopted by the Board of Assistants, November 14, 1836.

Approved by the Mayor, November 16, 1836.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

DOCUMENT NO. 75.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

OCTOBER 10th, 1836.

Report of the Committee on Salaries on the petition of Joseph Hadlock and others, watchmen, for increase of pay, which was read and adopted.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

The Committee on Salaries of the Board of Aldermen, to whom was referred the annexed petition of Joseph Hadlock and others, watchmen, for increase of pay,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT :

That taking into consideration the great increase in the price of the necessaries for the supply of a family, and the various articles of provisions, and the exposure and risk attending the duties of watchmen, your Committee think the request of the petitioners reasonable and should be granted,

and particularly as at the present time, their attendance at fires is more than usually necessary and required, and which is a duty which adds much to their labor. Your Committee therefore recommend that the 10th section of the 3d Title of the Law entitled a Law to regulate the City Watch, be amended by adding after the word dollar, the words "and twenty-five cents," so that the section amended will read :

§ 10. To each of the said watchmen and substitutes shall be paid for their services for every night they may be on duty, the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents.

EGBERT BENSON, } *Committee*
D. BANKS, } *on Salaries.*
IRA B. WHEELER, }

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, October 10, 1835.

Adopted by the Board of Assistants, November 14, 1836.

Approved by the Mayor, November 16, 1836.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

DOCUMENT NO. 76.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

OCTOBER 3d, 1836.

Communication from the Comptroller in relation to an encroachment on the public property, west side Third Avenue, between 48th and 57th street—Communication read, and the annexed Resolution adopted.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

Resolved, That the Comptroller and Street Commissioner be directed, (under the advice of the Counsel,) to have the fence lately put up between 48th and 57th streets, distant from 60 to 80 feet from the west side of the 3d Avenue on the property belonging to the city, removed, and that he cause a survey of the division line between the public property and that of the individuals who put up said fence to be made, and deposited in the Comptroller's office.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, October 3, 1836.

To the Common Council of the City of New-York :

It has become my duty under the 1st section of the Law creating a Department of Finance, and prescribing the duties of the officers thereof, to Report, that an encroachment has been made on the public property between 48th and 57th streets, by erecting a fence on the west side of the Third Avenue, about 80 feet on the public property between 48th and 53d streets, and about 60 feet between 53d and 57th streets.

I am satisfied from an examination of the maps in our possession, that an unjust claim is intended to be set up to said property. And I am confirmed in this belief by the opinion of the Street Commissioner.

The action of the Common Council in this matter is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted.

D. D. WILLIAMSON, *Comptroller*.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, October 3d, 1836.

Adopted by the Board of Assistants, October 3d, 1836.

Approved by the Mayor, October 7, 1836.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

DOCUMENT NO. 77.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

OCTOBER 3d, 1836.

Report of the Committee on Roads and Canals, in favor of opening Avenue B from 83d to 86th street, which was read and adopted.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

The Committee on Roads and Canals, to whom was referred the petition for opening Avenue B from 84th to 86th street,

REPORT :

That this Avenue leads from the foot of 86th street where the ferry is established ; that it is asked for by the petitioners who own property on that Avenue and 84th street. That 84th street is opened and 83d street is now ordered opened, and this Avenue is asked for to allow a passage from the foot of these streets to the ferry. A remonstrance has been presented from the owner of a part of the premises to be taken, against the same, which is hereto annexed.

Your Committee in order to render the assessment more equal, have thought it proper to extend this opening to 83d street, and they offer the following resolution :

Resolved, That Avenue B be opened from 83d to 86th street, and that the Counsel of the Board take the necessary measures to carry this resolution into effect.

D. P. INGRAHAM, } *Committee on*
JOHN V. GREENFIELD, } *Roads.*

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, October 3d, 1836.

Adopted by the Board of Assistants, October 5th, 1836.

Approved by the Mayor, October 10, 1836.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

DOCUMENT NO. 78.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

SEPTEMBER 26th, 1836.

Report of the Committee on Lands and Places in favor of taking the public square between one hundred and twentieth-street and one hundred and twenty-fourth street, which was read and adopted.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

Resolved, That the Committee on Lands and Places inquire into the expediency of taking the square laid out between 120th and 124th-streets and the 4th and 6th avenues for public purposes in the usual manner.

The Committee on Lands and Places to whom was referred the annexed resolution, would

RESPECTFULLY REPORT:

That they have had under consideration the subject and are of an opinion, that the said square alluded to in the resolution annexed would be an improvement called for by

that portion of the city. The Committee are therefore of the opinion that the public square should be taken and set apart for public purposes.

The form of the land is such as to render it very necessary that the same should be improved and that the trees on it should be preserved. It is also desirable that the centre or top of the hill should belong to the city, so that the Corporation may at any future period erect a building on it, such a building might be erected at a small expense, which would overlook the whole island. Offers as your Committee are informed have already been made to pay the whole interest on the cost and to erect such building on an ordinary base at the expense of the lessee, and the Committee think it expedient that at least 150 feet in the centre should belong to the city. The following resolutions are therefore offered.

Resolved, That the ground between 120th and 124th-street and the 4th and 6th avenue be taken and set apart for a public square, and that the Counsel take the necessary legal measures to carry this resolution into effect.

Resolved, That 150 feet in the centre of the square be charged by the Commissioners to the city.

SAMUEL JUDD,
D. RANDELL.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, September 26, 1836.

Adopted by the Board of Assistants, October 17, 1836.

Approved by the Mayor, October 20, 1836.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

DOCUMENT NO. 79.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

DECEMBER 7, 1836.

Report of the Joint Special Committee, on the application of the Harlaem Rail Road Company, to extend their rails further down town.—Ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

D. T. VALENTINE, Assistant Clerk.

The Joint Special Committee of both Boards, to whom was referred the communication from Abraham R. Lawrence, Esq. as President of the New York and Harlaem Rail Road Company, together with the resolution directing said Committee to ascertain the views of the Company concerning the rail road, and the expediency of continuing the rails further down town, respectfully

REPORT:

That they have carefully examined and considered the matters submitted to them. Mr. Lawrence appeared before the Committee and stated, in accordance with the above communication, that said Company were making rapid progress

towards the completion of their rail road to Harlaem; and suggests for the consideration of the Common Council, whether the facilities of rail road conveyance to so extensive and improving a section of our island, as this road is intended to accommodate, may not call for the extension of their rails farther down town.

Soon after their appointment, the Committee deemed it advisable to fix some proposed limit for the proposed extension of this rail road for the present, and thereupon directed notice to be given in the public papers of the city, that a proposition was before the Common Council for allowing said Company to lay their rails, by double track, from Prince street to Walker street, and time and place were mentioned for objections to be presented. No persons appeared to oppose, and no remonstrance has been offered, except one signed by William Hibbard, and four other persons, which does not seem in good reason to be entitled to weight sufficient to prevent the granting the above mentioned permission, for the considerations hereinafter set forth.

The Committee have been furnished with maps of the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore. By these it appears that in the former the great Columbia Rail Road is carried down the Pennsylvania avenue and through Willow street to the Delaware River, and through Broad street, and also through the most busy and thronged parts of High or Market street; through Dock street to the Delaware River, and through Southwark by the way of Prince street, to the same river. And that in Baltimore the Susquehanna Rail Road is brought to North street, near Colonel Howards; and that the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road passes from the Carrolton Viaduct, at Gwinn's Falls, to West Pratt street, and thence in a straight line for a mile to East Pratt street, touching the very shore of the great basin or bay, and finally uniting with the Baltimore and Port Deposit Rail Road. Thus, in both of these rival cities rails are laid through and across some of the most busy and crowded thoroughfares.

The Committee have taken much pains to ascertain the feelings and opinions of the people, generally, of those cities, and especially of those who own or occupy along the streets through which the rails are there laid; and whether they were opposed or not to the continuance and further extension of them; and they have not been able to find that any dissatisfaction now prevails on this subject in either city; but are informed that branches are desired in other places than those already supplied, having declared their preference for rails instead of stages and omnibuses.

In regard to the "views" of the Harlaem Rail Road Company, they consist, principally, in a wish to have leave to bring their cars somewhere into the neighborhood of the Park. Doubtless, Centre street, when the widening and regulating shall have been completed, would be the best, and probably the least objectionable route for such purpose. It would be direct and spacious, and the Halls of Justice and House of Detention are on that street, and the Post Office is in Chambers street, near Chatham street. These must be the stopping and starting places, daily, of many hundreds of persons. It would be just to remember too, that the spacious openings forming the natural termination of this route, increase the proprieties of such a measure. But the assessment for Centre street is but just now completed, and it is justly apprehended that a long time must elapse before Centre street can be in a situation to warrant the laying of rails on it, should such a procedure be authorized by the Common Council. Whereupon the Company earnestly desire to be allowed to continue their rail road to Walker street, to which place the Bowery is very wide; because, should it hereafter be required, they would take them up, and place them where it shall hereafter be agreed.

It can scarcely be doubted that, ere long, rail roads will be extended from the Harlaem River to Albany, and to Boston. Then this Harlaem Rail Road will become of immense importance to the people of this city, and to the county. Even

now, a grant has been made for one from Harlaem to Albany, on the east side of the Hudson, which, when completed, will connect this city with every settlement on the great route to Buffalo, and, of course, with a vast country, whose produce and citizens cannot conveniently nor cheaply reach us during winter without it. Surveys are made, and must attract the patronage of New York as the only means at present known to prevent the western trade from going from Albany to Boston during the winter, and which, when once turned from us, will never all return. And it must be admitted, that an eastern rail road, connecting our city, particularly in winter, with the interior of Connecticut and Massachusetts, as well as with Boston, would, whether or not it should be profitable to the stockholders, be of importance to the prosperity of our city.

It seems to the Committee that the Harlaem Rail Road will prove the pioneer of similar improvements in our neighborhood, that must, inevitably, benefit every portion of our island. It being indispensable that residents, far from the centre of business, should be able, in a cheap and expeditious manner, to reach their places of trade. This road is cheap in its fare, affords a pleasing and healthy excursion, and being fenced at its principal precipices, and the car drawn by horses, is deemed very safe. The construction of this road, together with the preparations for using it, have amounted to great and unexpected expenditure by the stockholders, and having thus far persevered in good faith to complete the same, they consider themselves deserving the favorable notice of the City Councils. It is here worthy of remark, that all future settlement of this island must be such as will be greatly aided by the success of this Company. The island is narrow, and while we accommodate with ferries, almost to an unlimited number, those who settle in places beyond our jurisdiction, and who, often, to the inconvenience of our commerce, have great facilities for coming into and leaving our city, and who are exempted from personal taxes, and many other of our burthens, the Committee deem it becoming in the public authorities to sanction and en-

courage every fair and proper enterprize calculated to induce those to occupy our own island, who may contribute towards the expenses of the City Government.

The Company have communicated to the Committee that, although, as yet, the cars pass no farther than to Yorkville, they have, during the past year accommodated nearly two thousand persons per day. Now, by one moment's recurrence to the message of his Honor, the Mayor for this year, it will be perceived that in a few years they will be required to accommodate many times that number. He remarks—"Our commercial success is no longer matter of experiment—this is indicated as the commercial metropolis of the Union—with a population of nearly 300,000 souls, steadily and rapidly increasing—a climate conducive to health, and all the natural and artificial means to encourage the various branches of trade, it may confidently be anticipated, that within the next half century, our city will contain a million of inhabitants, and control a commerce second only to the first city in the old world." If this be so, and the Committee do not doubt it, settlement and business must rapidly advance towards the north point of this island, and they must and will be accommodated with this, or some other agreeable conveyance to the south point of it. They will not, and ought not to be content, unnecessarily, to pay double fare. It must be so, without some reasonable extension of these rails further south. In bad weather Prince street is too far north to allow us to believe that men, women and children can come on foot to Maiden lane without complaint; they must indeed take to the omnibuses and hacks. As it will be admitted that the improvement and settlement of this island should find the Corporation their friend and advocate, it is respectfully submitted that the prayer of the Company should be granted.

The continuance of the rails now asked for will, at all times, be subject to the control and regulation of the Common Council, and the nearer it comes to the Park, the more useful also will it be to all the people.

The Committee therefore recommend, that the said Company should be authorized to continue their rails to Walker street, and, therefore, they respectfully offer for adoption the following resolution :

Resolved, That the New York and Harlaem Rail Road Company be permitted, and the Common Council hereby consent, so far as their rights extend, that the New York and Harlaem Rail Road Company may continue their rails, by single or double track, southerly from the north line of Prince street, to the north line of Walker street, subject to the same conditions and restrictions which the Common Council heretofore imposed upon the said Company, in respect to that part of the said road between Prince street and 23d street, as provided by the ordinances of the Common Council, May 20, 1832. All which is respectfully submitted.

AARON CLARK, J. WESTERVELT, C. S. WOODHULL, A. V. WILLIAMS, IRA B. WHEELER,	}	<i>Joint and Special Committee,</i>
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REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON WHARVES,

RELATIVE TO THE ERECTION

OF A

GREAT PIER IN THE NORTH RIVER.

DOCUMENT NO. 80.

NEW YORK:

PRINTED BY WILLIAM B. TOWNSEND.

1880

THE HISTORY OF THE

REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES

OF

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

THE HISTORY OF THE

REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

DECEMBER 7, 1836.

Report of the Committee on Wharves, on the several messages of his Honor the Mayor, relative to a great pier for the North River, and concerning the present wharves, slips and piers of the city. Laid on the table, and directed to be printed for the use of the members.

D. T. VALENTINE, Assistant Clerk.

The Committee on Wharves, Slips and Piers, to whom was referred so much of the message of his Honor the Mayor, of June 13, 1836, as relates to wharves, &c., also the message of the same officer, communicating the proceedings of the citizens at a meeting held at the City Hall, on the 5th day of May, 1836, for considering the proposition to construct a great pier and basin, in the North River, and which Committee were also requested to obtain surveys, &c. of certain portions of the North River, respectfully

REPORT:

That they entered upon the duties assigned to them, and have deliberately and impartially pursued their investigations,

endeavoring, at all times, to regard most scrupulously the rights of all the citizens, and the requirements of this city; as well as to consult and to act for the present and future interests of all. The researches and examinations of the Committee have been the more extended, and their statements the more particular, from a conviction that upon the action of the Common Council depend much of the growth, future grandeur, and prosperity of this commercial metropolis.

It is well observed by the Mayor, in his message of July 18, 1836, "That the importance of the commerce of the city of New York is universally admitted, and any measure to give increased facilities to shipping, should have due consideration." The subject of suitable berths, and other conveniences, for vessels, has for many years received the anxious attention of many of our most useful citizens, as well as the serious deliberation of the City Councils. But no definite acceptable propositions have been heretofore submitted for adoption; no plan suggested nor proceedings had, whose object was to change the practice, to this day, and at present pursued, of extending small short piers across the currents from the shore into the bay and rivers. In 1832, the growing deficiencies of wharf and slip room, had become so generally manifest, that serious wishes were entertained to extend and improve our commercial accommodations; no thought however, of any aid for the shipping interest of the North River was therein contemplated, as will be seen by the following resolution, adopted by the Mayor and Common Council in March, 1832:

"Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby authorized and required to obtain information by plans, profiles, elevations, drawings, and descriptions of coffer dams, stone piers, wharves, &c., adapted to the present situation of the East River."

In pursuance of this resolution, Benjamin Wright, Esq. then Street Commissioner, reported, that "he had opened a correspondence with gentlemen, in all situations where he believed useful and important information might be obtained." But in

none of them was any suggestion made for substantial relief for those using the great and valuable waters of the North River. Among other things, Mr. Wright mentions "that of the present piers or wharves, the supports occupy, in the whole extent, rather more than half the water way, (say generally five eighths). This occasions deposits against the solid block-work part of the piers, mud accumulates and fills, in part, the spaces left between the blocks, thus checking the passage of the current caused by the flux and reflux of the tide."

In his communication to Mr. Wright, Mr. Renwick states that "the very imperfect and faulty mode in which our wharves and piers are constructed, excited my attention from the moment I first saw the aquatic structures of Europe." Again—"I cannot but believe that in the narrower parts of the East River, it will be of vast advantage to remove the masses of stone that have been thrown in to form blocks. These have, in many cases, collapsed from the destruction of their wooden enclosures. They have thus impeded the current to such an extent, that great deposits have ensued, and the basins between our wharves have been filled, in many places, to such a degree, that even small vessels will hardly float where the water was formerly of great depth." In conclusion, he remarks, "I shall gladly be an humble instrument in endeavoring to wipe off the disgrace that now so justly attaches to the citizens and public authorities of New York, of having, by every attempt that has yet been made in the way of engineering, done injury to, and, in some cases, almost wholly destroyed the unrivalled advantages of situation that they have derived from the natural circumstances of the position of our city." In 1832 the Common Council likewise declared that it was a "fact of great notoriety that piers and wharves, as now constructed of timber, are temporary, and generally endure only from fourteen to seventeen years, before they are destroyed by worms." The whole proceedings of the Common Council of 1832, and the correspondence consequent thereon, related to the "formation of plans for stone wharves or moles, extending from the

shore two or three hundred feet into, and crosswise of the stream;" in fact, nothing else than an attempt to build and rebuild "with stone the present piers in the East River. But finding the "formidable difficulties to be encountered in the erection of such stone wharves, the laying of heavy stone work under a head of from fifteen to thirty feet of water," no attempt at improvement was adopted. Cofferdams and diving bells were admitted to be the only mode of performing the work, and "the expense and difficulties of building with them under great depth of water, were admitted to be insurmountable obstacles." A plan of building by hydraulic lime and stone, as practised by ancient nations, was suggested by Professor Renwick, and several plans for building wharves were submitted by Mr. W. Serrell, a respectable civil engineer of experience. He also proposed to continue the present system of extending wharves from the shore into the rivers, but to use stone instead of wood in the construction of them. And in concluding the whole, Mr. Wright says, "I cannot close this report without expressing a strong desire which I feel to see some project commenced, which shall render the East River more convenient, which shall do away, eventually, with the wooden wharves, and add to the preventives against sickness, which the mass of decaying timber around our wharves and bulkheads is well prepared to generate."

During the last year, a resolution was offered in the Board of Assistant Aldermen, proposing, for the first time, that the safety and utility of the harbor on the west side of this city, should be secured by the erection of a stone pier, or breakwater, or mole, parallel, or nearly so, to the shore, and at a sufficient distance from the present piers and slips, to form a large and commodious basin. This was referred to the Committee on Wharves, who reported that they "have been duly impressed with the very great importance of this subject, not only in regard to the magnitude of the works proposed, but also with reference to the interests of the City of New York, which your Committee believe are intimately connected with

the providing a sufficient number of wharves and slips to accommodate the increasing commerce of this city; and they earnestly recommend to the Common Council the propriety of speedily extending, and that to a much greater degree than has been done, these accommodations for our shipping."

The subject of that great pier or breakwater, is again submitted to the serious consideration of the Common Council, and has been referred to this Committee. For many months this matter has attracted the almost universal attention of this city; and on the 5th of May last, at a large and respectable meeting of merchants and others, convened at the City Hall, it was, after examination and consideration, unanimously

"*Resolved*, That the present accommodations for vessels in the waters adjoining the City of New York, are very insufficient, and that such accommodations are daily becoming less adequate to the wants of our commercial business, and that it is our duty and our interest, more rapidly than heretofore, and more extensively, to make provision for the reception and protection of our shipping." And the same meeting further unanimously resolved as follows: "That we view with lively approbation the proposed construction of a great pier in the North River, thereby forming a capacious and safe basin for every description of vessels at all seasons of the year;" and the Common Council were also requested to consider and determine whether the same should be built by the City or by a Company to be incorporated for that purpose.

Piers, moles, or breakwaters, of great extent and of great cost, are not new or untried appendages of large naval or commercial depots. Evidences of this truth are found amid the ruins of the Piræus, as well as along the Nile, the Indus, and the Ganges. They contributed, in no small degree, to the wealth and power of Syracuse, of Carthage, of Tyre, and of Alexandria. The numerous fleets of the mighty nations of former ages, could not have existed without their protection. And in latter times they were occasionally provided by the government. And at the present day piers, moles, breakwa-

ters, and wet docks are a part of the business and policy of every nation laying claim to be ranked among those of acknowledged wisdom and prudence. For the greater safety and convenience, and with a view to the increase of their commerce, the English people have constructed, at an almost incredible expense, extensive and permanent stone docks and wharves at London, Liverpool, and other British ports, and even in British India. At St Petersburg, in Russia, there is one quay of the granite similar to that of Quincy, of four miles in extent along the Neva. "In Havre there is but little worth seeing, save the docks, which have, at great expense, been made by man; here is no natural harbor, but one is made, as it were, in the shape of a Delta, in the heart of the city, from which an artificial channel leads out into the mouth of the river, and an entrance into which, as declared by a very intelligent traveller, is secured by a long and noble pier." And the same declares that these docks are a stupendous achievement of the art of man. They will contain several hundred vessels. The Government are about adding to them.

Genoa, well known as a rich maritime city of Italy, has a semicircular harbor, the diameter being about 1000 fathoms. It is artificial, being formed by two gigantic moles, having opposite directions.

The bay of Gibraltar is spacious, and being protected from all the more dangerous winds, affords a convenient station for ships; and two moles have been constructed, at a vast expense, for the protection of the shipping. The ancient Tanjiss, now Tangiers, opposite to Gibraltar, was furnished with a pier. Leghorn has an outer harbor, protected by a fine mole, and a small inner harbor, or basin.

The harbor of Malaga is protected on its eastern side by a fine mole full 700 yards in length.

The harbor of Naples is formed by a mole built nearly in the form of the letter L. The port of Odessa, in Southern Russia, is artificial, being formed by two moles, and calculated to contain about 300 ships.

In Palermo, a fine mole forms a convenient port : and Trieste is protected by a mole.

Ancient Syracuse is said to have contained within its own walls, what no city ever did before or since, fleets and armies that were the terror of the world. It had two harbors, separated by an island, and prepared by moles to effect the above purpose.

The city of Rhodes has a fine harbor formed by a mole.

Smyrna, on account of the extent and convenience of its harbor, has become the common rendezvous of merchants from the four parts of the world, and the centre of their commerce.

Ancient Tyre was called "strong in the sea;" and Alexander the Great reached it and took it only by constructing a gigantic mole of stone, three quarters of a mile long, leading to it from the main. This was actually built, for the most part, in the form and manner that will hereafter be proposed for the great pier of the North River, by placing a heap of stone in the sea that was 200 feet wide on its top or surface, clear of high water, or rather of rough water, as there is little or no tide in the Mediterranean. This was done about 2200 years ago; and yet we are informed that that mole or pier remains, in most respects, as when left by the conquering legions of its founder.

The Piraeus, near Athens, had three basins, formed by piers.

At Alexandria, the pride of him who gave name and greatness to that city, a mole of a mile in length, called Hepta Stadium, stretched from the continent to the isle of Pharos, and divided the great harbor into two. A dyke, drawn from the island to the rock on which Pharos was built, secured it from the Westerly winds.

In Dublin, the people and government were long since alive to this subject. A writer says that "as the bay of Dublin was often difficult of access, and as the bar was a great impediment to the sailing of the packets at a fixed hour, the direction of government was directed to the forming of a

harbor on the North side of the peninsula of Howth, and in 1811 a fine pier was erecting for this purpose." And he says also, "the river was formerly greatly improved, for such vessels as did not draw too much water to cross the bar, by a prodigious work on the South side of it, called the 'South Wall,' which extends from the point of Ring's End, to the light house, three miles. It is formed of large blocks of granite, strongly cemented, and strengthened with iron cramps.

In this country, the providing of proper wharves or quays for the shipping, has of late attracted much attention. Many years since a pier was built at New Haven, in Connecticut, and has proved of essential benefit to that city.

In Boston, Massachusetts, are several wharves that may well be ranked among the best structures of this description in the world. The following is a brief account of them.

Long wharf is 1752 feet long, and 202 feet wide at the end. There are 75 stores on it. It was begun in 1707.

Central wharf was begun in 1817, is 1340 feet long, and has 54 stores on it; and India wharf, begun in 1808, has 34 stores, under which are boxed cellars, with which all the others are also provided. Some idea of the value of those wharves may be obtained from the annual valuation made by the Assessors of Boston, for the purpose of taxation the past year: viz.

Long Wharf Corporation	was assessed at	\$300,000
Central Wharf	do do	350,000
India Wharf	do do	200,000

and each was thus assessed exclusive of the stores. The stores must be worth from 2 to 300,000 dollars more. These piers are justly the pride of that city, and are a source of profit to the enterprising proprietors. But had they yielded to the projectors little or no income, still their effect upon the growth and value of the city would have been known and admitted.

In Albany, in 1825, a pier was completed of about 4300 feet in length, 80 feet in width on the surface; encloses a part

of the Hudson River there, forming a basin in front of the city, which contains an area of about 32 acres. This pier and the bridges cost 119,980 dollars. The pier consists of timber and earth; that is, two parallel docks, 80 feet apart, resting on the bottom of the river, and filled in with earth between. Two parallel cribs were sunk, and connected by cross ties to prevent spreading. Previous to the building of this pier, it was unsafe, and indeed dangerous, for any vessel to be laid up at Albany for the winter. The moving of the ice in the spring was almost sure to injure every thing in the stream.

The formation of piers would seem to be determined upon for Oswego, Dunkirk, Van Buren Harbor, and Michigan City; and it is in contemplation to form a harbor for Buffalo, by extending a breakwater, from near the lighthouse, towards Black Rock.

Before proceeding to specify the arrangements which they intend to recommend, for the benefit of this city, the Committee do not doubt that a rapid glance at the history of New York will be acceptable. As, in order to judge best of what we can do, we do well to notice what has already been done.

From various authorities, it appears that the Hudson River, and this island, were discovered in the year 1609.

That in 1612, New Amsterdam, now New York, was founded by the Dutch; and that as early as 1610, the Dutch West India Company sent a ship to Hudson River to trade, and that the first emigrants devoted themselves exclusively to traffic. In 1644, the first City Hall was erected, on the corner of Pearl-street and Coenties slip.

In 1664 the place was taken by the British.

In 1673 it was retaken by the Dutch, and during this year the first post rider commenced his trips to and from Boston once in three weeks.

In 1674 the British retook this place.

Until 1676 the ferry boats came up Broad street to Garden street, now Exchange place.

In 1688 the Assessors valued the whole property of the city at \$350,000.

In 1699 the population of the city was 6,000.

In 1774 it was 22,750.

In 1783 the population was 25,000; in 1790 it amounted to 33,131; in 1800 to 60,489; in 1810 to 96,373; in 1820 to 123,706; in 1830 to 213,000, and in 1836 to about 300,000.

By reference to Bradford's map of the year 1728, it appears there were shipyards at the foot of Whitehall street. At that day many accommodations were provided for shipping in the East River, but none in the North River, except at the foot of Thames and Cortlandt streets; and no street but Lumber street running north and south and west of Broadway had then been laid out, and Frankfort and Liberty streets were the two most northerly streets.

By reference to Duyckinck's map of 1755, it is seen that there was no increase of places or berths for vessels on the North River. In 1732 the first stage began to run between New York and Boston, and was fourteen days on the journey.

On the 21st of September, 1776, 492 houses, being one-eighth part of the city, were burned.

December 18, 1804, a great fire destroyed forty stores and dwelling houses on Wall, Front and Water streets, and property to one or two millions of dollars.

In 1811 there was a great fire in Chatham street, and in 1835 on the 16th of December, the great fire—loss twenty millions dollars. In 1791 the exports from New York to foreign ports amounted to \$2,505,465.

A talented English author declares that in 1832 the value of the merchandize laded and unladed in this port is estimated at from 100,000,000 to 120,000,000 of dollars, and that in that year the number of vessels in this port, in the busy season of the year, varied from 500 to 750, exclusive of fifty steam packets; that the number of arrivals from foreign ports amounted in 1832 to 1808, and the coasting arrivals were then between 4,000 and 5,000; and that the total value of the imports into

the United States in the year ending 30th September, 1832, was \$101,029,266, of which no less than \$53,214,402, or more than one half of the whole were imported into New York.

The same author remarks, that the customs revenue on the goods paying duties imported into this city amounted, in 1832, to \$13,000,000, while the total customs revenue of the United States seldom exceeded \$22,000,000; that the value of the exports from New York, for the year ending 30th of September, 1832, amounted to \$26,000,945, being between one-third and one-fourth part of the total exports from the United States for that year; that the tonnage of New York was then greater than that of Liverpool, or any other city, with the exception of London; that the registered tonnage belonging to this port, on the last day of December, 1831, amounted to 122,458 tons, and the enrolled and licensed tonnage to 163,980 tons, making a grand total of 286,438 tons, being between one-fifth and one-sixth of the whole tonnage of the United States!

On referring to the report made by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, during the last session of Congress, it will be seen that in 1834, the total registered, enrolled, and licensed tonnage of the United States amounted to 1,758,907 14-95 tons; that the registered tonnage of New York was 178,022, and the enrolled and licensed tonnage 181,199, total tonnage of New York 359,222, or more than one-fifth of the whole tonnage of the United States; and by the same able report it will be seen that the total value of the imports into the United States, during the year, (ending 30th September last,) amounted in value to \$149,895,742, of which there were imported in American vessels \$135,288,869, and in foreign vessels \$14,606,877. The exports during the same year amounted to \$121,693,577, of which \$101,189,032 were of domestic, and \$20,504,495 of foreign articles. Of the domestic articles \$79,022,746 were exported in American vessels, and \$22,166,336 in foreign vessels. Of the foreign articles \$15,112,445 were exported in American vessels, and \$5,392,050

in foreign vessels. Of American shipping 1,352,653 tons entered, and 1,400,517 cleared from the ports of the United States. Of foreign shipping 641,310 tons entered, and 630,824 cleared. The registered tonnage, as corrected at the Register's office, for the year ending December, 1834, is stated at857,438 42-95
 The enrolled and licensed tonnage at783,618 65-95
 And the fishing vessels at.....117,850 02-95

Tons 1,758,907 14-95

Of the registered tonnage there was employed

in the whale fishery108,060 14-95

The total tonnage of shipping built in the United States, during the year 1834, was

Registered 52,622 60-95

Enrolled 76,707 22-95

Tons 118,330 37-95

And the value of the imports to this city, for the year ending the 1st October, 1835, in American vessels, was \$82,783,459

In foreign vessels was..... 5,407,846

Total \$88,191,305

The value of the exports for the same year was as follows;

DOMESTIC PRODUCE.

In American vessels \$19,126,513

In foreign vessels , 2,581,354

Total \$21,707,867

FOREIGN PRODUCE,

In American vessels \$6,584,978

In foreign vessels 2,052,419

Total \$30,345,264

of domestic and foreign produce.

The manner in which these extensive commercial transactions have enriched this city, may at once be estimated by a view of the city itself, and the increase in the value of our city, by the following

Comparative view of valuations and taxes since 1805.

	VALUATION.	CITY TAXES.
1805....	\$ 25,645,867.....	\$127,946 87
1806....	26,529,630.....	127,814 97
1807....	24,959,955.....	119,153 09
1808....	25,118,720.....	138,984 18
1809....	24,782,267.....	130,027 39
1810....	26,436,370.....	129,727 15
1811....	26,045,750.....	176,978 25
1812....	26,213,040.....	171,920 17
1813....	27,640,230.....	171,726 94
1814....	82,901,497.....	214,225 09
1815....	81,636,042.....	197,910 73
1816....	32,074,201.....	180,653 94
1817....	78,895,725.....	216,720 44
1818....	80,245,091.....	255,740 79
1819....	77,113,061.....	250,140 21
1820....	69,530,753.....	270,361 19
1821....	68,282,070.....	259,430 30
1822....	71,289,144.....	302,105 61
1823....	70,940,820.....	351,814 36
1824....	83,075,676.....	353,328 89
1825....	191,160,046.....	336,863 82
1826....	107,477,781.....	582,758 89
1827....	112,211,926.....	437,692 02
1828....	114,019,533.....	485,751 72
1829....	112,516,026.....	507,107 24
1830....	125,282,518.....	509,178 44
1831....	139,280,214.....	562,104 05
1832....	146,302,518.....	665,385 74
1833....	166,491,542.....	971,865 61
1834....	218,723,703	

For the commercial marine of such a city, so lately a wilderness, so rapid in its advancement in business, and so abundant in resources, the commercial metropolis of our mighty republic, we are called to provide adequate and safe places.

Before, however, the Committee proceed to state their views upon that great and important subject, they will ask an examination of a short sketch of the history of our wharves and slips, and of their present condition. They were generally put up as demand for them proved the necessity; built by contract, and done by the job, frequently in great haste, and often at an unfavorable season, without a suitable examination of the bed of the river. Some are new; the others are either sunk, bent, rotten, broken or injured. A few days since, this very Corporation, directed nearly 40,000 dollars to be expended as soon as possible, to preserve a few of them from destruction. And even when this has been faithfully done, many of them will be in a condition that would forbid their use by prudent owners and careful agents of valuable ships and cargoes. Being, in almost all cases, built across the current, scarcely one of our frequent storms passes without doing damage to the corners, ends, or other parts of some of them. Their slender protection for the present shipping is apparent; and their small dimensions are subject of daily remark and regret. But there is another difficulty. The slips are constantly becoming filled with sand, earth, shells, mud, rubbish, and other obstructions. The Mayor mentions the numerous complaints on this head. His language is equally pointed and instructive on this subject and that of berths for shipping. Among many other admonitions, he says, "It has been represented to me that the private slips, in the lower part of the city, require immediate attention; and I have reason to believe that both the convenience and the health of the public will be advanced by the adoption of early measures to cleanse and purify them. The immense and steadily increasing value of the commerce of the city, will commend this subject to your attention; and I feel assured

that you will rapidly provide all proper facilities, and remove all impediments, with a view to accommodate interests of such magnitude." And on a personal inspection, the Committee find those complaints true and daily increasing. The cleansings must be frequent and of considerable duration; and these interrupt, for some time, in each case, the use of the slips where the machines are in operation. And so expensive and so difficult has it been to accomplish this object fully at all times, and so anxious have many been to continue South-street, that our places for the use of small craft, market boats, and ships of every class, have been greatly diminished within a few years, by allowing obstructions to accumulate in various slips, and finally filling up the whole, or parts of them. Several instances of this fact above Fulton slip might be mentioned; and below, we can all witness to this, particularly in Burling slip, Coffee House slip, Old slip, Whitehall slip, and Rector slip. Great part of these, from time to time, have been withdrawn from the purposes originally designed and substitutes not provided. Our Ordinances in this particular, too, have been, and are of a character to prove our want of liberality in furnishing convenient accommodations. Certain kinds of vessels have been forbidden to enter many parts of our docks under severe penalties. To this should be added the fact, that since the present system of piers was adopted, the size, quality, and nature of our shipping have essentially changed. And the Committee have lately learned that an application, for some time before the Common Council, for extending West-street to the Battery, is again to be urged, and that one of the principle reasons to be pressed for the measure, is the shallow state of the slips, which would be taken by the improvement, between the Albany basin and the Battery. This would greatly diminish our piers and slips. And in regard to the condition, expense, and income of our present public slips and wharves, we will add the following.

By reference to the special Report of the Comptroller, and on examining the amount of monies laid out during the last

fifteen years only, for the wharves, slips and piers belonging to this city, and wholly exclusive of those belonging to private individuals, the Committee find that since the year 1820, this city has paid out \$842,894 13; that of this sum, \$76,301 56, besides some contingencies were paid for cleaning the mud from the few slips belonging to the Corporation, and which, probably, was allowed to stand as an argument for filling up many which were once the most valuable docks of the City.

The sum of \$226,138 53 were also expended, in the same time, in imperfect repairs of our scanty piers, besides various salaries, &c. and \$524,404 90 in the building of some new wooden piers for the city. Still larger sums have probably been expended during the same period, for the same purpose, by the owners of the private wharves, showing that enormous sums must have been disbursed, in a short time, for our very insufficient, decaying, and fleeting accommodations.

By a further inquiry at the Comptroller's office, it is found that the income of this city, during the last eleven years, from their wharves, piers, and slips, has been as follows.

1826	\$40,852 50
1827	45,317 95
1828	43,242 15
1829	42,637 50
1830	51,428 94
1831	29,433 12
1832	47,311 18
1833	47,519 50
1834	54,023 34
1835	53,900 18

By which it will be observed, that for a great number of years, the expenditure for our piers and slips, has been more than the receipts: and one day's personal inspection of them, will prove, beyond contradiction, that the same consequences, and indeed worse than the past, must and will continue to be true of them. They in reality produce nothing, and, beyond expenditures upon them, never can. And it must be noticed,

that, notwithstanding the extensive annual disbursements the amount of rents for them has increased but little. Every year renders our present system, in this particular, more objectionable.

It is true, that while the business of this thriving city has been rapidly extending, the size of our ships has increased, and the character of its shipping has changed. But for this latter circumstance, our docks would have been more insufficient than they now are. Vessels propelled by steam, and carrying large freights, without the aid of canvass, have for some time transported, in various directions, by the aid of few hands, the merchandize that would have required many times the number of other vessels to have done the same, and several times the wharf and slip room for the vessels doing it. There is a new and extraordinary state of things produced also by the kind and mode of our business, now transacted at our wharves. Owing to the crowded state of many of our slips, we have for many years had ordinances for excluding certain craft from some of them. Sec. 1 & 8, Title 2, Chap. 34, City Ordinances.

The Committee will here introduce, as the best evidence of the very imperfect state of our accommodations, as compared with our business, some statements placed in the hands of the Corporation, while they had under consideration, in February, 1836, the application of C. Vanderbilt to have a grant for exclusive use of the North East side of the pier No. 22, East River, for his Eastern steam boats, together with half of the water of the basin adjoining. On that occasion, a remonstrance, signed by Messrs. Jonathan Goodhue & Co. and other merchants, was presented. Its statements may be implicitly relied upon. It exhibits by a single and short history of the doings of one line of packets, what must be the enormous business now, and hereafter to be transacted in this city by the various shipping visiting our harbor. Among other things, it sets forth that "the average value of the outward cargo of the eight ships of the Old Line of Liverpool packets, is not

less than \$40,000. These eight ships perform three voyages each per year, and the twenty-four outward cargoes thus amount to the sum of \$960,000. And from the returns in the Custom House, and other correct sources of information, it is ascertained that the average value of the inward cargoes (1835) of the ships Columbia, South America, Orpheus, North America, Caledonia, Europe, England and Hibernia, during that year, (twenty-four voyages,) was \$436,000, making the total value of the twenty-four inward cargoes, during one year, \$10,464,000. Amount of outward and inward cargoes during one year, of those eight ships alone, about \$11,500,000." And this remonstrance was accompanied by the following statement.

"To the Honorable the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York.

"The undersigned, Harbor Masters of the City of New York, respectfully certify and make known to your Honorable body, that there are now only sixty-eight berths on the East River, (exclusive of the public docks and slips, and which are appropriated to some vessels employed in the coasting trade, and to market boats,) for the accommodation of the great and increasing foreign and inland commerce of your city. That not more than thirty of these sixty-eight berths can admit ships of the largest classes, being about one hundred and fifty feet in length, and drawing from fourteen to eighteen feet of water. And the undersigned further certify, that to afford full accommodation for the shipping engaged in foreign and inland commerce, at least one hundred berths would be required.

"To convince your Honourable Body of the great deficiency in accommodations, the undersigned state, that during the present winter, the St. Andrew, Ajax, Hannibal, Columbia, Huntsville, and lie ten days, on an average, at the end of the piers in the most imminent danger, as every successive tide exposes them to the danger of being sunk by the floating ice: that the value of the cargoes of these ships, thus put

in hazard, could not be less, in the judgment of the undersigned, than two millions of dollars ; and the value of the ships thus endangered could not be less than the sum of thirty thousand dollars each, \$180,000.

“ And the undersigned, in view of these facts, and many others which might be enumerated, certify that, in their opinion, it is a matter of the greatest importance to the commerce of this city that, at least, the present limited accommodation for foreign and inland shipping should not be further restricted and further limited. All which is submitted for the consideration of your Honorable Body by the undersigned, Harbor Masters in the city of New-York.

JOHN MINUGH,
DAVID MITCHELL,
SAMUEL WISWALL.”

New York, February 27, 1836.”

The prayer of Mr. Vanderbilt was denied.

Now in order that the City Councils may be the better prepared to form a correct opinion of the nature, expense, and short duration of the wooden piers at present placed about the city, the Committee will here refer to the following declarations of Mr. Serrell, an able Engineer, as set forth his report made to Mr. Wright in 1832. It follows :

“ On the question of original cost, annual repairs, usual durability, and general convenience attained under the present system, it may be stated, that it is considered each wooden pier of 300 feet long and 30 feet wide, costs on an average \$16, 000, when first erected ; that after the first eight years, it will cost, on an average, \$500 annually for repairs ; and at the end of sixteen years, on an average, it will require to be rebuilt. Upon these data it will be found that each pier, at the end of forty-eight years, will have cost, in three sums of principal outlay, annual repairs and compound interest, upwards of \$480,000 ; and the pier will then require building a fourth time. If a pier 300 feet by 30 feet costs \$480,000, at the

end of forty-eight years, one of 500 feet by 60 feet would cost at the same rate, about \$1,600,000, and a new outlay would then be requisite, to rebuild. To this must be added, the constant annual expense of clearing out the mud, and other extra charges attendant on the system, of which no estimate can at present be formed."

And it was conclusively shown, beyond all dispute, that to rebuild these piers with stone, requiring, as they would, the use of coffer dams and diving bells, &c. would cost sums altogether too large to be laid out for such trifling accommodations; and forming slips too, that would be forever the receptacle of the filth of the city; or even if this should be remedied, they would be the depositories of the various materials that the tides and winds would always croud together in them.

On looking over the public papers, it appears that there were in the harbor of New York, on the first day of October, 1836, 101 ships, 22 barques, 93 brigs, and 41 schooners; about 65 steam boats, 30 tow boats, 41 tow barges, a large number of sloops, market boats, canal boats, and other small craft, besides rafts and other things requiring slip room. This number must yearly be increased, and it may safely be estimated, that in five years these will be more numerous by 30 per cent, and in ten by 50 per cent, and all these will be doubled in 15 years; and places thus required for twice the number of ships now coming here, and a large portion of much greater tonnage.

And before entering upon the next topic of consideration, the Committee state that already, during the summer months, and sometimes after those have passed away, as many as eight, nine, ten and sometimes more ships, and generally having rich cargoes on board, lie side by side at the outer end of piers in the East River, waiting for a dock berth, and offering a reward for a convenient place to lade or unlade their vessels. And so constantly and closely even these hazardous locations are occupied, that, at last, the same operation, to some extent, takes place in the North River. During all this time there are from

twenty to sixty vessels at anchor in the bay, or temporarily put in near our city, awaiting similar accommodations. These delays and exposures occasion great loss and damage to producers, shippers, underwriters, consignees and others.

The Committee have thus set forth the growth of the city and the cost, income and present condition of its piers, &c. and endeavored to enable the Corporation, by a reference to the piers of other countries, to judge what shall be considered best for ours. We have no land to furnish for excavations, our streets must not be interrupted by canals, and every foot of the island will be soon required for residences, squares, streets, reservoirs and other uses. But it would prove a fatal error, surrounded as she is by ambitious rivalry, and competing with many cities for the great commerce of the West and South, should she refuse, or too long delay, to provide the most liberal and inviting facilities for the commerce which offers to her its golden advantages. Those who notice the sad results of too prudent procrastination in this or other preparations, will admit that suitable measures, quickly determined upon, and speedily perfected, are necessary to secure those preferences which nature designed for us.

The propositions contained in the resolutions and proceedings referred to this Committee, and as examined by them, are as follows :

To suspend hereafter the building of any, or but few, small piers from the island and in lieu thereof, to erect in the North River a stone island or quay, to be called the Great West Pier ; to extend, in due time, from the South Battery, northerly to King's Bridge ; or at all events as far as the interests of the city shall require. To be built from 800 to 1,000 feet beyond the west end of the present small wharves along the North River ; to be constructed without the aid of coffer dams, and using diving bells only in the first five or six feet immediately below low water ; to be connected to the main land by wharves or ridges, each 250 feet wide, built of timbers and floored, upon the plan, generally, of that lately built at the foot of Market-

field street, with some additions of strength and braces, and some other particulars; thus dividing the waters between the city and Great Pier into several basins, or departments; and the use of the connecting wharves so regulated, as to afford a walk in the centre of each, a little raised, of twenty-five feet, for all people travelling to and from the Great Pier, or for any other purpose; and to allow of large sewers under the walks, by means of which the wash and filth of the city should be carried beyond the pier into the bay or river; having on each side of said walk, a cartway for vehicles going to and returning from the pier, of fifty feet each, and then leaving a quay, or wharf on the upper and lower side, of sixty-two and a half feet each for the lading and unlading of vessels. All this can be done, giving more ample room, convenience and facility, for the shipping, than are afforded by the docks of London and Liverpool, and without any part of the monstrous expenditures of those places for locks and dock gates, &c. because the rise and fall of our tides do not render such very expensive and troublesome contrivances necessary. There will be draws in such of the bridges as may be found necessary, and such outlets into the river, across the pier, as may be thought best for the use that shall be made of it.

Pursuant to the resolution of the Common Council, the soundings of the North River have been taken by Messrs. D. and E. Ewen, able and intelligent City Surveyors, and accompanies this report. By those, the North River is declared to be at an average of at least fifty feet in depth, on the entire line, in the part recommended as the location of the above Pier. The tides, at all times of moderate movement, and only from four to five feet in height; presenting at once to the use, the improvement and the pride of the city, a depth of water, which, from its very position, if occupied as proposed, would never cease to be of the most ample depth, purity and superiority.

It has also been proposed that this Pier should be so constructed, that it may, when raised five feet above high water mark, be 200 feet wide on the surface, having a cellar, finished in

cement, throughout its whole length, and capable of affording a double tier of lots, of 25 by 100 feet each lot.

And it is stated that the lots would inevitably be greatly desired for public stores, and by importers and others. They could be so constructed on the Pier, as to obviate every difficulty and injury that now await the emptying of a vessel at our wharves; and the construction of powerful cranes thereon, would hasten and cheapen the discharge of cargoes. This Pier once built, other fixtures within might at any time be added, such as other wharves, &c.

It is also proposed by the resolution, that in the East River, above Corlaers Hook, a stone pier and breakwater shall be constructed, on the plan of the one recommended for the North River, commencing opposite 14th street, near Burnt Mill Point and extending north to 34th street, at Kip's Bay, and surrounding and enclosing an ample portion of that part of the East River. And it has been also suggested, that the practice of erecting small piers, forming small slips along that shore, also be discontinued, unless in cases that may from time to time be deemed indispensable: that a good substantial stone bulkhead, be placed along the shore of the Island; that as fast as any of the above piers shall be completed, durable wharves, substantially planked, or floored, and braced, shall be extended to them from the shore, and at such places, and from such streets as shall be found proper. But on this subject all the Committee have not formed any positive opinion.

At this stage of this report the Board will not forget that it is matter of history, that the construction of the Liverpool docks, by affording additional convenience to foreign trade, has been followed by a great increase, and raised that once decayed town to be the second port in the kingdom of Great Britain, for commerce, size and population. And the London docks have contributed countless millions to the wealth of the capital of Great Britain.

The design of those who originated and carried forward

the wet docks of England, was to achieve for the chief cities of the British empire what is now proposed to be done for the City of New York ; their origin, expense, progress and income are so well stated and described by an eminent and popular writer, that the Committee will ask leave to introduce, from that author, the following account of them : deeming them highly deserving of the reference, perusal and consideration of this Board. The extracts are

From A Dictionary, Practical, Theoretical and Historical of Commerce and Commercial Navigation. London, 1835, By J. R. McCollock, Esq.—Page 476.

“ Utilities of Docks.—The construction of wet docks has done much to facilitate and promote navigation. A large vessel, particularly if loaded, could not be allowed to come to the ground, or to lie on the beach, without sustaining considerable injury, and perhaps being destroyed ; and even the smaller class of vessels are apt to be strained and otherwise hurt, if they are left dry, unless the ground be very soft. Hence when large vessels have to be loaded or unloaded where there are no docks, and where the water, close to the shore or quay, is not sufficiently deep, the work can only be carried on during a particular period of each tide ; it being necessary in order to keep the vessel afloat, that she should leave the shore with the ebbing tide ; attempts have sometimes been made to obviate this inconvenience by running jetties or piers to such a distance, into the sea that there might always be a sufficient depth of water at their heads, but this can only be done in peculiar situations, and it requires that the ship's position should be frequently changed ; it is in most cases, too, impossible properly to protect the cargoes of ships, loading or unloading at quays or on the beach, from depredations. Previously to the construction of wet docks on the Thames, the property annually pillaged from ships was estimated to amount to £500,000 ; though this is probably much exaggerated.

I. *Docks on the Thames.*

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1st. West India Docks. | 3d. East India Docks. |
| 2d. London Docks. | 4th. St. Catherines Docks. |
| 5th. Commercial Docks. | |

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| II. Liverpool Docks. | IV. Hull Docks. |
| III. Bristol Docks. | V. Poole Docks. |

VI. Leith Docks.

I. Docks on the Thames.—It is singular that notwithstanding the obvious utility of wet docks and the vast trade of the metropolis, there was no establishment of this sort on the Thames till nearly a century after a wet dock had been constructed at Liverpool; the inconvenience arising from the crowded state of the river at the period when fleets of merchantmen were accustomed to arrive, the insufficient accommodation afforded by the legal quays and sufferance wharfs, the necessity under which many ships were placed of unloading in the river into lighters, and the insecurity and loss of property thence arising, had been long felt as almost intolerable grievances; but so powerful was the opposition to any change, made by the private wharfingers and others interested in the support of the existing order of things, that it was not till 1793, that a plan was projected for making wet docks for the port of London; and six years more elapsed before the act for the construction of the West India Docks was passed.

1st. West India Docks.—These were the first, and continue to be the most extensive of the great warehousing establishments formed in the port of London. Their construction commenced in February, 1800, and they were partially opened in August, 1802. They stretch across the Isthmus, joining the Isle of Dogs, to the Middlesex side of the Thames; they originally consisted of an import and an export dock, each communicating, by means of locks, with a basin of five or six acres in extent, at the end next Blackwall, and with another of more than two acres at the end next Limehouse. Both of these basins communicate with the Thames. To these works

the West India Company have recently added the South Dock, formerly the City Canal, which was parallel to the export docks; this Canal was intended to facilitate navigation, by enabling ships to avoid the circuitous course round the Isle of Dogs, it was however but little used for that purpose, and is now appropriated to the wood trade, for the greater accommodation of which, a pond of nineteen acres has been recently formed on the south side, for the reception of bonded timber. The export docks, or that appropriated for ships trading outwards is about 870 yards in length by 135 in width, so that its area is near 25 acres. The north or import dock, or that appropriated for ships entering to discharge, is of the same length as the export dock, and 166 yards wide, so that it contains nearly thirty acres. The south dock which is appropriated both to export and import vessels, 1,183 yards long with an entrance to the river at each end; both the locks, as well as that into the Blackwall basin, being forty-five feet wide, or large enough to admit ships of 1,200 tons burden. At the highest tides, the depth of the water in the docks is twenty-four feet, and the whole will contain with ease 600 vessels, of from 250 to 500 tons. The separation of the homeward bound ships, which is of the utmost importance for preventing plunder, and giving additional security to the revenue and the merchant, was for the first time adopted in this establishment. The import and export docks are parallel to each other, being divided by a range of warehouses, principally appropriated to the reception of rum, brandy and other spirituous liquors; there are smaller warehouses and sheds on the quays of the export and south docks for the reception of goods sent down for exportation. The warehouses for imported goods are on the four quays of the import dock. They are well contrived and are of great extent, being calculated to contain 160,000 hogsheads of sugar, exclusive of coffee and other produce. There have been deposited at the same time upon the quays, under the sheds and in the warehouses belonging to these docks 148,563 hogsheads of sugar, 70,875 casks and 433,648 bags

of Coffee, 35,158 puncheons of rum, and pipes of Maderia wine, 14,021 logs of mahogany, 21,350 tons of logwood, &c. the whole area occupied by the docks, warehouses, &c., includes about 295 acres, and the most effectual precautions are adopted for the prevention of fire and pilfering.

This spacious and magnificent establishment was founded by subscription.

The property being vested in the West India Dock Company, the affairs of which are managed by twenty-one Directors, as a Body Corporate. The right of voting is vested in those shareholders only who hold £500 of the Company's stock. The Company's capital is £1,380,000.

The West India Docks have proved a very successful undertaking, and have been highly beneficial to the original shareholders. All West India ships frequenting the Thames, were obliged to use them for a period of twenty years from their completion. The dividend of the Company's stock was limited to 10 per cent., and after making dividends to the full amount, with the exception of the first half year, they had, in 1819, an accumulated fund of near £400,000. But they then diminished their charges at the suggestion of the Committee of the House of Commons, on the foreign trade of the country, so as to give the trade using the docks the benefit of the surplus fund, which was to be reduced to £100,000 before 30th January, 1826.

Latterly the Company have been obliged, in consequence of the competition of the other Companies, to make further reductions of dividend; it now amounts to £5 per cent. At present the Company's stock sells at about par.

The nearest dock gate at Limehouse is about *three miles from the Exchange*, and the other next Blackwall, about half a mile more. This distance has the disadvantage of increasing the expense of cartage, and of being inconvenient to the merchants and others, using the docks; on the other hand, however, ships entering the West India Docks avoid a considerable

extent of troublesome, if not of dangerous navigation, that must be undertaken by those bound for the St. Catharine's and London Docks.

2. *London Docks*.—These were the next undertaking of this sort set on foot in the Thames. They are situated in Wapping, and were principally intended for the reception of ships laden with wine, brandy and rice. The Western Dock covers a space of above twenty acres, and the new or Eastern Dock covers about seven acres. The Tobacco Dock lies between the above, and exceeds one acre in extent, being destined solely for tobacco ships. The entire space included within the outer dock wall, is seventy-one acres and three roods. These docks were opened in 1805. The capital of this Company amounts to £3,238,310 5s. 10d. A considerable portion of this vast sum, and of a further sum of £700,000 borrowed, was required for the purchase of the houses, about 1,300 in number, that occupied the site of the docks; the present dividend is $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

3. *East India Docks*.—These docks, situated at Blackwall, were principally intended for the accommodation of the ships employed by the East India Company. There are two docks, one for ships unloading inwards, and one for those unloading outwards. The import dock contains about eighteen acres, and the export dock about nine acres. The entrance basin which connects the docks with the river, contains about two acres and three quarters; the length of the entrance lock is 210 feet, the width of the gates 48 feet clear, having to receive vessels of great burden. The depth of water in the East India docks is never less than twenty-three feet. Most of the merchandize imported into these docks is conveyed without loss of time to warehouses in the city, so that the extent of warehouses belonging to them is comparatively small. The East India Docks are at the greatest distance from town. The capital of the Company is under £500,000, and the dividend is 4 per cent.

4th. *St. Catherine's Docks*.—The Company for the construction of these docks, was incorporated by the act, 6 Geo. IV. chap. 105, (local,) and they were partially opened on the 25th October, 1828. They are situated immediately under the Tower, and are, consequently, the most contiguous of any to the city, the Custom House, and other places, where business is transacted. The capital, raised by shares, amounts to £1,352,800, but an additional sum of £800,000 has been borrowed on the security of the rates for the completion of the works, and the purchase of a freehold property possessing river frontage, from the Tower to the corner of Lower East Smithfield, of the value of upwards of £100,000, but not required for the immediate purpose of the act; *a portion of this property has been appropriated as a steam packet wharf, where passengers embark and land without the aid or risk of boat conveyance;* the purchase of the numerous houses that stood upon the ground occupied by the docks proved, as in the case of the London Docks, a heavy item of expense. The space included within the outer wall, is about twenty-four acres, nearly eleven of which are water. The warehouses and vaults are upon a very large scale, far more so than one might be disposed to infer from the extent of water. The warehouses are exceedingly well contrived and commodious, and owing to their being partly on pillars, (within what is called the quay works of the other docks is transacted,) close to the water's edge, goods are hoisted direct from the hold of the vessel, without its being necessary, as in the West India and London Docks, to land them on quays, so that there is in this way a great saving in room, time and labor.

5th. *Commercial Docks*.—Exclusive of the previously mentioned docks, which are all on the north side of the river, there are, on the south side, the Commercial Docks, opposite to the west end of the West India Docks. These docks are of large extent; the space included within the outer wall being about forty-nine acres, of which nearly thirty-eight acres are water.

They are principally intended for the reception of vessels with timber, corn, and other bulky commodities; they have but little accommodation for warehousing, and their establishments are not constructed so as to entitle them to bond all goods.

The Surry Canal Company also admit vessels to be docked in the basin of their canal (501). The Committee have observed within a few days the following notice in the papers on the same subject, viz:

“ *New Docks.*—The water has been let into the new docks called ‘Victoria Dock’ and ‘Trafalgar Dock,’ situate between Waterloo and Clarence Docks, at the north end of the town; each dock comprises about four statute acres, and Victoria Dock is already occupied by several merchant ships.” The following is from the same author, (504.):

Amount of Shipping, &c. belonging to the port of London.—According to the official accounts, there belonged to the port of London in 1832, besides boats and other vessels not registered, 2,669 ships of the burden of 565,174 tons, manned by 82,786 men and boys. In 1819, the gross custom duty collected in the port of London, amounted to £7,749,463; the expense of collecting being £277,913, or at the rate of £3 11s. 8½d. per cent. In 1832, the gross duty had risen to £9,434,854, while the expenses of collecting had sunk to £243,678, being at the rate of only £2 11s. 7¾d. per cent.

The following tabular statement, will serve to illustrate the foreign trade and navigation of London.—Page 503.

Number and tonnage of vessels entering the port of London from foreign ports, distinguishing between British and foreign ships.

YEARS.	BRITISH.		FOREIGN.		YEARS.	BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
1700	839	80,040	496	76,995	1821	3,000	585,994	571	89,073
1750	1,498	198,023	184	36,346	1822	3,230	603,167	597	106,099
1790	2,254	431,890	1,116	149,205	1823	3,031	611,451	865	161,705
1791	2,184	419,374	1,256	149,053	1824	3,132	607,106	1,043	264,098
1792	2,489	451,188	1,186	152,243	1825	3,989	785,565	1,743	302,122
1793	2,348	478,105	1,193	177,019	1826	3,495	675,026	1,586	215,254
1814	War.	War.	War.	War.	1827	4,012	769,162	1,554	221,008
1815					1828	4,084	767,212	1,303	195,929
1816					1829	4,108	784,070	1,300	215,605
1817					1830	3,910	744,229	1,268	207,500
1818					1831	3,140	780,988	1,557	269,159
1819					1832	3,268	639,840	884	154,142
1820	3,354	655,239	856	122,619					

The temporary falling off in 1832 is to be ascribed to the prevalence of cholera and the unfortunate misunderstanding with Holland.

II. *Liverpool Docks*.—The first wet dock in the British Empire was constructed at Liverpool, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament obtained in 1708. At this period Liverpool was but an inconsiderable town, and the accommodation she has derived from her docks, is one of the circumstances that has done most to promote her extraordinary increase in commerce, population, and wealth. A second wet dock was opened about the middle of the last century, and since that period, many more have been constructed; some of them on a very magnificent scale, and furnished with all sort of conveniences. When those now in progress are completed, the total area of water in the docks will exceed ninety acres.

The entrance to the port of Liverpool is a good deal incommoded with sand banks, through which, however, there are several channels, which, when the proper precautions are observed, afford an easy and safe access to the port.

The Liverpool Docks are all constructed upon the estate of the Corporation, and are managed by Commissioners appointed by Parliament. The warehouses belong to individuals, and are private property; none of them belong to the dock estates; most of them are, of course, situated in the immediate vicinity of the docks.

In 1832 there belonged to Liverpool 853 registered vessels, of the burthen of 166,028 tons, manned by 9,329 men and boys. The gross custom duty collected in the port, during the year 1833, amounted to the enormous sum of £3,733,152.

By a reference to the map of Liverpool, it will be at once noticed, what were the many difficulties surmounted in obtaining their present provisions for the shipping interest of that city. The Corporation furnished the means and own the docks, which have not cost less than thirty or forty millions of dollars.

In London the docks are the result of private investment and enterprize. All their works are so constructed as to avoid the delays and difficulties arising from their very high tides, and this is done by their locks and dock gates. In this

city the adoption of the Great Pier will not require any such expenditure, and, at the same time, furnish a permanent and commodious dock or basin, for a very small sum of money; the intention is, that this pier shall form very little obstruction to the tide, which will still continue to ebb and flow in the same manner as at the present time; and although this will cost so little, it must for ever possess one admitted and essential advantage over the docks, even of London, viz., that vessels can be sent from our basin to sea, at any state of the tide, and at all times of the year.

The badness of the harbor, the rapidity of the river Mersey, and the shifting of its sands, were the inducements to found the Docks of Liverpool, and various other inconveniences experienced by shipping in the Thames, were the origin of the Docks of London.

The Committee are persuaded that the time has arrived when the great interests of New York, in regard to her commerce, should be attended to by the City Government. The waters of the North River are deep, wide and extensive. From the earliest settlement of the city, those waters have been avoided by navigators as a location for vessels; the reason is at hand—the extreme cold, the ice, the bleak winds and driving tempests that frequently beat upon that shore in winter, and the sudden squalls and rough weather to which that part of our island is every year subject, and frequently even in summer.

The Committee cannot omit to add, that it seems but plain and simple justice, that as faithful and impartial legislators and guardians of the rights and interests of all, the Common Council should as well take measures to remedy the difficulties in the use of the Hudson River on our shore, as to remove any other impediment complained of within our limits; and it cannot be denied that property for a great extent, on that side of our city, is far below what it would have long since been, had the use of those waters been rendered more agreeable, safe and convenient.

It has been suggested, that if the warehousing system should be adopted, the cost of storage in public stores would be reduced one-half; the cellars for bonded liquors altogether; fewer officers would be required to attend to them; delays and inconveniences attendant on the Custom House forms prevented; ships discharged immediately on arrival at one-half the present expense; errors and mistakes in receiving and delivering guarded against; smuggling and thieving prevented, &c., &c.

The difference of premiums of insurance, on at least \$20,000,000 of property, at one quarter per cent. would be \$50,000

The depredation on property prevented annually 30,000

If we take the London report for a datum, they would amount to ten times this sum.

Saving of labor and drayage, either directly by discharging into the warehouse on the pier, or indirectly by allowing goods to remain on the pier under the sheds, paying for permission, 40,000

Storage, in public stores, 20,000

Demurrage on chartered vessels, time lost for want of berths, expenses, damages incurred in moving, time of merchants, masters and clerks, employed in hunting up berths, &c., delays for want of room on the piers, to load and discharge, extra labor, and time lost to carmen and others, occasioned by the crowded state of the piers, and damages to goods by the filth they are covered with, &c., would be undoubtedly estimated by those who have most experience, at over 120,000

which is $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. more. \$260,000

The great pier and basin, for the North River, will form a natural and inviting depot, and a common home and rendezvous for all the vast, varied and increasing trade of the north, the west, and part of the south, which is now arriving, and

which must soon be poured into their bosom, from the rail roads, canals, seas, and almost intermeniable chain of lakes, that will conduct countless millions to our market ; it would defend our shipping from damage by ice, wind and storm ; no renewal, or cleaning, and few repairs would ever be required ; the general health would be promoted ; and should it be determined that all goods landed shall pay a small wharfage, as in Boston, and in many of the principal commercial cities of Europe, the proposed arrangement will be doubly necessary and desirable, while it will furnish ship room that we must have, and which can be provided no where else ; it will raise the value of the west half of the city to what it deserves, and was designed to possess.

It has been well found that no objection to these measures can come from the government of the Union, or would be made by the state. But there are private interests in piers, wharves and water grants, heretofore made for very small consideration ; these might either be purchased by the Corporation, or an agreement entered into, establishing the terms on which they should remain private property, (as was done by the Corporation of Liverpool, 120 years ago). In this case such adjustment should be made as to be satisfactory to all parties.

Should some be found, however, who should, against the great interest of this city, refuse to yield to this dictate of reason, patriotism and enterprise, it cannot be forgotten that both the constitution and laws authorize the city to take possession of them, for public use, on paying therefor a fair equivalent.

And, as if to provide for this very case, in the statute passed April 9th, 1813, and sections 219, 220, 221, 222, (page 800, of the collection concerning New York,) it is expressly provided, " That it shall be lawful for the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the said City, in Common Council convened, to lay out wharves and slips in the said city, whenever and wherever they shall deem it expedient ; and may take

ground belonging to individuals, for these purposes, on paying damages, to be assessed." And, what also fully meets the case now contemplated, it is enacted, by the 224th section of the same statute, that "It shall be lawful for the Corporation to direct piers to be sunk and completed, at such distance and in such manner as they, in their discretion, shall think proper, in front of the said streets or wharves, so adjoining or extending along the said rivers, and the said piers to be connected with the said streets, by wharves, bridges, &c., lying opposite to the place where such piers shall be directed to be sunk, and by such days and times as the said Mayor, &c., may for that purpose appoint, and on default by such proprietors, the Corporation may make such piers, and take the profit, or may grant such right to any other person." And by the 228th section of the same statute, it is also enacted that, "It shall and may be lawful for the Corporation at their own expense, to cause such and so many public basins to be formed and completed in the said city, as they may deem necessary for the trade thereof, and to take for their own use the slirage, or wharfage arising from the same, any law, usage, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding." Not however to infringe on private rights.

The following statement of facts has been noticed by the Committee, and they are of opinion that the same may be useful and important, when the Common Council shall have under consideration the future destiny of New York. This account of the countries of the globe, and the kind of government and the population of each of them, is taken from sources that cannot be questioned. It will be matter of reference of some moment, while showing the prospects of our city, arising from her intercourse with other nations, at a future time.

Population of the world, (McGregor.) 812,553,712
 being of the following complexions :

Whites	440,000,000
Copper Colored	15,000,000
Mulattos	230,000,000
Blacks	120,000,000

Hassel deemed the world's population to be 936,461,000
professing the following religions :

Christians	252,600,000
Jews	5,000,000
Mahometans	120,105,000
Braminists	140,000,000
Buddists	313,977,000
Other denominations	134,490,000
Malte Brun makes Europe to contain	213,000,000
Balbi states Asia	413,844,300
Sundry authors consulted for America	46,492,000
Australia and Oceanica	14,487,000
Sundry other authors consulted for Africa	124,730,412

Government of the principal Nations and their Population.

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Government.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
Great Britain,	Limited Monarchy,	25,600,000
Holland,	do.	3,633,000
Switzerland,	Republic,	2,090,000
France,	Limited Monarchy,	34,000,000
Spain,	Monarchy,	14,400,000
Portugal,	do.	3,800,000
Russia in Europe,	Despotic Monarchy,	42,000,000
do. in Asia,	do.	3,440,000
Egypt,	Despotic,	4,000,000
Denmark,	Despotic Monarchy,	2,000,000
Prussia,	do.	15,000,000
Saxony,	do.	1,500,000
Hanover,	Limited Monarchy,	
	(King of Great Britain,)	1,600,000
Turkey in Asia,	Despotic, (Sultan,)	11,500,000
do. in Europe,	do. do.	10,000,000
Arabia,	Despotic Chiefs,	11,500,000
Tartary,	do.	10,000,000
China,	Despotic Monarchy,	
	(Emperor,)	170,000,000

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Government.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
Japan,	Despotic Monarchy,	25,000,000
British India,	Limited Monarchy, E.	
Hindustan, &c., &c.	India Company and the King of G. Britain,	140,352,000
Austria,	Despotic Monarchy,	34,500,000
Asiatic Isles,	do.	20,000,000
Bavaria,	do.	4,400,000
Sweden and Norway,	Limited Monarchy,	5,000,000
United States,	Republic,	16,680,000
Italy,	Despotic Monarchy, and the Pope,	10,000,000
Persia,	Despotic Monarchy,	9,000,000
Belgium,	Limited Monarchy,	4,500,000
Mexico,	Republic,	8,500,000
Columbia,	do.	3,400,000
Bolivaia,	do.	1,500,000
Guatemala,	do.	2,000,000
Peru,	do.	2,000,000
Chili,	do.	1,700,000
Brazil,	Despotic Monarchy,	5,500,000
Hayti,	Republic,	810,000
Independent Indians,	By Chiefs,	1,500,000
English Possesions in America and Islands,	Limited Monarchy,	3,100,000
French do.	do.	240,000
Spanish do.	Despotic Monarchy,	1,100,000
Dutch Possessions, do.	Limited Monarchy,	140,000
Danish do.	Despotic Monarchy,	110,000
Russia do.	do.	50,000
Swedish do.	Limited Monarchy,	16,000
Dutch Islands, in Ocea- nica and the East,	do.	9,360,000
Spanish do.	Despotic Monarchy,	2,640,000
New South Wales,	Limited Monarchy, (Great Britain,)	500,000

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Government.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
Cape of Good Hope and other African Colonies,	Limited Monarchy, (Great Britain,)	1,200,000
Annam, (Asia,)	Despotic,	14,000,000
Siam,	do.	3,000,000
Birmah,	Despotic, but tributary to Great Britain,	3,500,000
Ceylon, (Island,)	Limited Monarchy, (Great Britain,)	1,000,000
Singia,	Despotic Monarchy,	4,000,000
Nepaul,	do. but tributary to Great Britain,	2,500,000
Leikhs,	Monarchical Confederacy,	5,500,000
Sindhy,	do.	1,000,000
Cabaul,	Despotic Monarchy,	6 500,000
Belonches,	Confederacy,	2,000,000
Herat, (East Khorrisoan,)	Despotic Monarchy,	1,500,000
Boucharia,	Despotic, (Khan,)	2,500,000
Khokan,	do. do.	1,000,000
Yemen,	do. (Iman,)	2,500,000
Portuguese Asia,	Despotic Monarchy,	500,0000
French do.	Limited Monarchy,	179,000
Bohemia,	Despotic,	3,100,000
Bavaria,	do.	4,238,205
Ionian Islands,	Limited Monarchy, (Great Britain,)	200,000
Greece,	Limited Monarchy,	2,200,000
Thibet,	Absolute Monarchy, (Grand Lama,)	30,000,000

It is to be borne in mind that the Government of the United States owes nothing, and is becoming rich in its treasury, and throughout its entire limits, not by great exactions, nor heavy burdens of any sort; but by a small charge upon immense transactions. The states owe but little, many of them nothing, and the State of New York already sup-

ports its government without taxation, by taking the means so to do from the surplus of the profits on its internal improvements. Compare this happy condition of our country with that of some of the principal powers of Europe, above mentioned.

IN GREAT BRITAIN.

National debt,	.	.	.	.	.	\$3,490,896,768
Yearly revenue,	.	.	.	.	.	228,849,600
Population, (to say nothing of Co-						
lonies,)	.	.	.	.	25,000 000	
Army in peace,	.	.	men,		90,519	
do. in war,	.	.	do.		378,370	
Navy in peace,					610 ships.	
do. in war,					1,056 do.	

RUSSIA.

National debt,	.	.	.	.	.	\$200,000,000
Yearly revenue,	.	.	.	.	.	52,000,000
Population, (Europe and Asia,)					46,000,000	
Army in peace,	.	.	men,		600,000	
do. in war,	.	.	do.		1,100,000	
Navy, about 140 ships and fast increasing.						

FRANCE.

National debt,	.	.	.	.	.	\$480,000,000
Yearly revenue,	.	.	.	.	.	157,760,000
Population,	.	.			34,000,000	
Army in peace,	.	.	men,		281,000	
do. in war,	.	.	do.		320,000	
Navy in peace,					329 ships.	
do. in war,					354 do.	

AUSTRIA.

National debt,	.	.	.	.	.	\$200,000,000
Yearly revenue,	.	.	.	.	.	52,000,000
Population,	.	.	.		34,500,000	

Army in peace,	.	.	men,	271,404
do. in war,	.	.	do.	750,504
Navy, 72 ships.				

PRUSSIA.

National debt,	.	.	.	.	.	\$114,840,440
Yearly revenue,	.	.	.	.	.	30,477,000
Population,	.	.	.	.	15,000,000	
Army in peace,	.	.	men,	165,000		
do. in war,	.	.	do.	524,428		
Ships, under 20.						

TURKEY.

National debt,	.	.	.	.	.	\$36,000,000
Yearly revenue,	.	.	.	.	.	11,200,000
Population, (Europe and Asia,)					21,000,000	
Army in peace,	.	.	men,	80,000		
do. in war,	.	.	do.	200,000		
Navy in peace, 80 ships.						
do. in war, 160 do.						

With these debts against them, these countries project and carry forward many important and magnificent improvements,

In the next place, that the idea is seriously entertained of ship navigation with the northern and western lakes and the Atlantic ocean, by the enlargement of some portions of our present canals, as also by a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara, on the east side, and using for this great object certain small lakes and other waters in the line. "This is the same idea once so enthusiastically entertained by the late Governor Morris, when he said there would one day be trains of vessels from London to Lake Erie." The route is stated to have been carefully surveyed by an able Engineer, and found to be entirely practicable, and it is urged, and with great force, "that from the stupendous increase in the re-

sources of the western states, other channels of commerce of a more perfect and ample kind, than the present will be needed for the interchange of their staple and the merchandize of the East." On this subject the following remarks from the *Globe*, published in the City of Washington, are deemed highly appropriate and worthy here of very particular consideration, while deciding upon the probable business of our city in future years.

"Great Canal from the Lakes to the Atlantic.—We observe that a grand project is agitated in the State of New York, for uniting the waters of the great western lakes with those of the Atlantic, by ship and sailboat canal, adapted to vessels of large burden. The plan is to improve the navigation of the Oswego and Oneida Rivers, and Oneida Lake, and extend a deep and wide canal from the latter to the valley of the Mohawk at Utica; and from that point to take the channel of the river, or construct a large canal along its valley to the tide waters of the Hudson. From Oswego to Utica, about half the distance, the route has been surveyed, and is said to afford remarkable facilities; being already a deep navigable channel two thirds of the way, and requiring but about \$1,200,000 to complete it to Utica; the rest of the route is said to be feasible, though at a greater proportionate expense.

"This is certainly a magnificent project, fraught with incalculable advantages to the wide continent, and worthy of the remarkable spirit of enterprize of the age. The extent of its influence in developing the resources of the country can hardly be foreseen, and the expansion of our coasting trade through those inland seas, for two thousand miles into the heart of a fertile country, open to vessels that navigate the Atlantic seaboard, would give an impulse to the general prosperity of the Union, which would not cease to be felt so long as agriculture and commerce engross its energies."

That it is also in contemplation to connect Cayuga Lake with Lake Ontario by a ship canal; and it is admitted that the time cannot be very distant when the Lakes Erie and Ontario

will be actually united by a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara on the American side. This has, to a considerable extent, already been done by the Welland Canal on the English side of the same river, which is about to become the property of the British Government.

Some circumstances lately made known, must further animate our citizens in their wishes for these preparations.

It appears beyond doubt, notwithstanding the obstacles heretofore thrown in the way by the East India Company, that ultimate success will attend the efforts of a powerful combination of British merchants to establish a steam communication with India, by the way of Egypt. By looking over the map of Asia, it will be seen at once that no human intellect can span or estimate the signally advantageous consequences which this achievement would produce to the commercial cities of Europe, and to the commerce and other operations of our own city of New York.

The constant and unexampled additions annually to the whale fishery by the investments, labors and enterprize of our fellow citizens, must also prove, still further, the increasing and enduring demands for berths for shipping here. We are well informed, that a few months since, four hundred and fifty ships were absent from this country engaged in the whale fishery. These vessels employed upward of ten thousand men, and cost, with their outfits, about \$12,000,000, and are estimated to be worth, when their voyages are completed, \$20,000,000! This enormous fleet is now nearly all in the Pacific. And add to all these animating circumstances, that steam vessels have already found their way into the River Euphrates, and even into the Pacific Ocean, where a few short years will multiply them beyond the numbers now employed in the United States.

The following statement, too, is worthy of being added to the foregoing facts :

“ A letter dated Bogota, and addressed to the editor of the *Pennsylvanian*, says : ‘ By reference to a map of Columbia, you will perceive a town called Chagres, at the mouth of a river of the same name, emptying into the Atlantic Ocean, in

the latitude of about nine degrees north ; from that place to Cruses, by the various windings of the river, is forty-three miles. This river is navigable at all seasons of the year, for steam boats drawing six feet water, and as the current does not exceed three miles per hour, the trip could be performed in five hours. From Cruses to Panama is fifteen miles, as easily improved by railroad as that from Philadelphia to Norristown. Thus, there can be secured a safe conveyance from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean in six hours.

"The bread stuffs, provisions and manufactures of the United States will find a ready market in the Pacific, twenty days after leaving our ports, instead of being exposed to a voyage of three months around Cape Horn, during which the flour and provisions are frequently damaged, by being so long confined in the holds of vessels in these warm climates.

"Our whale ships in the Pacific will be enabled to transmit promptly to the United States any quantity of oil, however small, instead of being detained for years, accumulating a stock sufficient to justify a voyage around the Cape.

"The provisions, naval stores and seamen, for our national and private ships, will find a cheap and profitable conveyance across the Isthmus, and the slightest indication of an European war, could be communicated to our Pacific squadron in twenty days from Washington City." And it has been several times in contemplation to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by means of a ship canal across the isthmus of Darien. It can be done, and we cannot doubt that it will be done. It is said, indeed, that the Pacific Ocean is higher than the Atlantic ; suppose this true, it will be as easy to lead the waters of the Pacific into the Atlantic by a canal, with suitable locks at proper distances, as to contrive and build a safe, useful, and permanent ship canal from Lake Erie into Lake Ontario. Whoever doubts the former, should doubt the latter ; but the latter no one does or can doubt for a moment. But presuming there should be any considerable delay in the commencement or completion of the canal across the Isthmus, it is rendered already certain that the two oceans will soon be reached in

many places by superior railroads and McAdamized avenues. By these and similar adventures, the eastern isles, and all that golden eastern shore of Asia, together with all of western America, will be brought within a very few days time of transit to New York. Asia has always been the garden of the world. It is admitted that its cultivators have not always been wise men; but rich harvests may there be gathered by American intrepidity, capital and enterprize. It is known to all that the Pacific is much more safe for steamboat navigation than the Atlantic, and when steam navigation shall have been there generally and fearlessly distributed and patronized, and eastern Asia, and indeed all Asia interchange her commodities with western America, it will be found, that new, vast and countless millions of business and of profits will thus be given to our city.

The Committee, before leaving the subject of steam power, will mention a few particulars that have lately been laid before the country.

"The first of the series of steam vessels for the American and Colonial Steam Navigation Company, under the management of the Directors of the Dublin Steam Company, has been laid down in the present week, by the Messrs. Wilson, Clarence Dock. This vessel will be of the burthen of 1200 tons, with engines of 400 horse power, by Fawcett and Co."—*Liverpool paper, July 16.*

Messrs. Stephenson and Co. of Newcastle, are constructing a locomotive engine for the Emperor of Russia, the speed of which is warranted to be forty miles an hour. The railway is six feet wide, and the wheels of the locomotive are six feet in diameter.

It is believed that Avery's rotary steam engines will propel rail road locomotives at the rate of fifty miles per hour, as easily as the existing ones do half the distance.

The Swallow has made a trip from New York to Albany in eight hours and forty-two minutes, and other boats can do the same: and a locomotive has already been constructed

which performed eleven miles in eleven minutes ; and steam-boats, loaded with freight and passengers, do occasionally go from New York to Albany in eight and even seven hours. What can be done once in this matter can be done at all times by proper preparation and care. And it must be allowed that in a few years, boats will pass from New York to Albany in four or five hours, without stopping by the way.

The extension of steam power too, is matter of daily occurrence. We are informed that in Lincolnshire, in England, a steam plough has been put in use, which harrows thirty acres, and ploughs eight acres per day. It may also be applied with the greatest advantage to the silkloom, which has heretofore been worked by hand only. And in the preparation of wooden blocks for pavements, a steam sawmill has been put in operation in one of our cities ; and it is a thing of common belief, that as soon as cheapness will allow common roads to be McAdamized or paved with wood, further experiments and discoveries will enable us to traverse them by steam, without the use of rails.

A favorable opinion of the promising growth of our country has found place in the minds of statesmen of other countries. This fact may be fairly inferred from some remarks found in a late English paper, over the signature of "Russia, by a Manchester manufacturer." They were as follows :

"Since the publication of England, Ireland and America, the author has had an opportunity of visiting the United States, and of taking a hasty glance of the American people ; and his ocular experience of the country has confirmed him in the views he put forth in that pamphlet. Looking to the natural endowments of the North American continents, as superior to Europe as the latter is to Africa, with an almost immeasurable extent of river navigation ; its boundless expanse of the most fertile soil in the world, and its inexhaustible mines of coal, iron, lead, &c. Looking at these, and remembering the quality and position of a people universally instructed and perfectly free, and possessing, as a consequence of these, a new-

born energy and vitality very far surpassing the character of any nation of the old world, the writer reiterates the moral of his former work, by declaring his conviction that it is from the west, rather than the east, that danger to the supremacy of Great Britain is to be apprehended; that is from the peaceful and silent rivalry of American commerce, the growth of its manufactures, its rapid progress in internal improvements, the superior education of its people, and their economical and pacific government; that it is from these, and not from the barbarous policy, or the impoverishing armaments of Russia, that the grandeur of our commercial and national prosperity is endangered. And the writer stakes his reputation upon the prediction, that in less than twenty years this will be the sentiment of the people of England generally, and that the same conviction will be forced upon the government of the country." This is also the language of other English writers. And it must be confessed that there is a singular coincidence between the opinions of this distant foreigner, and those of our lamented President Madison. During the last hours of that eminent patriot, he is reported to have said, that, "We shall ere long be at the head of the commercial world, then we will put the laws on a liberal footing, and commerce will take a bound equalled only by our eagle's flight of liberty. It will be by insisting successfully, that free ships shall make free goods. This will prevent war." Mr. Madison added, "There are many reasons for our advancing and England's conceding this rule now, because in twenty years (according to his calculation) our commerce will be greater than her's. All the rest of the civilized world will second us. We shall put ourselves at their head, establishing a principle which England must concede, and that principle is the pledge of permanent maritime peace, and unlimited commercial prosperity."

Two circumstances of importance lately made public, can here be adduced to encourage the early adoption of this project.

The first is, that a sure and infallible mode of saturating

timber has been actually discovered in England, and brought to this country, by one of the most respectable Captains of one of our packet lines. This will be of incalculable benefit in the erection of our connecting wharves. The process renders the timbers impervious to worms, and prevents their injury by water; thus yielding pre-eminent services to the city in all its wooden aquatic structures.

2d. Assurances are given by talented gentlemen, having both intention and ability to execute, that after the ensuing winter, they will, during every winter keep open the Hudson River by means of an ice boat. This boat they propose to use for freight and passengers, and to so contrive and place certain machinery about the bow of the vessel, as to cut to pieces all the ice that would impede her passage, and at the same time advance through the ice, during the most of the season, five miles per hour. The Committee have had an interview with the ingenious projector, and have full confidence in the eventual success of his undertaking; and if this should be done for New York, the same will be done for other commercial cities of this country, and finally of this continent and the world. Our country and internal trade generally, would then be continued through the entire year; the city would be found to have commenced on a new era. Our markets, of every description would be constantly supplied through the winter, direct from the country, with all the important necessities of life, and it is but reasonable to hope, at much lower prices than those now demanded. It would most assuredly open brighter prospects for our interesting city.

And we may expect many other important, interesting and valuable discoveries, which, could they be now stated, might not be credited. It has been well and truly observed that "many hidden powers of nature are still to be revealed." It is too late to believe, that those who know the march of discoveries, the powers of genius, and that invention never sleeps nor tires, will start with surprise when told that within a few years there will be a ship canal from Oswego to the Hudson

River. That all our canal boats will be propelled by steam, and that many of them will be built of iron, as well as steam vessels. Nor will those who look over the map of the world doubt that the time is rapidly approaching when all Asia, as well as Europe and America, impelled by a common sentiment, will be filled with the same results of advancement in arts and sciences; and that steam boats, rail roads, canals, and all the most valuable discoveries and inventions of modern times will be spread throughout the rich, varied and interesting countries of the entire globe.

A few circumstances concerning the past, will show how rapid and how great is to be the growth and power of the western states, and how rich a harvest New York will and must gather from them.

Our northern and western canals were not completed until about ten or eleven years ago. Some years elapsed before the navigation of them was well understood and properly appreciated and encouraged. Now 40,000 boats arrive and clear in one year at the Hudson River. A very few years since, Oswego, on Lake Ontario, had scarcely any commerce whatever; now, behold what an astonishing amount of commercial business was actually done there in the short space of six successive months in 1835.

"*Oswego.* Report of transactions at the custom house, port of Oswego, New York, from the 1st of April to the 1st of November, 1835.

	<i>Tons.</i>
" American vessels entered from foreign countries,	29,871
" American vessels entered from ports of the United States,	58,170
" Foreign vessels entered from foreign ports,	65,208
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" Total amount of tonnage entered,	153,249
" American vessels cleared for ports of the United States,	62,021
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Carried over,	62,021

Brought over,	62,021
" American vessels cleared for foreign ports,	25,873
" Foreign vessels cleared for foreign ports,	65,016
	<hr/>
	Tons. 152,910

" Total foreign and domestic entries and clearances, 306,159
 " Amount of duties collected \$35,649 62

And the following is a sample of what will be often realized on both sides of the Mississippi.

In 1790, the inhabitants residing in the territory which now comprises the counties of Ontario, Steuben, Yates, Allegany, Cataraugus, Chatauque, Erie, Genessee, Livingston, Niagara, Orleans, Monroe, and part of Wayne, was 105 families, being in all 1,081 souls. The population of the same territory exhibited by the census of 1835 was 487,040, and now exceeds 500,000.

And to show what will often be true of the mighty West in the building of cities, we will give one out of a large number of similar prosperous towns in the very territory above alluded to.

In 1812, Buffalo was a very small village, and sometime in that year was wholly burnt by the British army, excepting only one house; there was not a good road from any place to lake Erie; no shipping at Buffalo; and even as late as 1831 the population did not exceed 5,000—now it is more than 26,000. It is a busy, thriving, rich, prosperous city, crowded with ships, steamboats and a rapidly increasing commerce, and a people that would do honor to any country.

Our whole Union is soon to be thoroughly examined by Geologists. Its numerous treasures, yet unknown, will be ascertained and examined. We have already seen that we have extensive mines of gold, silver, iron, lead, copper and coal. The Committee need scarcely mention the great sum of the business, and the wealth and blessings that will soon be poured into the lap of this country and this city from many of

them ; and not intending to undervalue or to depreciate others, they will, in order to show how quickly and how greatly each discovery enriches our country, set down here the following abstract of a table attached to the report made by Mr. Packer, to the Senate of Pennsylvania, of the 4th of March, 1834.

Anthracite coal mined and brought to market in each year, from the commencement of the business in 1820 to the year 1833 inclusive.

YEARS.	LEHIGH.	SCHUYLKILL.	LACKAWANA.	TOTAL.
1820	365			365
1821	1,073			1,073
1822	2,240			2,240
1823	5,823			5,823
1824	9,541			9,541
1825	28,393	5,306		33,699
1826	31,280	16,835		48,115
1827	32,074	29,493		61,567
1828	30,232	47,181		77,413
1829	25,110	78,293	7,000	110,403
1830	41,750	89,984	42,000	173,734
1831	40,966	81,854	54,000	176,820
1832	75,000	209,271	84,500	368,771
1834	123,000	250,588	111,777	485,365

and 7,503 boats have left the Schuylkill coal region this season, 1836, with 355,365 tons of coal.

Again, the rapid accessions to the number of American vessels, as well as to foreign shipping, must give, and docs yearly give, more numerous and more earnest demands for a great number of berths beyond what we now have, or can have upon the past mode of providing them,

In 1832, the cost of ships built in England alone, was \$5,000,000 ; and it appears from the report made by the Committee of the House of Commons upon Trade in 1833, that the peculiar facilities afforded by means of docks, cranes and other devices for the loading and unloading of ships, the employment of steam tugs to bring them quickly to their moor-

ings and to take them to sea, and the greater economy and despatch that then pervaded every department of the business, three ships were then able to perform and did in fact perform as much work as was done by four at the end of the war, and that there had in that way been a virtual addition of 400,000 or 500,000 tons to the mercantile navy of England.

It cannot be doubted that facilities for ship-building are far greater in the United States than in England. This country indeed is in want of nothing that belongs to that business. We have all within our borders and in abundance. And to prove that this branch of our country's power is not neglected the committee will introduce the following official statement.

STATEMENT,

Showing the number and class of vessels built, and the tonnage thereof in each state and territory of the United States, for the year ending the 31st day of December, 1834.

	CLASS OF VESSELS.					Total number of Vessels built.	Total Tonnage.
	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.	Steamboats		Tons-95ths
Maine	32	44	93	5		174	28,505-30
New Hampshire.....	5	1	3			9	2,896-75
Massachusetts.....	33	23	115	9		180	24,805-25
Rhode Island.....	3	3	1	6		13	1,995-64
Connecticut		4	14	16	2	36	3,578-07
New York.....	16	2	40	56	8	122	18,295-48
New Jersey.....		1	38	35		74	5,268-71
Pennsylvania.....	2	4	5	11	31	53	6,691-50
Delaware.....			8	8		16	1,045-23
Maryland	3	8	115	5	1	132	10,452-85
District of Columbia.....	3		1			4	1,053 55
Virginia	1	2	20	3	2	28	2,500-20
Ohio.....			9	1	28	38	4,369-02
North Carolina		2	14	4		20	1,436-49
South Carolina			3	1	1	5	471-03
Georgia					3	3	377-21
Tennessee					1	1	480-00
Alabama				8		8	789-78
Louisiana			8	6	6	20	1,594-68
Mississippi			1			1	20-60
Michigan			6	6	5	17	1,603-43
Florida			3			3	99-15
Total.....	98	94	407	180	88	957	118,330 37

*Treasury Department, Register's Office,
May 7th, 1836.*

The art of ship-building is to be continued in full operation here and elsewhere, and cannot fail to afford a strong argument in favor of piers and basins in our waters.

The various canals and rail roads, and other facilities for communicating with this metropolis, are covered with active and profitable business in every direction; and those using them already loudly complain that they are too few and too small for the daily growing trade of the country and of this city.

A great increase in the number and size of them is contemplated in every section of the Union. At very low, and indeed almost nominal charges, the income for tolls in most cases is enormous; and if it be true that at no distant day New York shall be united with all the present and future states and cities of this Continent by internal improvements, as she now is with the rest of the world by the traversed seas and oceans and rivers; the richness, extent and variety of our mineral regions once developed; new states, new cities and new inventions within the vast regions now rising into beauty, strength and splendor, in the great and fertile regions of our western country, will inevitably offer to this city a sure addition to her business and commerce and capital.

The population now covering those rich domains, are an intelligent, healthy and educated people; able, capable and faithful. It is already called the Paradise of the West. Who has ever found such land to support—such convenient transport, and such resistless greatness gathering as there? What their rich and easy soil gives we shall want, and we can have it—they will give them to us for our merchandize—and to the muscle and industry of those regions, New York will be indebted for much of her future prosperity, as she has been to Western New York, to the cotton and sugar planters of the South, and to the cotton gin and other inventions of New England. What centuries could not do for Europe, will every where be done by our temperate and substantial fellow citizens in a few years; and should peace long crown our

happy land, those who no longer able to bear oppression would strike for liberty in the old world, will here smite the earth and all that is lovely and valuable will come forth. All has been nobly achieved, and this nation must rise above every common impediment to the enviably high destiny which awaits her. This city must share liberally in the blessings of this prosperous and happy condition. But we cannot have it so without effort. Many commercial cities of our country are expending millions to deprive us of all preference.

To feel the irresistible magnitude of this, it is only necessary to remember the condition of the United States 20 or 30 years ago. Then see what we are now, and no doubt will remain as to the fortune of this city. No one will deny, that in a very few years, cheap, rapid, and ample intercommunication will be provided throughout North and South America, and from the north to the south, and crossing in every useful direction. The powerful settlements and numerous cities in the entire west; and especially those to be built upon the shores of the Pacific Ocean, and trading by short passages with Asia and its islands, will exchange a portion of the stores of the granaries of that country, for the commodities of those nations, and the balance with us. These advances must take place there—quick, strong, and permanent, not to fade away, but to flourish and spread to the astonishment and wonder of future ages.

There is another consideration that is deserving of weight with us, in forming a judgment upon the probable growth of this country, and the future greatness of this city. The Committee allude to the fact, that the United States are still the City of Refuge for all who seek it as an asylum. Many countries have an excess of population; without war they cannot be employed or supported. We want their labor, and are willing to give a high price for it. America is inscribed upon all these emigrants have. America is their destination, where they come for safety and repose. America they make

their home. They seek for protection and they find it. Moreover, it is the place of safety for the oppressed of all nations. Revolutions in monarchical governments drive the unsuccessful from their native land. The people of all Europe, and some other portions of the globe, here soon shake hands as friends, and unite to praise our easy and free system of self-government. Looking beyond their chains, and reaching not for thrones but for freedom, they join to hasten the accomplishment of many of our important works.

And can we believe that other regions will not feel the wheel of revolution? Is no light to break upon the nations of Asia? Is the song of freedom never to arouse the slumbering energies of those who now grope in solitude within her classic borders. To be really free, they have only to will it and their shackles fall. They will seek to be like us, and to trade with us. Intercourse with Europe and America has been seriously commenced by some of them. Let them imitate our improvements in all things, as they must, and they will soon know and seek to be like us in other particulars. In a few years their ships will crowd our harbor. We must provide berths for them. They will add to our own the unsurpassed riches of her wide extended nations. While the citizens of New York are pillowed in repose, one-half of the globe is, in truth, devising means to make our's the most extensive and most wealthy city of the world.

In regard to the piers, they have one positive advantage over the Croton project, and it is this; that as fast as any portion of the piers are completed, and a wharf leading to it, the same will be leased for a profit. The following estimate of the Croton water project, by the Mayor, will apply with equal, if not greater force, to the works in the river. He says—

“ Measures are in progress on a scale commensurate with the present and increasing wants of our citizens, to supply them with water for domestic and other purposes, by the introduction of the Croton River into our city. Years must

elapse, however, before that great work can be completed; a work which, while it will minister to the health, comfort and security of the citizens, will also elevate the character of our people as an enlightened and public spirited community." And concerning the pier and basins proposed for the North River, the Mayor, in another message declares, that "the proposed pier and basins would give accommodation to a great many vessels, and is strongly recommended by some of our most intelligent citizens. It is one of the most important propositions ever presented to the Common Council."

These kind of improvements in other countries have commonly been made at the national expense. In this country too, we have instances of large outlays by the General Government for great public works, both in water and upon land. The Congress of the Union should, if the work is undertaken by the Common Council, be solicited to lend their aid towards the construction of the breakwaters or piers for the North and East Rivers. The nation has a deep interest in their successful completion. It cannot be doubted that this State too will most cheerfully contribute in any way that may be found consistent and proper. It has been suggested that, supposing these works should be finally built by this city, the formation of the pier in the North River, would probably raise the value, *at this time*, of every lot west of Broadway, \$5,000 for 25 by 100 feet. And this ratio upon 2,900 lots only would be \$14,500,000. To this amount should be added as much more for the certain advantages to the rest of this city, constituting an actual increase in value of this island of \$29,000,000. And these useful and durable accommodations would, in various other forms, add to the wealth and power of our active and enterprising citizens. And should the breakwaters alone be built, at an expense of two millions of dollars, many years would not have elapsed before it would be universally acknowledged that the city had been profited beyond that sum, in the saving of lives and property, and in the extra increase of her commercial transactions.

Again—suppose one mile of the pier in the North River completed, at a cost of \$5,000,000, and suppose the 440 lots on its surface, now for sale. It is believed they would average \$15,000 each, amounting to \$6,600,000. To this must be added, the profit arising from 640,000 feet of wharf water front, and forming an actual nett speculation, from the first mile only, of \$4,100,000.

As to the means to make the necessary payments :

The debt of this city cannot be said to exceed two millions of dollars, while the property she owns is worth more than \$20,000,000. As some are apt to feel a reluctance to create a debt for any purpose, a reference is respectfully made for the consideration of such persons, to the following very just and timely remarks of the Hon. the Mayor :

“ The policy is believed to be sound and judicious, which appropriates the property and resources of the city, to the creation of necessary and permanent improvements for the public service. It is therefore just to ourselves and to posterity, while the public property is held for future accumulation, to transmit the improvements, and the obligations by which they were created, to those who shall come after us,” and one of the Committee has been informed by gentlemen, whose situation and business best enable them to judge correctly, that this city would find no difficulty in obtaining money, from time to time, at a reasonable interest, as it might be required for this object ; (and for such an object the Committee do not feel any reluctance in recommending loans.) It is also urged by some who have examined this subject, that the present plan of placing small wooden piers in the North River, is no safety for vessels there, but for a small portion of the year. The waters of that river are as good for shipping as any can be, but must ever be useless, except for tow boats and coal barges, without suitable defences ; and, of course, one entire half of this island forever prevented from receiving her fair and equal portion of favor.

Before concluding this report, there are some further consi-

derations that seem to be worthy of mention. And one is, that it is proposed to form such a grade for Washington street, West street, and some of the streets crossing them, that the wash and filth of the city can all be carried across the basins into the river beyond the breakwater. This can easily be done by the aid of the wharves leading to that structure. The manifest duty of the city, in this particular, was long since felt and admitted, and is daily becoming more palpable. Mr. Serrell observes, "under lately existing circumstances, much of the filth of houses and stores has been placed in the streets, and suffered to accumulate, until it became quite worth while to remove it. Upon a partial or general thaw at the end of winter, and upon the falling of every heavy shower, much of this filth was washed down into the docks, slips and pier-ways, combining, within itself, every possible description of animal and vegetable refuse, and every other offensive thing that the owners and occupants of cellars, stores and houses desire to get rid of. This mixture found its way over the bulk-heads into the docks, slips and pier-ways where its own gravity precipitated it to the bottom before it could reach that range of the tide which would carry it away. This accumulation has gone, in combination with filth from vessels and the decaying wreck of piers, to such an extent, as to reach 30,000 tons taken out by the mud machine in one season, of which 13,000 tons were taken from one slip alone." Thus berths are diminished, and the city rendered offensive and unhealthy. And it is true now that like causes produce like effects. In this matter then, this pier would perform a grateful labor for the city.

The geographical position of New York invites and sanctions the most liberal views and demonstrations by the public authorities of the city. Placed at the confluence of the East River, which leads in the commerce from New England; the Raritan, which now connects the Hudson and the Delaware; and the Hudson River, which bears to us on its heaving bosom the varied products and business of the north and the

mighty west; surrounded as we are too with a water power and with intelligent citizens, and with an agricultural, mercantile and mechanical force and spirit that cannot be excelled, and replete with every material for comfort, and prompt to reward genius and enterprize; it will one day be felt and confessed that Lowell, Patterson, Ticonderoga, Niagara, Oswego, Trenton, Rochester, and many other places supplied as those are with water privileges beyond failure, and beyond the possible wants of capital, will aid New York to vie with and excel many, if not all the cities of Europe, in the variety and richness of the articles of home manufacture bartered within her limits. Doubtless, for a time, manufactures must give way to the settlement of western and southern lands, and successful competition with other countries be delayed. And the more especially, as it is alleged by an intelligent traveller, that in Great Britain, at this day, the paupers compose one-sixth of the inhabitants; in Holland and Belgium one-seventh; in France and the German Confederacy one-twentieth; in Austria, Italy, Sweden, Denmark and Portugal one twenty-fifth, and in Spain and Prussia one-thirtieth; while in this country there are very few paupers in comparison with our population.

But the superiority of this city for great, useful and profitable improvements are attested by all who visit us. Every thing here witnesses that, as on the first discovery, trade began with settlement, so it has continued and must forever increase. The crowds in our streets, the strifes in many trades and business, the press at all our hotels, the canvass in our harbor, the bustle on our wharves and in our slips, the vast population daily arriving and departing, our institutions of various sorts, our warehouses, churches and dwellings, as well as the rapid and easy acquisition of fortune here, by activity and prudence, together with the daily advance of real estate, prove the wisdom of making arrangements commensurate with the necessities of a great metropolis. This neglected or too long put off, and it may happen that those are now here who will live to speak of at least one city which by timidity, sloth or ill

placed parsimony, was stayed in her onward career to unequalled wealth and magnificence. And it is feared by some, that upon the plan thus far adopted here, of building small piers into and across the tides and currents of our rivers, sufficient berths for all the commerce which will surely come to this city, can never be furnished. Already do many vessels lie at places in our neighborhood, and send their goods to our wharves by lighters; and steamboats of great business are about to obtain good locations out of our city, unless they can have them within it. And there are hundreds of modest and unpretending traders to our city, for whom every dictate of wisdom and equal justice require our city to supply proper locations. The Committee here allude to coasters of all sorts and sizes; and to the various small craft, and steamboats used as tow boats; also tow barges, fishing boats, and the boats of the watermen. And they need hardly mention the absolute necessity for the most spacious and advantageous spots for ship yards, dry docks, marine railways, lumber docks, and basins for timber, lumber and various other articles. Our ferries, too, must be allowed convenient places. These ferries are already numerous about our island; they will be more so, and will always occupy a large and valuable portion of our shipping waters; and no vessel is allowed to anchor in the proper pathway of any ferry boat. Should the idea of excavations of any part of our island for wet docks be entertained, the Committee think it should be abandoned. There is no land here that can be or should be spared or used for such purpose. There will not be enough for occupancy in other forms; besides our tides wholly forbid useful excavations. That something should be done is certain. Complaints are constant from all quarters.

Our policy is not natural, for instead of offering every sort of inducement to vessels from every part of the world to visit us and stay as long as they please, we have filled our city with officers, to execute ordinances whose tendency is to drive shippers from our city. The Committee believe that the true policy of the city should be to find and provide such berths and

places, for every vessel entering our harbor, as best comports with the kind and business of each vessel, whether ship, steam boat or other craft.

Here on this favored spot—this beautiful island—they will—they must prefer it to all others. It will contain all that man can wish, if not all that he can imagine; the arts, inventions, labors and products of the world will be here. No other city promises so fair—none can perform more. And a generous and highminded public require that the plain duty of the city herein should be confessed and declared, and the principle of piers and basins now recommended, adopted. That New York can undertake this work, and that she should not hesitate, seems undoubted. And the Committee respectfully submit that they have shown that the works, when completed, should be and remain the property of this city.

The First Magistrate, for many years, has declared the miserable and deplorable inadequacy of our berths for vessels, and asked for more ample provision for such purpose; the repeated opinions and messages from the present Mayor of the City; the proceedings of a large body of merchants, shippers, and other citizens, who assembled at the City Hall, on the fifth day of May last; the presses of the city; all of our citizens of every business, calling and profession; every one acquainted with what we are, and who foresees what we can be, all seem favorable to the proposed improvement. The language of all seems to be the same as that of Mr. John Jacob Astor, "I am in favor of all useful and substantial improvements of our harbor and our city." A good portion of a year has elapsed since this matter was fully laid before the people; no objection has been heard; no remonstrance offered.

In this great concern, sectional feelings can have no place. We turn from necessity, and with thanksgiving, to the North River, as a place provided by a wise Providence, for the noble objects contemplated by the communication referred to. That some Corporation must inquire and examine as to the supply

for the present and future wants of our commerce, these must be conceded. Time will be required to obtain all the plans, estimates and other information, and to make suitable arrangements to proceed in the work, in all respects, in the most prudent and proper manner. The progress can and will always be regulated, controlled or delayed, as the people shall, from time to time, direct or require. There is no danger therefore of waste. And the possessions of the city and the known perseverance of our people afford facilities for going forward, such as no rival city enjoys. Money can be had, and the completion of a part of these works would create the means of continuing. And it is highly worthy of consideration, that in most other cities the absence of materials indispensable for works, such as those now contemplated for our harbor, and the immense charges of obtaining them, present insurmountable obstacles to their adoption. But the mountains of Maine and Massachusetts, the neighboring hills of New Jersey, and the extensive gray granite quarries lately discovered and now successfully worked in our own "Highlands," on the shore of the Hudson River, and within fifty-six miles of our city, offer an inexhaustible supply of stone of every size and form. And our forests will yield, to any extent and for reasonable cost, all the timber that can be wanted for the connecting wharves.

The Committee will insert here, too, some facts, relative to tow boats, that cannot fail to have great weight in coming to a conclusion upon the plans now proposed.

The tow boat system was not commenced on the Hudson River until 1825; and in 1827 enterprising individuals undertook the towing of boats and cargoes, without transshipment at any point, save that of ultimate destination, and succeeded in establishing the perfect safety of the river for boats of any burden. There is now a regular communication with Oswego, Buffalo, and Plattsburgh, in lake boats of fifty tons. There were in 1835, trading to New York, chiefly from the smaller lakes, (Cayuga and Seneca,) about fifty lake boats, including

regular traders from the Mohawk River; in 1836, that number (including the boats of the Lake and River Line,) had doubled; and, with what are termed wild or transient Lake Boats, may now be set down at two hundred. An increase of fifty per cent. upon this number is anticipated by the next spring. These vessels should have liberal encouragement; every one that shall arrive here, will bring new and valuable customers, to the various trades and business of our city. But these boats cannot live among our large shipping; they require, and they ask a convenient basin, to be set apart for their use. By thus proffering to them our protection, friendship and care, we shall allure them hither from our canals, our noble inland seas, and even from the banks of the Ottawa; where very great hopes are entertained of a profitable resort to New York by the St. Lawrence and Richilieu Rivers, and by Lake Champlain. And this success may be followed by placing along side of our piers a rich share of the growing trade of the Canadas.

Look where we will, we cannot find any city that promises to excel our own. It is the first hope of all who leave Europe, the preference of navigators, and decidedly the best resort for capitalists. It is the central city; the natural depot for the reception and distribution of merchandize; the granary and storehouse for a mighty continent; that is on the resistless march to wealth and pre-eminence. Many cities have been formed more for security than for prosperous commerce; and in these respects they are not equal to New York. Many of them, too, were built against the people not for them. They are at the mercy of their revolutionary neighbors. The next struggle with royalty may lay them in ruins. But our nation is already free, and in all respects perfectly independent. Our cities were built by and for the people, and belong to the people; and it is their pleasing task to foster, enlarge, beautify and protect them.

To the examination and judgment of this Board, the Committee have freely submitted such facts and remarks as they could collect from all the sources within their reach; and they

now most cheerfully conclude their report in the following appropriate and very happy language of His Honor the Mayor.

"In looking back upon our past career we find ample means of instruction for our future course; and it is the part alike of prudence and wisdom to be governed by the lessons of experience. Our commercial success is no longer a matter of experiment. So far as human efforts can prevail and human judgment be relied on, a solid and increasing prosperity must inevitably attend the industry and enterprize of our citizens. Nature has been prodigal of favors in regard to our position; and a course of enlightened and liberal state and city legislation, has strengthened the many advantages which conspire to indicate this as the commercial metropolis of the Union. With a present population of nearly 300,000 souls steadily and rapidly increasing; a climate conducive to health, and all the natural and artificial means to encourage the various branches of trade, it may confidently be anticipated that, within the next half century, our city will contain a million of inhabitants, and control a commerce, second only to the first city in the old world. The responsibilities which rest upon the municipal authorities of a community, combining such extensive and diversified interests, are of a character to challenge our serious and anxious deliberation."

The Committee offer for adoption the following resolutions :

Resolved, That the present accommodations for vessels in the waters of the City of New York are now very insufficient and are daily becoming less adequate to the rapidly increasing commerce of this city, and that it is the interest and duty of the City Councils to take suitable measures to provide convenient, ample and inviting berths for every species of shipping that does now or may hereafter come to this city.

Resolved, That the piers and wharves hereafter to be erected, should, as far as practicable, be built by this city, and forever remain the property thereof.

Resolved, That three Commissioners, being residents of this

city, shall be appointed by the Common Council, and to hold their office during the pleasure of the Common Council, whose powers and duties shall enable and require them to examine, consider and report to the Common Council all matters relating to the erection of new piers and wharves, and increasing the accommodations for the commerce of this city.

Resolved, That the said Commissioners may employ competent surveyors, and such other persons as may be necessary, fully to enable such Commissioners faithfully to perform all the duties herein committed to them.

Resolved, That said Commissioners, when required by either Board of the Corporation, shall make a report of all their proceedings, under these several resolutions, and containing especially a full statement of the various plans obtained by them, with the full estimates of the expense of each, the probable amount of income from the sale of pier lots, the amount said lots could be leased for, and the probable income from the rents collected from the wharves leading to the piers, and from vessels for merely lying in the basins, accompanied with the reasons and calculations upon which the opinions and estimates may be founded, and any and all such other information connected with the object of their appointment as they may deem to be useful or important.

Resolved, That said Commissioners, by conference with each owner of any private water grant, ascertain his views and preferences in regard to the contemplated piers, wharves and basins, and on what terms releases of those private piers and slips can be obtained which are situated on the west side of the city, and between Battery place and 42nd street; and that they make all necessary inquiry as to the best sources from which to obtain stone for these works; and particularly whether any, and if any, what sum would be charged by the owners for the grant of privilege for sufficient stone from the Palisades of New Jersey, and the expense of quarrying and transportation; also where, of whom, and at what rate of interest, money can, from time to time, be obtained for these works, in such sums

and at such times as the same may be wanted ; and what sum would be paid to this city by private companies or individuals for the exclusive privilege of building the proposed pier in the North River, referred to in this report.

Resolved, That the Members in the Congress of the United States from this city be requested to obtain from the Government of the Union their aid towards the construction of the proposed piers in the North and East Rivers.

Resolved, That the Members of the Legislature of this State from this city, be requested to obtain from said Legislature a grant, for the same object, of a portion of such surplus revenue of the Union as shall fall to the share of this state.

All which is respectfully submitted.

AARON CLARK, } *Committee*
D. P. INGRAHAM, } *on Wharves.*

December 7, 1836.

APPENDIX.

Philadelphia, March 1st, 1836.

TO AARON CLARK, ESQ. :

Dear Sir,—Your letter of the 27th ultimo came duly to hand, and I hasten to reply to its contents, respecting the contemplated piers and basins for the protection of vessels along the western wharves of the North River, at New York.

At your request I have given this subject my earnest consideration, and having a tolerable accurate knowledge of the shore of the North River, from the Battery upwards, I have predicated my judgment upon the depth of water along the wharves, and the set of the tides adjacent thereto. In the construction of a mole or pier, it is evidently proper that its alignment should be exactly in a parallel direction with the current, and that the upper and lower ends of the work should be rounded off, so as to divide the current with the least possible surface of obstruction, and therefore, the upper and lower ends should not be curved inward towards the shore, for fear of creating a slack water subsidence of mud and silt within the basin or harbour.

In the construction of any pier or dyke in the tidesway, where the object is to form a dock or basin closed at both ends ; in other words, where the object is to protect vessels from the action of currents, winds, ice, &c., the best plan would be that which offers the least possible obstacle to the natural course

of the tide; and therefore, the ends should be so formed as to permit a free passage for the currents from end to end, or else destructive deposits of silt would render the harbour and works useless in the course of a very few years. This object may be attained by a proper arrangement of piles, connecting the pier with the main shore or wharves at both ends, and at other points intermediate.

The whole interior basin should be open to the tideway, which may be made to pass through piled causeways, connecting the outside pier with the wharves, at right angles, to the course of the tide; or, in prolonged wharves extending to the pier from the streets of the city. I do not see any difficulty in thus carrying out the plan proposed, without in the least affecting the navigation of the river.

I have made an estimate of the cost of constructing a pier or mole of 5000 feet in length, with suitable causeways or platforms of communication with the shore, which is predicated upon the distance being 800 feet, and the depth of water four fathoms, and find that the work will cost, executed of stone in a good substantial manner, as follows, viz.:

For the construction of a pier 5000 feet in length, in a depth of water four fathoms, and the elevation above high water six feet;—1,000,000 perches, which may be brought from the Palisades at one dollar per perch \$1,000,000

Timber for the causeways or platforms, including piles and piling, plank, wharfing, &c.	400,000
Iron work in bolts, clamps, &c.	20,000

1,420,000

Contingencies and superintendence	70,000
-----------------------------------	--------

Total cost \$1,490,000

I have also estimated the cost of making the necessary soundings and measurements, for the purpose of laying down the plans, &c., and find that \$800 will be sufficient to collect all the necessary information for this purpose.

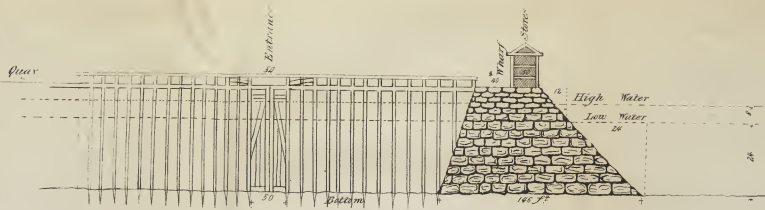
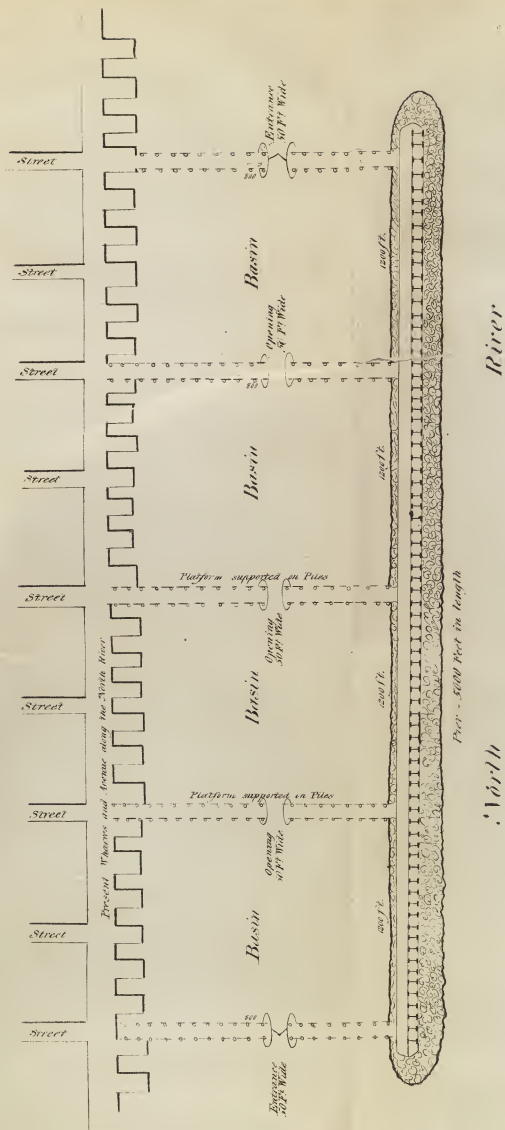
If you desire the services of proper persons for the necessary explorations and preliminary plans of the project, I would have pleasure in superintending and furnishing all the necessary information for the accomplishment of your views, in the execution of the work.

With great respect, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM STRICKLAND,

Engineer.



Section across the Basin, showing the Pier, Slates and the platforms of approach from the present Wharves. The Pier to be constructed with stones, weighing from $\frac{1}{2}$ of a ton to 4 or 5 tons weight, thrown in promiscuously until made up level with low water mark in the same manner as at the Rip Raps, and the Delaware Breakwater. The piles for the support of the Platforms or Causeways connecting the Pier with the present wharves to be spaced 16 feet apart and braced in a cross direction.

The whole water surface between the wharves and pier to be subdivided into four Compartments, each 800 ft by 1200 ft, with openings of 20 ft in width communicating each with another.

Through the openings at the upper and lower ends of the basins, as well as between the Piles, the flood and ebb tides will have a free passage, thereby preventing any cause of subsidence or mud deposits.

A street or passage of 40 feet in width to be formed between the store houses and the landing places on the harbour side of the pier.

William Strickland Engineer

1897

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION
1897

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THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION
1897

Philadelphia, March 21st, 1836.

TO AARON CLARK, ESQ.

Dear Sir,—Your letter of the 16th inst. came duly to hand, accompanied by a draft and soundings taken on the North River, between the Battery and Vestry street.

I have made the estimates which you require, for the construction of a pier of 200 feet width on the top, and allowing the slopes of interior and exterior to be in the proportion of 1 to 1, and the average depth of water to be 54 feet at low water, and the rise of the pier to be 13 feet above low water, viz. :

Two hundred feet wide on top.

Pier to be 550 feet in length, and 67 feet in height above the base, 4,472,000 perches of stone at \$1.....	\$4,472,000
Deduct for cellars, 200,000 perches.....	200,000
	<hr/>
	4,272,000
Hydraulic cement, 5,000 barrels at \$2 50	12,500
	<hr/>
Total cost.....	\$4,284,500

One hundred and sixty feet wide on top.

Pier to be 550 feet in length, and 67 feet in height above the base, 3,577,600 perches of stone at \$1	\$3,577,600
Deduct for cellars, 200,000	200,000
	<hr/>
	\$3,377,600
Hydraulic cement	12,500
	<hr/>
	\$3,390,100

These calculations do not include any cut stone above high water, or on the top of the pier. The whole is predicated on rubble stone from the palisades.

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM STRICKLAND.

P. S. I return you the plan with soundings.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New York, July 11, 1836.

Gentlemen of the Common Council:

At the request of the Chairman and Secretaries, I transmit to each Board, a copy of the proceedings of a meeting held at the City Hall, on the Evening of the 5th May, to take into consideration the proposition to erect a "Great Pier and Basin in the North River."

The importance of the commerce of the City of New York, is universally admitted, and any measure to give increased facilities to shipping, should have due consideration. The proposed Pier and Basin would give accommodation to a great many vessels, and is strongly recommended by some of our most intelligent citizens. It is one of the most important propositions ever presented to the Common Council, involving an expenditure to a very large amount, and for the accommodations of interests of great magnitude.

C. W. LAWRENCE.

PURSUANT TO NOTICE

PREVIOUSLY GIVEN,

A meeting of the Merchants and others was held on Thursday evening, the 5th day of May, in the Superior Court Room of the City Hall, to take into consideration the contemplated construction of the Great Pier and Basin in the North River:

The Honorable PETER SHARPE was unanimously appointed President.

Jonathan Goodhue,	James G. King,
Peter I. Nevius,	Peter G. Stuyvesant,
Charles G. Ferris,	Jacob Lorillard,
Abel T. Anderson,	Isaac S. Hone,
Zebedee Ring,	Stewart C. Marsh,
Nathaniel Weed,	Stephen Witney,
Samuel D. Rogers,	Abraham Van Nest,
Daniel Jackson,	Charles Butler,
William Samuel Johnson,	Thomas Addis Emmett
Mangle M. Quackenboss	Charles Denison,
Charles G. Havens,	Henry Wyckoff,
Philo Hillyer,	Leonard Kip,
John I. Labagh,	Charles Henry Hall,

Were unanimously appointed Vice Presidents,

And JAMES TAYLOR, and CHARLES YATES, *Secretaries.*

The objects of the meeting having been stated and considered, the following Resolutions were offered, and unanimously adopted, viz. :

Resolved, That the present accommodations for vessels in the waters adjoining the City of New York, are very insufficient, and that such accommodations are daily becoming less adequate to the wants of our commercial business, and that it is our duty and our interest, more rapidly than heretofore, and more extensively, to make provision for the reception and protection of our shipping.

Resolved, That we view with lively approbation the proposed construction of a Great Pier in the North River, thereby forming a capacious and safe basin for every description of vessels, at all seasons of the year.

Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to the Common Council of this City, to take such measures as they may deem best, to obtain all necessary information to enable them to judge of the propriety, cost, and location of said Pier in the North River, and any other matter relating to the same, and whether the said Pier should be built by the City, or by a Company to be incorporated for that purpose.

Resolved, That

Jonathan Goodhue,
Stephen Allen,
Moses H. Grinnell,
Charles H. Marshall,
Thaddeus Phelps,
George Griswold,
John Barstow,
Silas Wood,
Campbell P. White,
Robert Kermit,
David Mitchell,
George T. Trimble,
James B. Murray,
William Whittock jun.
William C. Rhinelanders,
Eli Hart,

Daniel Jackson,
Samuel D. Rogers,
James G. King,
Jacob Lorillard,
Abraham Van Nest,
Leonard Kip,
Henry Wyckoff,
John I. Labagh,
Charles Henry Hall,
Peter I. Nevius,
John Cleaveland,
Walter R. Jones,
Mr. Fox,
Charles Dennison,
Joseph Ireland,

And together with the Chairman and Secretaries of this meeting, be a Committee to prepare suitable memorials for the signatures of the citizens, and that the same be presented to the Common Council, praying for the erection of said pier.

Resolved, That a certified copy of all the proceedings of this meeting be presented to each Board of the Common Council.

(True Copy.)

PETER SHARPE.

JAMES TAYLOR, }
CHARLES YATES } *Secretaries.*

Certified, New York, May 27, 1836.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,

October 3, 1836.

To the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York :

In obedience to the following resolution offered by Alderman Clark, on the 12th of September last :

" Resolved, That the Comptroller be requested to report to this Board, the amount expended annually, for the last fifteen years, on docks, slips and bulkheads by this city."

I have the honor to enclose a statement of said expenses, from the 1st May, 1821, to 31st December, 1835, as charged to the account against docks and slips.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

D. D. WILLIAMSON,
Comptroller.

COMPTROLLER'S REPORT

*Of the amount expended annually, for the last fifteen years,
on Docks, Slips and Bulkheads, by this City.*

1820, May.

Working, supplies and repairs	
of mud machine	\$1,643 18
Interest on bonds	565 43
Repairs of piers and bulkheads	8,316 90
Building do. and filling ..	8,906 55—19,432 06

1821, May.

Working, supplies and repairs	
of mud machine	1,416 66
Repairs of piers, &c.	19,584 21
Building do. do.	2,680 42—23,681 29

1822, May.

Working, supply and repair of	
mud machine	926 29
Repairs of piers &c.	5,440 76
Building do. and filling ..	4,170 70
Cost of new mud machine ...	9,215 85—19,753 60

1823, Jan.

Working, supply and repair of	
mud machine	2,701 00
Repairs of piers, &c.	16,585 29
Building do. &c.	3,350 00—22,636 29

1824, Jan.

Working, supply and repair of	
mud machine	3,016 10
Repairs of piers, &c.	12,055 21
Building do. do.	11,407 90—26,479 21

Carried forward, \$111,982 45

	Brought forward,	\$111,982 45
1825, Jan.	Working, supply and repair of mud machine	3,155 02
	Repairs of piers, &c.	5,099 00
	Building do. and filling ..	27,615 20—35,869 22
1826, Jan.	Working, supplies and repairs of mud machine	3,892 57
	Repairs of piers, &c.	7,289 87
	Building do. do.	34,640 36—45,822 80
1827, Jan.	Working, supplies and repairs of mud machine	3,906 14
	Repairs of piers, &c.	15,804 79
	Filling do. do.	8,298 07
	Building do. do.	26,776 25
	Salary of Superintendent of Wharves	150 00
	Contingent	169 99—55,105 24
1828, Jan.	Working, supplies and repairs of mud machine	3,554 37
	Repairs of piers, &c.	26,048 00
	Building do. do.	33,846 99
	Filling do. do.	2,407 20
	Salary of Superintendent ...	450 00
	Contingent	1,120 72—67,427 38
1829, Jan.	Working, supplies and repairs of mud machine	3,726 61
	Repairs of piers, &c.	11,859 00
	Building do. do.	43,638 12
	Filling do. do.	5,697 64
	Carried forward,	\$316,207 09

	Brought forward,	\$316,207 09
1829, Jan.		
	Salary of Superintendent ...	600 00
	Contingent	144 25—65,665 62
1830, Jan.		
	Working, supplies and repairs of mud machine	3,500 47
	Salary of Superintendent of Wharves	600 00
	Repairs of Docks, &c.	7,140 03
	Building do. do.	21,644 03
	Filling do. do.	55 12
	Contingent	18 00—32,957 65
1831, Jan.		
	Working, supply and repair of mud machine	3,586 38
	Repairs of piers, &c.	11,615 27
	Building do. do.	10,581 70
	Salary of Superintendent ...	606 58
	Contingent	175 00—26,564 93
1832, Jan.		
	Working, supply and repair of mud machine	3,527 28
	Salary of Superintendent of Mud Machine	494 38
	Salary of Superintendent of Wharves	637 50
	Repairs of piers, &c.	13,124 24
	Building do. do.	20,130 85
	Contingent	18 00—37,932 25
1833, Jan.		
	Working, supply and repair of mud machine	2,823 07
	Salary of Superintendent	700 00
	Carried forward,	\$479,327 54

Brought forward, \$479,327 54

1833, Jan.

Contract for cleaning slips ...	2,630 04	
Salary of Superintendent of		
Wharves	800 00	
Repairs of piers, &c.	7,410 52	
Building do. do.	56,391 32	
Filling do. do.	4,308 04	
Contingent	18 00	—75,080 99

1834, Jan.

Working, supply and repair of		
mud machine	3,071 24	
Salaries of Superintendents ..	1,500 00	
Contract for cleaning slips ...	6,843 00	
Repairs of piers, &c.	29,136 78	
Building do. do.	54,667 63	
Filling do. do.	11,323 67	
Contingent	322 28	—106,864 60

1835, Jan.

Working, supplies and repairs		
of mud machine	1,779 31	
Contract for cleaning slips ...	11,282 90	
Salaries of Superintendents ..	1,500 00	
Repairs of piers, &c.	35,069 42	
Building do. do.	131,867 14	
Contingent	122 32	—181,621 09

\$842,894 22

TABLE

Showing the Rates of Tax on the several Wards of the City of New York, from 1830 to 1836, inclusive.

WARDS.	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	
	per ct.	per ct.	per ct.	per ct.	per ct.	per ct.	Real	Per'l
1	40	40	45	58	45	44	34	36
2	41	40	45	59	45	45	35	36
3	41	41	46	59	46	46	35	36
4	42	40	46	59	45	46	36	36
5	42	40	47	59	46	45	35	36
6	42	42	46	59	45	46	37	37
7	42	42	47	60	45	46	36	36
8	41	40	47	60	46	45	36	36
9	42	42	46	60	46	46	38	36
10	42	42	48	60	46	46	35	36
11	43	42	47	60	46	46	35	36
South	12	26	42	47	64	45	45	} 36
North	12	26	30	40	40	30	28	
	13	48	43	48	60	46	46	36
	14	42	41	47	60	46	46	38
	15			47	59	45	45	36
South	16							37
North	16							22

Resolved, That the message of his Honor the Mayor, to the Common Council, be referred as follows, viz :

"So much as relates to the wharves and slips be referred to the Committee on Wharves."

Resolved, That the Committee on Wharves, &c., together with the Street Commissioner, be authorized to employ suitable persons under their direction to make surveys, soundings, and other examinations of the North River, from Castle Garden to 42d street, and extending from the city westward, 1,100 feet, and to furnish to said Street Commissioner and Committee, such statements, sketches and drawings as they shall require ; provided that the expense thereof shall not exceed one thousand dollars, including also a survey from Old slip to Governors Island, and north to Castle Garden.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, July 18, 1836.

Adopted by the Board of Assistants, July 25, 1836.

Approved by the Mayor, July 26, 1836.

J. MORTON, Clerk,


REGULATIONS, DOCKAGE, WHARFAGE AND STORAGE,

At Long Wharf, in Boston.

DOCKAGE.

Vessels under 50 tons.....	25 cents per day.
from 50 to 100 tons.....	33 ..
100 to 150	45 ..
150 to 200 tons	55 ..
200 to 300	67 ..
300 to 400	88 ..
400 to 500	110 ..
500 to 600	133 ..

And larger vessels in the same proportion.

 No person to consider himself entitled to any berth, (although he may have hauled his vessel in) unless he has first obtained permission for it from the wharfinger, and in all cases to remove at the request of the wharfinger.

WHARFAGE.

Anchors	50 cents ton.
Anvils	2 ‘ each.
Almonds, sack	4 ‘ ‘
Ditto, bags	2 ‘ ‘
Ashes, per cask	4 ‘ ‘
Bales merchandize and trusses	12½ ‘ ‘
Diapers	12½ ‘ ‘
Domestic Goods.....	6½ ‘ ‘
Cotton	10 ‘ ‘
Wool	10 ‘ ‘
Cork	10 ‘ ‘
Hops	10 ‘ ‘
Feathers, foreign	10 ‘ ‘
———— domestic	5 ‘ ‘

Bales Rags	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents each.	
Nankins	4 & 2	'
Tobacco	2	'
Horse and Cow Hides	25	'
Leather	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	'
Twine	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	'
Half bales merchandize	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	'
Bales Wrapping Paper	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	'
Boxes merchandize	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	'
Havana Sugar	7	'
Shoes	7	'
Bonnets, domestic	4 & 7	'
Brazil Sugar	30	' ton.
Lemons and Oranges	2	' box.
Cards	5	'
— half boxes	3	'
Wine	2	'
Cider, two dozen	4	'
Chocolate	2	'
Soap and Candles	2	'
Half boxes ditto	1	'
Boxes Shaving Soap	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	'
Starch	2	'
Tacks	2	'
Tin	2	'
Pipes	2	'
Brimstone	4	'
Raisins	1	'
Figs	2	'
China	10, 6 & 2	'
Looking glass Plates	6, 4 & 2	'
Herrings	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	'
Cigars	1	'
Fish	2	'
Oil	2	'
Window Glass	2	'

Boxes Window Glass, half boxes	1	cents box.
Glass Ware, domestic	7	“ “
———— foreign	12½	“ “
Bags of Coffee, Sugar, &c.	2	“ each.
Salt	3	“ “
Bundles Leather	4	“ “
Rattans	0¼	“ “
Bricks	25	“ m.
Barrels	4	“ each.
Half Barrels	2	“ “
Barrels Flour, Bread and Meal	2	“ “
Half barrels ditto	1	“ “
Bundles Shovels and Pans	4	“ “
Hoes.....	1	“ “
Ceroons Indigo, &c.	4	“ “
Tobacco	4	“ “
Cases Merchandize	12½	“ “
Indigo	12½	“ “
Gum Copal, &c.	12½	“ “
Muskets	12½	“ “
Copper	12½	“ “
Sheet Iron and Steel	12½	“ “
Silks and Crape, India	7¼	“ “
Nankins	6¼	“ “
Cassia.....	6¼	“ “
Soap.....	6¼	“ “
Shoes	7	“ “
Tumblers	12½	“ “
Glass Ware, domestic	7	“ “
Manna	6¼	“ “
Opium	6¼	“ “
Cantharides	6¼	“ “
Liquorice	6¼	“ “
Macaroni.....	6¼	“ “
Gin	2	“ “
Wine	4 & 2	“ “

Coal	30	cents chld.
Cordage	30	' ton.
Cambooses	10	' each.
Chests Oil	2	' '
Cannon	25	' '
Chairs	1	' '
Cassia, in mats.....	20	' 100 mats
Crates	10	' each,
Crown Glass.....	5	' '
Casks Raisins.....	4 & 2	' '
Cheese	4	' '
Nails	3 & 2	' '
Carboys Vitriol	3	' '
Casks Currants.....	4 & 2	' '
Chaises	20	' '
Carriages	37½	' '
Cart Wheels.....	6¼	' '
Chalk, per ton	30	'
Chests Bohea Tea	12½	' '
Half Chests	6¼	' '
Quarter	3	' '
Half	1½	' '
10 Catty Boxes	1	' '
Duck, per mat	2	'
Russia, per bolt	1	'
Ravens	0½	' '
Half bales.....	6¼	' '
Demijohns.....	1	' '
Dyewood	30	' ton.
Drums Fish	7 & 4	' each,
Raisins and Figs	1 & ½	' '
Empty Molasses hhds.,.....	4	' '
Figs, casès	2	' '
Fish, per quintal	2	'
Firkins	2	' '
Goat skins	10	' 100

Grain, all kinds	1 & $\frac{1}{2}$ cents bush.
Gun Stocks	50 ' m.
Grindstones	25 ' ton.
Gin Cases	1 ' each.
Hogsheads	10 ' '.
Hemp	30 ' ton.
Hampers of Bottles	7 ' each.
Horns	25 ' m.
Horn Tips	8 ' '.
Herring	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' box.
Hides, Ox.	1 ' each.
Horse	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' '.
Calcutta Loose	0 $\frac{1}{4}$ ' '.
Hollow Ware, per ton, tale	20 '.
Hay, per bundle	10 '.
Half Barrels	2 ' '.
Hoes, per dozen	1 '.
Hoops	25 ' m.
Horses	10 ' each.
Ivory	30 ' ton.
Iron	30 ' '.
Jars Grapes, Oil and Olives	1 ' each.
Kegs Lard and Butter	2 ' '.
Crackers	1 & $\frac{1}{2}$ ' '.
Tobacco	2 ' '.
Half ditto	1 ' '.
Shot	4 ' '.
Lead, in sheets and pigs	30 ' ton.
in casks	30 ' '.
Leg Bones	10 ' m.
Lime, per cask	5 '.
Log and other Dye Woods	30 ' ton.
Mahogany	30 cts. p. ton of 480 ft.
Madder, per sack	1 ' each.
Mats of Sugar	2 ' '.
Duck	2 ' '.

Mats of Cassia	20 cents	100 mats
Nails, American, per cask	3 & 2	each.
English	4	'
Nankins, per bale	4 & 2	'
case	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	'
Nest Casks	7	'
Onions, per 100 bunches	4	'
Oars, per m.	25	'
Oil, Whale and Sperm.	30 cents per ton	of 252 gallons.
Oxen and Cows	10	' each.
Pipes	10	'
Half ditto	7	'
Quarter ditto	4	'
Packages Merchandize,	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	cts. '
Plaster, per ton,	25	'
Paper, Wrapping, per ream,	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	'
Sheathing, &c., per ton	30	'
Printing, per ream,	1	'
Ploughs,	4	'
Pot Ash Kettles,	10	'
Potatos,	1	' bush.
Rattans,	30	' ton.
Salt, per hhd.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	' each.
bag,	3	'
Slate, per ton,	25	'
Steel, in bundles and cases,	30	' ton.
tubs,	2	' each.
Skins, Sheep, in the wool,	20	' 100.
Calf,	10	'
Shooks,	2	' each.
Sugar Box,	1	'
Shovels, per doz.	4	'
Handles do.	20	' 100 doz.
Scythes, per doz.	2	'
Snaiths,	2	'

Sacks, Almonds,	4	cents each.
Feathers,	10	“ “
Specie,	2	“ 1000
Stoves,	10 and 6	each.
Staves, bbl.	25	“ m.
hhd. and pipe,	40	“ “
Stone and Ballast,	25	“ ton.
Sheep and Swine,	4	“ each.
Trunks Merchandize,	12½	“ “
Shoes,	7	“ “
Tierces,	7	“ “
Half do.	4	“ “
Tea, Bohea, chests,	12½	“ “
Half do.	6½	“ “
Quarter do.	3	“ “
Half Quarter do.	1½	“ “
10 Catty Boxes,	1	“ “
Tea Kettles,	¼	“ “
Wood and Bark,	25	“ cord.
Wagons,	17	“ each.
Zeroons,	4	“ “
Boards, per m.	25	“
Shingles, “	6½	“
Clapboards, “	20	“
Oars, per m.	25	“
Staves, bbl.	25	“
hhd. and pipe,	40	“
Timber Ranging,	25	“ 100ft.
Ton,	25	“ ton.
Shooks and Heading,	2	“ each.
Joist, per m.	25	“
Laths,	6½	“
Sugar Box Shooks,	1	“ “
Hoops,	25	“ m.
Treenails,	25	“ “

STORAGE PER MONTH.

Bags of Coffee, Cocoa, &c.	2 cents each.
Bales of Cotton and Bags of Hops, ...	12½ ‘ ‘
Bales, Cases, Crates and Trunks,	10 & 15 ‘ ‘
Barrels,	3 & 6 ‘ ‘
Boxes of Glass, 100 ft.	2 ‘ ‘
Boxes of Lemons,	2 ‘ ‘
Boxes Havana Sugar,	7 ‘ ‘
Butts from 150 to 200 gallons,	30 ‘ ‘
Crates,	15 ‘ ‘
Casks of Raisins,	2 ‘ ‘
Chests of Bohea Tea,	12½ ‘ ‘
Cordage,	30 ‘ per ton.
Russia Duck,	1 ‘ per bolt.
Fish,	3 ‘ per cwt.
Grain of all kinds,	1 ‘ per bush.
Hemp,	100 ‘ per ton.
Half Barrels,	2 & 3 ‘ each.
Hides,	1 & 3 ‘ ‘
Hogsheads and Pipes,	25 ‘ ‘
Iron,	16 & 20 ‘ per ton.
Salt,	1 ‘ per bush.
Tierces,	10 & 13 ‘ each.

☞ The Wharfage of all Goods shipped by, or consigned to, people residing out of the City, is to be paid by the master or owner of the vessel receiving or landing such goods.

Goods, if taken away any time short of a month, pay the same rate of storage, as for an entire month.

Goods brought on the wharf, by trucks, or otherwise, for public sale, to pay the same wharfage as if landed thereon.

Goods put in store for public sale, to pay one month's storage.

Goods taken by one vessel from another, to pay half the wharfage the same would have paid had they been landed or shipped from the wharf; the wharfage to be paid by the vessel nearest the wharf.

Goods received from, or loaded on board coasters, to be paid for by the masters of the coasters; unless the same are shipped, or received, by persons belonging to Boston, and a return thereof be made by the master of the coaster to the wharfinger.

The wharfage of goods landed, other than from coasters, to be paid by the seller, or person landing them, except lumber; the wharfage on which is to be paid by the purchaser.

The wharfage of goods, shipped off the wharf, to be paid by the vessel that receives them on board, or the person who ships them.

All merchandize shipped off the wharf to pay the same rates of wharfage as for landing, when the property may have been sold or otherwise disposed of, flour excepted, the wharfage of which will be charged in all cases, whether shipped by the importer or other person.

Mahogany, dye woods, and lumber, landed on the wharf, to be immediately taken away, or piled up by the wharfinger at the expense of the owner or consignee.

Vessels will be charged dockage for the day of their arrival, but not for the day of their departure,

Vessels lying at the wharf, are to remove at the request of the wharfinger; and if not done at his request, the vessel will be removed by the wharfinger, at the risk and expense of the owner.

Vessels hauling to the wharf, are expected to have their jib and spanker booms, and sprit sail yards rigged in, and to accommodate other vessels as much as possible.

Vessels being loaded, and coming from, or going to other wharves, to pay double rates of dockage, to remove when directed by the wharfinger, and not to remain at the wharf, except with his permission.

No vessel with unslacked lime, will be allowed to lie at the wharf, except with the particular permission of the wharfinger.

No fire will be permitted on the wharf, nor any tar or pitch to be heated on board any vessel lying at the wharf, except-

ing when such vessel may be afloat, or a special permission be obtained from the wharfinger.

No sand, gravel or other ballast, to be landed on the wharf, unless with the approbation and under the inspection of the wharfinger; nor are the dirt, sweepings of the hold, or other articles, under any pretence whatever, to be thrown into the dock.

No boats are to be put on the wharf, except in the winter season, and then only with the consent of the wharfinger.

No articles of any kind whatever put upon the wharf are to be considered as entitled to remain there any longer time than the wharfinger shall consent to, and always subject to be removed at the expense of the owners.

AN ACT

FOR THE

MORE PERFECT ORGANIZATION

OF THE

COURTS OF CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

IN THE

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

DOCUMENT NO. 81.

NEW YORK:

PRINTED BY WILLIAM B. TOWNSEND.

THE

OF

AND

OF

OF THE

OF

OF THE

OF

OF THE

OF

OF THE

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

DECEMBER 19, 1836.

The following Message was received from His Honor the Mayor, enclosing a communication from Hon. R. Riker, Recorder, together with an Act for the more perfect organization of Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction in the City and County of New York, which was on motion, referred to a Select Committee consisting of Aldermen Ward, Ingraham, Randell and Brady.

D. T. VALENTINE, Assistant Clerk.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New York, December 19, 1836.

Gentlemen of the Common Council:

I transmit to you a Communication from His Honor the Recorder, with a draft of a proposed Law to reorganize our Criminal Courts. The Recorder has great experience, and has given to the subject much attention. He asks for the appointment of a Select Committee, and offers to give to the Committee any explanations which may be required.

C. W. LAWRENCE,

REPORT OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE
LAND OFFICE
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION
PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
ON JANUARY 10, 1882
RELATIVE TO THE
LANDS BELONGING TO THE UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON: GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1882.

ALBANY: J. B. LEECH, 1882.

THE LANDS BELONGING TO THE UNITED STATES
ARE OF GREAT IMPORTANCE TO THE
NATION, AND IT IS THE DUTY OF THE
GOVERNMENT TO TAKE CARE OF THEM
AND TO MAKE THE MOST OF THEM.
THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE
HAVE THE HONOR TO ACKNOWLEDGE
THE RECEIPT OF THE REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION
PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
ON JANUARY 10, 1882
RELATIVE TO THE
LANDS BELONGING TO THE UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, *December 17, 1836.*

SIR:—

Experience hath satisfied me that a re-organization of our Criminal Courts must shortly take place. After much reflection, however, I have come to the conclusion, that a plan can be devised, which will be adequate to meet the wants of all future times. This plan I wish to submit to the Municipal Fathers of the City.

I am very sensible that the Island of New York, and its adjunct towns, villages and cities, will, within the lapse of one or two centuries, present a population of several millions of citizens. Nevertheless, if I have not deceived myself, the judicial organization of its criminal courts, which I contemplate, will, by increasing the number of judicial districts in proportion to the requirements of the people, promptly meet and put down crime, as far forth as human means can do so, whether the number of the population be one million or ten million.

I have carefully, after much reflection, and with due advisement, as I believe, prepared my proposed law, which I request, Mr. Mayor, you will do me the favor to communicate, together with this letter, to the Honorable Boards of Aldermen and of Assistant Aldermen, with a respectful solicitation on my part, that their honors will refer the subject to a Committee of Lay and Legal Gentlemen. I will, with pleasure, attend such Committee, and give every explanation which it may require. Should the attendance of your Honor, of the

District Attorney of the City, together with Hugh Maxwell and Ogden Hoffman, Esquires, who formerly filled that office with so much honor to themselves and usefulness to the public, the District Attorney of the United States, and the Counsel of the Board, be invited, some public good may grow out of such an assemblage.

I have the honor to be,

Mr. Mayor,

Your very obedient servant,

R. RIKER.

Recorder of the City of New York.

To the Hon CORNELIUS W. LAWRENCE,
Mayor of the City of New York.

AN ACT

For the more perfect organization of the Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction in the City and County of New York.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do declare and enact as follows :—

§ 1. There shall, as heretofore, continue to be three Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction in the City and County of New York, to be holden in and by virtue and force of this act. The number of Courts.

§ 2. The first of the said courts shall be called and known as "*The Court of Oyer and Terminer of the City and County of New York.*" The style of the Courts.

The second of the said courts shall be called and known as "*The Court of General Sessions of the City and County of New York.*" And

The third of the said courts shall be called and known as "*The Court of Special Sessions of the City and County of New York.*"

§ 3. The Judges of the Supreme Court, ex-officio and by virtue of their office, the Circuit Judges, the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of the City and County of New York, and the first Judge and the Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, of the said City and County, ex-officio, and by virtue of their offices, and two Judges, to be called and known as "The Associate Judges of The Judges of the Courts.

the Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction in the City and County of New York," shall be the Judges of the said Courts, and authorised to hold all the said Courts. Such Judges shall also have all the powers of the Special Justices for preserving the peace in the City of New York.

The Associate Judges, how appointed, the tenure of their office, their powers and duties.

§ 4. Such Associate Judges shall be appointed by the Governor and Senate, in like manner as the Recorder is now appointed, for the same period, with the like powers and duties, and subject to the like responsibilities.

Power of the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

§ 5. The said Court of Oyer and Terminer shall have jurisdiction of all crimes and offences committed within the City and County of New York, which are now, or may hereafter be made cognizable by law, and triable in the said City and County. In all capital cases, that is in cases where the offender may be punished with death, four of the said Judges at the least shall preside, and two of such Judges shall be of the degree of Counsel of the Supreme Court of seven years standing, and shall hold the official station hereinafter mentioned.

Court of Oyer and Terminer, how and when to be held, and by whom.

§ 6. Such Court of Oyer and Terminer shall have no stated terms. It shall be held under the precept of four or more of the Judges of the said Court; such precept to be signed by at least two of the said Judges who are of the degree of Counsel of the Supreme Court of seven years standing, at the least, and shall hold the official station herein after mentioned. Such precept shall authorise the holding of the Court at such time and times as may therein be ordered and directed, and the summoning of a Grand and Petit Jury, and their powers and duties, and all other proceedings shall be according to the due course of law.

Court of General Sessions, when to be held, with what powers, for what period, and by whom.

§ 7. Such Court of General Sessions shall have stated terms, and shall be held as the same is now held, with the same powers, at such periods as are now directed by law, and by any three of the before named Judges, of whom one shall be of the degree of Counsel of the Supreme Court, of seven years standing, at the least, and shall hold the official station herein after mentioned.

§ 8. Such Court of Special Sessions shall be held at such time and times as the General Sessions may, from time to time, order and direct. Such order and direction shall be entered on the minutes of the Court of General Sessions. The said Court of Special Sessions shall be holden by the Judges hereby authorised to hold the said Court, or by any three of the before named Judges, of whom one, at least, shall be of the degree of Counsel of the Supreme Court, of not less than seven years standing, and shall hold the official station herein after mentioned. It shall be the duty of two, at least, of the said Aldermen, of the said City and County of New York, to attend and preside at each of the aforesaid courts, unless excused, for special reasons, by the Common Council of the said City, or by the other Judges of the said Courts, or any three thereof. And it shall be at all times the duty of the said Common Council to make a just compensation and allowance to the several and respective Aldermen, for such judicial services.

§ 9. The said Court of Special Sessions shall have all the powers which it now possesses by law, and moreover, shall have the like powers to the full extent given by or under the Constitution, or in virtue of any laws passed or to be passed in pursuance thereof; and in all cases of misdemeanors, or otherwise, where the parties, defendant or defendants, agree to be tried before such court; and also the like powers as the General Sessions now possess, in regard to disorderly persons. But the said court may, in its discretion, order any such case to be tried before the said General Sessions, or before the Oyer and Terminer aforesaid.

§ 10. All of the said courts shall be Courts of Record, with all the powers of Courts of Record; and each of the said courts shall have a common seal. Such seal shall be devised by the Judges of the said courts, or by the major part thereof; and of such seal duplicates shall be made, one whereof shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State, and the other shall be deposited

Court of Special Sessions, when to be held, and by whom.

Powers of the Court of Special Sessions.

All such Courts declared to be Courts of Record.

in the office of the Clerk of the Court for which it may be devised; and such seal may be renewed as occasion may require. All process, known to the law, shall issue under the order of such respective court, and be signed by the Clerk or his Deputy, and be sealed with the seal of the said courts respectively, and shall be effectual and be duly enforced by the said courts respectively. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the bench warrant, or other process issuing from such respective courts, according to the due course of law. The said courts shall have power to appoint their respective Clerks and Deputy Clerks, and prescribe their duties.

Power of such courts to remit fines.

§ 11. The said courts shall, in their respective courts, have power to remit, in part, or in the whole, all fines legally imposed on all persons whomsoever, saving and excepting such person or persons, as may have been convicted of a crime or misdemeanor, and fined by such court, for such crime or misdemeanor. And all the aforesaid courts shall also have the power to order all forfeitures of recognizances taken therein, or for parties to appear therein, and remit any such forfeiture thereof on such terms as such courts respectively shall deem just.

Such courts may punish consecutively for several or repeated offences.

§ 12. Each of the said courts may, in its discretion, whenever any persons or persons, shall or may be convicted of several crimes or misdemeanors, adjudge and sentence such person or persons to a like punishment, as now is or may hereafter be prescribed by law, for such crime or misdemeanor; such punishment to commence and take effect at the expiration of any preceding sentence or sentences.

Official stations referred to in this act.

§ 13. The official stations before referred to in this act, mean and shall be construed to be, either a Judge of the Supreme Court, a Judge of the Circuit Court, the Recorder of the said city, one of the Associate Judges of the Courts of Criminal jurisdiction in the City and County of New York, or the First or Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the said city and county.

The coming or holding of a criminal court of

§ 14. The coming or holding of any of the aforesaid courts, or of the Supreme Court, at any time or

times, shall in no wise prevent any of the courts before named, although of inferior jurisdiction, from proceeding to hold such respective courts, and to hear, indict, try, determine, and render judgment, according to law, in like manner, to all intents and purposes, and with the like effect, as if no superior Court of Criminal Jurisdiction, was then held within the body of the City and County of New York.

§ 15. It shall be lawful for the said Court of Special Sessions, in its discretion, to order and adjudge any offender or offenders, duly convicted before any such court, for any petit larceny, assault and battery, or other misdemeanor, after a former conviction for the like offence, before any of the said courts, to double the term of such imprisonment, either in the penitentiary, the city prison, or other prison, as allowed by law; and for the third offence to treble the term of such imprisonment, either in the penitentiary, in the city prison, or other prison as allowed by law; and the minutes of all or any of such courts, with proof of the identity of the party, shall authorise such courts respectively, to convict and pass judgment accordingly. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to impair or affect the present powers of the said courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Sessions, as now prescribed by law.

§ 16. The said court of Oyer and Terminer, and the said court of General Sessions, shall have power to grant a new trial, or in their discretion to advise a pardon. And all the said courts shall have, during the same term, the power to modify or alter their respective judgments, and also to suspend judgment, as heretofore used, in their discretion; and also to suspend such judgment or any execution awarded thereon, to enable the party convicted to apply for a pardon to the Governor of the state, or for a new trial in due course of law.

§ 17. An appeal by a bill of exception, by a case to be made, or by a writ of error, or in the nature thereof,

superior jurisdiction, not to affect inferior courts.

Additional powers of the Court of Special Sessions.

Said courts clothed with certain powers.

An appeal from court to

court to be allowed. shall lie in all criminal cases whatsoever. The same

shall be allowed by the judges, or the major part thereof, who shall preside at the trial. The appeal from the Special Sessions shall be to the General Sessions before named; from the General Sessions and Court of Oyer and Terminer to the Supreme Court before named; and finally from such Supreme Court to the Court provided by the constitution and law, for the determination of all criminal matters in the last resort. But it is hereby expressly enacted and declared, that no judgment shall be suspended, stayed, or delayed in any of the said courts, unless one of the presiding Judges at the trial thereof, who shall be of the degree of Counsel of the Supreme Court, of not less than seven years standing, at least, shall certify in writing under his sign manual, that there is good cause, in his judgment, for the staying of such judgment and sentence.

Power of the courts as to allowing commissions to take testimony abroad.

§ 18. It shall rest in the sound discretion of each and all of the said courts, to allow or disallow, any commission or commissions to issue to take the testimony of foreign witnesses; that is to say, witnesses not within the jurisdiction of any of the said courts respectively.

Said courts may impose fines on complainants preferring groundless and malicious charges.

§ 19. It shall rest in the sound discretion of each and all of the said courts, in all cases of assaults and batteries, where the said courts respectively shall be of opinion that such charge is groundless and malicious, to impose a fine upon such complainant or complainants, not exceeding the fine, which by law, may be imposed upon the accused if convicted, and in default of the payment of such fine, to adjudge such complainant or complainants to an imprisonment in the house of detention, or city prison in this act named, not exceeding thirty days.

Special duties of the Recorder and Associate Judges and their compensation.

§ 20. It shall be the special duty of the said Recorder of the City of New York, and of the aforesaid Associate Judges of the said courts of criminal jurisdiction in the City and County of New York, to hold the said courts; two of whom shall, unless prevented by sick-

ness or otherwise, preside in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in all capital cases; that is, in cases where the offender may be punished with death, and one of whom shall, unless prevented by sickness or otherwise, preside in all the said courts. The Common Council shall allow and pay out of the city treasury, to the said Recorder, and to each of the Associate Judges, in quarterly payments, an annual salary of not less than fifteen hundred dollars, nor more than three thousand dollars.

§ 21. Any three of the Judges of the said courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions, one of whom shall hold the official station in this act described, may in their discretion, at the time and in the manner now prescribed by law, order and direct the Clerk of said City and County, to draw any number of Grand and Petit Jurors to be returned to serve at said courts, and the Sheriff or his Deputy shall summon such Grand and Petit Jurors, whose duty it shall be to attend such courts under all legal penalties. And either of the said courts of Oyer and Terminer, or General Sessions shall have power at any time during the sitting thereof by a venire, or an order entered upon its minutes, to convene forthwith such number of Grand and Petit Jurors, as in its discretion may be necessary. Such venire or order to be directed and executed according to the provisions of the common law.

Power of
courts of Oyer
and Terminer &
General Ses-
sions to convene
jurors.

§ 22. There shall be three classes of prisons for the punishment of crimes and offences in the City and County of New York, exclusive of the house for the correction of juvenile offenders, and of any state prison which may be erected within the said City and County.

Classes of pri-
sons for the pu-
nishment of
crimes.

The first shall be for the punishment of minor offences, and shall be called and known as "*The House of Detention.*"

The second shall be for the punishment of more aggravated offences, and shall be called and known as "*The City Prison.*" And

The third shall be for the punishment of aggravated or infamous offences, and shall be called and known as "*The Penitentiary.*"

The Common Council shall designate such respective prisons, and in case of pestilence, or other emergency, may alter the same, from time to time, as occasion may require; and in like manner designate the place and places for holding all the aforesaid courts.

The existing
courts continu-
ed.

§ 23. The courts by this act established, shall be deemed and taken as the existing courts, now called and known as the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Jail Delivery, the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, and the Court of Special Sessions of the Peace in and for the City and County of New York, and shall have all powers now possessed by such courts, or which may hereafter be given to such courts, or to the courts by the style in this act named. And it shall be the duty of the Keeper of the several Prisons in the City and County of New York, to lay before the said courts, when required by any such courts, a calendar of all persons, in their custody, to the end that such respective courts may inquire into the premises, and discharge or continue the parties in custody, as may be just. All criminal proceedings, which may be commenced before this law goes into effect, shall be prosecuted as now prescribed by law, and may be continued before the respective courts, after this law shall go into effect.

Jurisdiction of
Supreme Court
not to be impair-
ed.

§ 24. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to impair or abridge the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, in all criminal matters, as now holden by it, under the Constitution, or by law; except as provided for, in and by the 14th section of this act.





DOCUMENT NO. 82.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

DECEMBER 19, 1836.

Report of the Committee on Police, Watch and Prisons, on the increase of the Watch. Laid on the table and directed to be printed.

D. T. VALENTINE, Assistant Clerk.

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Police, Watch, &c., to inquire of the several Captains of the City Watch, if in their opinion the watch ought to be increased by additional posts, in such parts of the city as would seem most proper for the protection of its citizens as is within the watch district.

The Committee on Police, Watch and Prisons, to whom was referred the annexed resolution directing them to inquire

of the Captains of the City Watch, whether, in their opinion, an increase of posts and men is necessary, and to what extent ; respectfully

REPORT:

That they have made inquiries of the several Captains of the City Watch, whose reports are annexed. It will appear on referring to them, that a very material addition to the present Watch Department is supposed to be necessary to afford adequate protection to the property and security to the persons of our fellow citizens.

Thus—For the *First District*, it is recommended that eight additional posts, requiring in all twenty-four Watchmen, be made.

For the *Second District*, eleven posts, making forty-eight men.

For the *Third District*, fifty-six men is asked.

For the *Fourth District*, eight posts, making forty men including Roundsmen.

For the *Fifth District*, twenty-three posts, and a corresponding number of men.

The Committee were not prepared to be informed that an increase to the extent of that recommended is required ; nor can they approve of the reports of the Captains, without further examination. The regulation of the Watch is a subject of great importance to the city, and although the increase will be attended with heavy expense, there can be no doubt but that these expenses will be cheerfully appropriated and met, if this branch of our City Police shall require it. As the Committee were directed merely to make inquiries of the Captains of the Watch on this subject, they have discharged their duty in presenting their several answers.

The Committee do not feel authorised by the resolution, and are not prepared to present any proposition for the increase of the City Watch at this time. They are however desirous to call the attention of the Common Council to it, as a matter of great interest to our citizens generally, and one imperiously demanding the attention of the city authorities.

NATHANIEL WATERBURY, }
THOMAS BRADY, } *Committee.*
F. A. TALLMADGE, }

By the recommendation of the Captains of the Watch, if complied with, it will require one hundred and ninety six men. Probable expense for one year will be over \$89,425.

DOCUMENT NO. 83.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

DECEMBER 19, 1836.

*Report of the Committee on Laws, &c. on the Communication
and draft of a Law from the Water Commissioners with
amendments.*

D. T. VALENTINE, Assistant Clerk.

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on "Laws and Applications to the Legislature" to inquire into the expediency of applying to the Legislature for an amendment of the act entitled "An act to provide for supplying the city of New York with pure and wholesome water," requiring the Commissioners appointed under the said act to report quarter yearly to the Common Council, a statement of the proceedings that have been adopted by them in furtherance of the object contemplated by the said act, together with such other amendments to the said act as may be deemed necessary by them.

The Committee on Laws and Applications to the Legislature, to whom was referred the annexed communication and draft of a law from the Water Commissioners, as also the annexed resolution of Alderman Tallmadge,

REPORT:

That the object of the law suggested by the Commissioners appears to the Committee to be proper, and in fact indispensable to the carrying on the work entrusted to their superintendence.

The appointment of Commissioners for laying out highways, is a customary mode of proceeding in the Legislature of this state, and is probably as unexceptionable as any that can be adopted. Some alterations in the form of law are suggested, and appear in the draft.

The Committee have also added an entire new section, requiring the Water Commissioners to make quarter-yearly reports to the Common Council, of the proceedings which may, from time to time, be adopted by them, in the discharge of their duties as Water Commissioners; and requiring their compliance in such orders and resolutions as may be adopted by the Common Council, in regard to the performance of the work, and the mode, manner and time within which the same is to be done, within the City and County of New York.

Resolved, That the Counsel of the Board prepare a Memorial to the Legislature for the passage of the Law providing for necessary alterations in the route of any turnpike road or highway occasioned by the plan for supplying the city with water, as agreed to by the Common Council, and that the same be executed in the usual manner and forwarded to the Legislature.

P. R. WARD,	} Committee
D. P. INGRAHAM,	
F. A. TALLMADGE,	
	on
	Laws.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New York :

The Water Commissioners beg leave respectfully to represent, that they made a communication to the Common Council on the 23d of November, 1835, (see Document 48,) stating, in substance, that a part of the road belonging to the Croton Turnpike Company, and also of the public highway, would be overflowed by the damming of the Croton River, which became necessary, in order to form the great reservoir, from which the water for supplying the city is to be drawn.

That in lieu of such parts of the road, thus overflowed and destroyed, others must be provided at the expense of the city ; and as the Water Commissioners were not authorized by the act of the legislature passed the 2nd of May, 1834, to alter the line of any road, or to substitute others in the place of those destroyed or injured, they requested that the Common Council would direct an application to the legislature for a law authorizing the appointment of Commissioners to lay out and designate such alterations in the present line, or route of the Croton Turnpike and public highway, in lieu of so much of said roads as will be covered with water, as in their judgment will best comport with the convenience of the public and the interest of those concerned.

This communication was referred to the Committee on Laws and Counsel of the Board, with power to carry it into effect ; and a memorial and law were accordingly prepared and duly transmitted to the legislature ; but owing to the press of business, or other cause, the application was not acted on by that honorable body ; and inasmuch as the same necessity still exists for an act conferring the powers alluded to, the Commissioners respectfully request that the Common Council will direct a memorial and the draft of a law to be prepared and laid before the legislature at their session in January next.

Respectfully submitted by order of the Board of Water Commissioners.

STEPHEN ALLEN, Chm'n of the Water Com's
Office of the Water Commissioners, Nov. 19, 1836.

AN ACT

To provide for such alterations in the line or route of any turnpike road or highway through the County of West Chester, as may be rendered necessary by the plan adopted for supplying the City of New York with pure and wholesome water, under and by virtue of the Act for that purpose, passed May 2nd, 1834.

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

§ 1. The Governor shall nominate, and with the consent of the Senate, shall appoint three competent and disinterested persons as Commissioners who shall be authorised to order and direct such alterations in the present line or route of the Croton Turnpike, or any other turnpike or public road or highway, running through the county of Westchester, as in their judgment may be rendered necessary by the construction of any reservoir, aqueduct or other work, for supplying the City of New York with pure and wholesome water, according to the act for that purpose passed May 2nd, 1834. And the said Commissioners shall have power to lay out and designate, in lieu of such parts of any of the said turnpike, or public roads or highways as may be discontinued by them by virtue of this act, such other land as may be necessary for the route or line of any such turnpike, public road or highway as altered by them.

§ 2. It shall be the duty of such Commissioners to lay out and designate such turnpike, public road, or highway as may require to be changed from their present line or route, accord-

ing to their best judgment and understanding, and in such manner as shall best promote the objects intended and the interests of the public. They shall cause to be made an accurate map of their surveys of such road or roads, designating therein the several points near, or through which they may pass, and to deposite and file such map in the office of the Clerk of the county of Westchester.

§ 3. Each Commissioner, for each day he may be employed in the performance of such duty, shall receive the sum of three dollars, to be paid, together with the expenses of surveys and maps, from the funds provided by the Common Council of the City of New York for that purpose.

§ 4. The Water Commissioners of the City of New York are hereby authorized to agree with the owner or owners of any land or property which may be required for any such alterations, as to the amount of compensation to be paid to any such owner, or owners, for any damage to be thereby sustained by him, her, or them; and in case of disagreement between the said Water Commissioners and any such owner, or owners, or in case of the infancy coverture, insanity or absence from this state of any such owner, or owners, the Vice Chancellor of the first circuit, may, upon the application of either party, nominate and appoint three indifferent persons to examine the land required for the alteration of the route of any such road, or roads, and to estimate the value thereof and damage sustained thereby, and to report thereon to the said Court without delay.

§ 5. Whenever such report shall have been confirmed by the said Vice Chancellor, the said Water Commissioners shall, within two months thereafter, pay to the owner, or to such person or persons as the Court may direct, the sum mentioned in said report, in full compensation for the property so required, and damage sustained; and thereupon the said Water Commissioners shall be discharged from all claim for the land thus required or damage sustained.

§ 6. Every such turnpike, public road, or highway, laid

out by the Commissioners appointed by virtue of this act, shall be built or constructed by, or under the authority of the Water Commissioners, and the cost and expense thereof shall be paid from the funds provided by the Common Council for supplying the City of New York with pure and wholesome water.

§ 7. The roads thus laid out shall be constructed of good materials, and in a substantial manner; and it shall be the duty of the Commissioners appointed by virtue of this act, upon the requisition of the Water Commissioners, or of the owners of any road or bridge, so constructed, to inspect the same, and if the said Commissioners, or any two of them, shall be satisfied that the said road, or bridge, as the case may be, is as good and as well constructed as the old, or former road, or bridge, and equally substantial and durable, they shall make two certificates of the fact, one for the Water Commissioners, and one for the owner of the road or bridge so constructed, and one of the said certificates shall be recorded in the office of Register, in the City and County of New York, and the other in the Clerk's office, in the County of Westchester; and the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, and the Water Commissioners shall be released from all further charge or expenditure on account of any such road or bridge.





DOCUMENT NO. 84.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

DECEMBER 19, 1836.

Report of the Street Committee on the Communication received from the Water Commissioners relative to reserving land for reservoirs, &c Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

D. T. VALENTINE, Assistant Clerk.

The Street Committee to whom was referred the communication from the Water Commissioners, on the subject of locating sites for reservoirs, respectfully

REPORT:

That the Water Commissioners, as appears by their said communication, and by the representations of their Chairman, with whom the Committee have had an interview, have deemed it their duty to make a selection of the proper sites for reservoirs before the streets and avenues, which, according to the

map or plan of the city, might intersect those sites, should be opened and declared to be public highways.

In making this selection, the Commissioners have ascertained that property belonging principally to the Corporation, in the 12th ward, is in all respects suitable for such purpose. Their communication describes this property, and is accompanied with maps thereof; and they request that the Common Council may pass an ordinance, reserving so much of the land thus referred to, as may belong to the Corporation, for such reservoirs, and authorising the Water Commissioners to appropriate the same for such purpose, whenever the work shall have so far advanced as to render the same necessary.

The pieces of land designated by the Water Commissioners for such reservoirs are as follows :

1st. All the land lying between the 6th and 7th avenues, and 79th and 86th streets. Upon this site it is contemplated to erect large storing reservoirs for the reception of the water on its first leaving the aqueduct. This piece consists of seven blocks, and is intersected on the map of the city by 80th, 81st, 82d, 83d, 84th, and 85th streets. About five-sevenths of the whole tract belongs to the Corporation, and the act under which the Commissioners exercise their duties, provides for acquiring the title of such parts of it as belong to individuals.

The Committee would remark here, that they have been informed by the Street Commissioner, that the map of the said piece of land annexed to the communication of the Water Commissioners, does not correctly represent those portions which belong to the Corporation, and those which are private property. This however is unimportant as respects the proposed ordinance and the propriety of passing it.

2d. The land lying between the 3d and 4th avenues and 67th and 69th streets. This property is known as part of Hamilton square, and belongs entirely to the Corporation, a small piece of it being occupied by St. James' Church. It is proposed here to erect a distributing reservoir for that part of the city.

3d. The land lying between the 5th and 6th avenues and 40th and 42d streets. This property is part of the land heretofore appropriated and enclosed for a cemetery, but which never has been used for that purpose, the soil being unsuitable. It is intended to erect here a distributing reservoir, for those parts of the city lying south and west of it.

The Committee have thus stated the plan of the Commissioners in respect to the said reservoirs. For their reasons in favor of selecting public in preference to private property, and their views of the expediency of passing an ordinance to reserve the property so selected, the Committee beg leave to refer to the communication received from those gentlemen; merely adding, that they fully concur with them on both those points, and can add nothing to the arguments which they have advanced. It is proper to state, however, that by complying with the present suggestions of the Water Commissioners, they are not bound down to the locations thus selected, or precluded from hereafter altering their plans in regard to the necessary reservoirs, if they should deem it expedient so to do; but the manner now proposed, is a proper precaution, founded upon the best judgment they can conceive on the subject at present, and one from which no inconvenience can result.

It appears also to the Committee, in considering this subject, that inasmuch as the streets, which according to the map or plan of the city, may intersect the sites chosen by the Commissioners for reservoirs, have been established as such by State Legislation, and are not therefore under the control of the Common Council; an act of the Legislature should be obtained to alter the plan of the city, by discontinuing such parts of the said streets as would otherwise have run within the boundaries of the said pieces of land to be appropriated for reservoirs. This has been deemed necessary, where new public squares or places have been established, and the same reasons would seem to apply to any appropriation of land thus intersected by streets, for another public purpose.

As the Commissioners have suggested that it would be ex-

pedient to obtain the passage of such an act, without delay, the Committee would recommend that application be made therefor at the ensuing session of the Legislature.

The Committee have caused an ordinance to be drawn in conformity with the suggestions of the Water Commissioners, which they submit with this report, and they recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the ordinance, a draft whereof is hereunto annexed, be passed.

Resolved, That the Counsel prepare the draft of an act to alter the map or plan of the city, by discontinuing thereon 80th, 81st, 82d, 83d, 84th, and 85th streets, between the 6th and 7th avenues; also by discontinuing thereon 68th street, between the 3d and 4th avenues; also by discontinuing thereon 41st street, between the 5th and 6th avenues, and that he cause such act, with a suitable memorial for the passage thereof, duly authenticated, to be forwarded to the Legislature, at the next session thereof.

EDWARD TAYLOR, } *Street*
NEHEMIAH WATERBURY, } *Committee,*

A LAW

To reserve certain lands of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, for the use of the Water Commissioners of the said city.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

§ 1. All the lands belonging to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, and lying between the 6th and 7th avenues and 79th and 86th streets; also between the 3rd and 4th avenues and 67th and 69th streets; also between the 5th and 6th avenues and 40th and 42nd streets, are hereby reserved for the use of the Water Commissioners for the City of New York, for the purpose of erecting reservoirs thereon, if they should deem it necessary or advisable so to do.

§ 2. The said Water Commissioners are hereby authorized, whenever they may think it fit in the course of their duties, to take possession of the lands above mentioned, or any part or parts thereof, and to cause to be erected thereon, such reservoirs or other works as may, in their opinion, be necessary for supplying the City of New York with pure and wholesome water.

*To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of
New York :*

The Water Commissioners beg leave respectfully to represent, that in prosecuting the plan for supplying the city with pure and wholesome water, they have deemed it expedient to locate in the 12th ward, the several reservoirs that may be requisite for the purpose.

The rapid extension of the city limits, and the prevailing wish, as manifested by the applications to your honorable body, to have the streets and avenues in the 12th ward thrown open, has been a principal inducement with the Commissioners, to hasten to a conclusion on the subject of locating the reservoirs, before the streets and avenues running through the land proper for sites, shall be opened and declared public highways.

In making the necessary examinations (with a view to the aforesaid object,) of the several pieces of land, sufficiently elevated to preserve a height of water from 100 to 120 feet above tide, the Commissioners have deemed it a fortunate circumstance, that property belonging to the Corporation has been found, possessing all the necessary requisites, both as to situation and height, for the purpose.

The taking of private property for public use, unless by the free consent of the owner, is at all times unpleasant, and when it can be avoided, without injury to the main object, as in the present case, the Commissioners think it ought to be done; and they have no doubt your honorable body will so decide. The project too, of supplying this city with pure and wholesome water, being one in which every citizen and member of the Corporation is deeply interested, not only in its successful termination, by which their health and comfort may be promoted, but in the large debt which must necessarily accrue, and for the security of which the property of the whole city is a gua-

rantee. The fee of most of the land required as sites for reservoirs, being vested in the Corporation, or citizens generally, and the money required to complete the project of supplying the city with water, constituting a debt, for the payment of which the property of the Corporation and citizens must be bound, it would seem to be a matter of course, that the land owned by the Corporation, adapted to the purpose, should be applied in furtherance of the project for which the debt must be created, in preference to purchasing property of the same description from private owners.

The sites for the reservoirs alluded to above, and which the Commissioners propose should be reserved for the use of the works, are as follows:

1st. So much of the land belonging to the Corporation as lay between the 6th and 7th avenues, and 79th and 86th streets.

This site is intended for large storing reservoirs, or as a recipient of the water on its first leaving the conduit, where it may be left at rest for a sufficient time, to deposit any earthy substance which may be combined with it, and from thence flow on to the distributing reservoir in a pure state.

The blocks of land included within the above limits are numbered on the map of the Common Lands, as 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172 and 173. Number 170 is held in fee by Hickson W. Field, as executor of Moses Field deceased, and the fee of 172 is held by William Mathews. All the other blocks are the property of the Corporation, upon which there is no incumbrance whatever. The right to the fee of 170 and 172, will have to be extinguished by the Commissioners, either by purchase at private sale, or by the intervention of referees as provided by the statute.

2d. So much of the land, also belonging to the Corporation, as lies between the 3d and 4th avenues, and 67th and 69th streets; the blocks are numbered 112 and 117 on the map of the Common Lands, and are known as a part of the Hamilton square lots. This property is free from lease or other incumbrance, except a small piece occupied by St. James' Church,

and is intended as a site for a distributing reservoir for that part of the city.

3d. Also, so much of the Corporation land heretofore appropriated as a cemetery, but never used as such, the soil proving too wet for the purpose, and which lays between the 5th and 6th avenues, and 40th and 42d streets, and includes blocks number 16, 17 and 18 on the map of the Common Lands. This property is likewise free from lease or other incumbrance, and is intended as a site for a distributing reservoir for the city, laying south and west of it.

For a more particular designation of the several sites, the Commissioners beg leave to refer to the maps accompanying this communication, the numbers on which correspond with those above stated.

The land, belonging to the Corporation, that will be required for this great work, is now in the use and occupation of the Alms House Department, and will not be wanted for the erection of the reservoirs for several years; or, perhaps, not before the Alms House shall be removed to some other location than the present. It is nevertheless very important that the land required for these reservoirs should be placed in a condition that will prevent it from being appropriated to other purposes; and in order to effect this object, the Commissioners respectfully request that the Common Council will pass an ordinance, reserving so much of the land, the fee of which is in the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, as is included in the above named limits, and designated on the accompanying maps; and also granting to the Water Commissioners, authority to erect on the said sites the necessary reservoirs, whenever the work shall have so far progressed as to require their use and occupation.

All which is respectfully submitted. By order of the Board,

STEPHEN ALLEN, Chairman.

*Office of the Water Commissioners, }
September 4, 1835.*

DOCUMENT, NO. 85.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

JANUARY 4, 1837.

The Finance Committee, to whom was referred the Annual Report from the Comptroller, with the Annual Appropriation Bill for 1837, with an Ordinance for the same, presented the following Report in favor thereof, which was adopted and directed to be sent to the Board of Assistants for concurrence.

THOMAS BOLTON, Clerk.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,

December 29, 1836.

To the Common Council of the City of New York:

The undersigned respectfully reports the Annual Appropriation Bill for the year 1837:

And, as in duty bound, asks the Common Council to pass the same.

With great respect,

D. D. WILLIAMSON,

Comptroller.

A LAW

Making Appropriations for the year 1837.

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of New York, that to defray the expenses of the City and County of New York, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated for payment, under the heads of accounts, herein respectively named :

Alms House, Bridewell and Penitentiary, . . .	\$200,000
Bonds payable,	250,000
Board of Health,	14,000
County contingencies,	50,000
Commutation of Alien passengers,	100
Courts,	38,000
Coroner's fees and expenses,	5,000
Charities,	5,000
Cleaning streets,	130,000
Charges on arrears of taxes and assessments, . . .	1,500
Docks and slips,	280,000
Elections,	7,500
Fire Department,	61,000
House of Refuge,	4,000
Intestate estates,	1,250
Carried forward,	<u>\$1,047,350</u>

	Brought forward,	\$1,047,350
Interest,		70,000
Justices' Courts,		15,000
Lands and places,		36,000
Lamps and gas,		148,000
Liens on lots,		5,000
Levying tax,		12,000
Markets,		80,000
Mayoralty fees,		100
Public reservoir,		8,000
Public schools,		88,500
Police,		30,000
Penalties,		2,000
Printing and stationary,		16,000
Roads and avenues, working, &c.		60,000
Repairs and supplies,		20,000
Salaries,		60,000
Streets opening, &c.		1,000,000
Street expenses,		50,000
Tavern and excise licences,		1,500
Water pipes,		50,000
Watch,		260,000
Wells and pumps,		7,500
Cleaning docks and slips,		15,000
		<hr/>
		\$3,081,950

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the annexed Report from the Comptroller, with the Annual Appropriation Bill for 1837, respectfully

R E P O R T :

That they have carefully examined the same, and heard the explanations of the Comptroller; the appropriation for docks and slips seems large, but two thirds of this amount is paid into the treasury by assessment; the appropriation for streets opening is one million of dollars, of which not more than forty thousand will be taken from the treasury, the balance will be paid in by the assessments for making the improvements. This is also the case with wells and pumps; there is also considerable amounts received from Superintendent of the Alm House and Superintendent of Streets, but still the appropriation must be made for all that is to be expended by these, as well as other departments. Your Committee therefore offer the following resolution :

Resolved, That the Law entitled " A Law making Appropriations for the year 1837" be passed.

Respectfully submitted,

D. P INGRAHAM,	} Committee
D. BANKS,	
EDWARD TAYLOR,	
	on
	Finance.

DOCUMENT NO. 86.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

DECEMBER 28, 1836.

Report of the Street Committee, adverse to widening Art street.

THOMAS BOLTON, Clerk.

The Street Committee, to whom was referred the annexed papers, relative to the subject of widening Art street, respectfully

REPORT:

That annexed are a petition and three remonstrances on this subject. That the petitioners represent that they are the owners of property and residents in the neighborhood of Art street, Lafayette place, Broadway, and the Bowery, and that they are desirous that Art street shall be widened forty feet on the southerly side, so that the same shall be eighty feet in width, believing that improvements in the city would be promoted thereby.

The remonstrants aver, that they are convinced that public convenience and improvements of the city will not be promoted by the widening of Art street, between Broadway and the Bowery; that said widening would subject those interested to heavy assessments, for which they could receive no corresponding benefits; that the greater part of the land that would be required for the purpose, consists in lots having their fronts on Broadway, Lafayette place and the Bowery, which must be exceedingly valuable; that they consider it an unnecessary waste of property to increase the width of a street already sufficiently wide for all useful purposes; that the petitioners do not own any property directly affected by the widening, or on the line of the proposed improvement; that their interest lies in a section east of the Bowery, and that they would probably be assessed little or nothing.

Upon an inspection of a map of this section of the city, the Committee find that Art street is but one hundred and thirty-three feet from 8th street, on Broadway, and but fifty-one feet six inches on Lafayette place, where the two streets unite in a square; that 8th street is sixty feet wide, and that Lafayette place is one hundred feet; either of which afford ample accommodation for the passage of vehicles. The Committee are of opinion that the public convenience does not require Art street to be widened, and that if the owners of property on the street do not wish it, that it ought not to be done. The Committee offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to grant the prayer of the petitioners.

EDWARD TAYLOR, NEHEMIAH WATERBURY, R. R. WARD,	}	Street Committee.
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DOCUMENT, NO. 87.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

DECEMBER 28, 1836.

Report of the Police Committee, on the resolution from the Board of Assistant Aldermen, to amend the Law relative to Hackney Coaches and Omnibuses.

THOMAS BOLTON, Clerk.

The Police Committee to whom was referred the accompanying resolution from the Board of Assistant Aldermen respectfully

R E P O R T :

That upon examination they find that the law now in force embraces only hackney coaches and carriages, and that it is equally necessary that omnibuses or stage coaches should be subject to the same regulation, they would therefore recommend a concurrence with the Board of Assistant Aldermen.

NEHEMIAH WATERBURY,	} Committee on Police, &c.
F. A. TALLMADGE,	
THOMAS S. BRADY,	

A LAW

*To amend the Law to regulate hackney coaches and carriages,
and stage coaches.*

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows :

That to title xiii. of Miscellaneous Provisions of a General Nature, to said law, the following section be added :

§ 7. Every stage coach or carriage, when driven or used in the night, shall have fixed upon some conspicuous part of the outside thereof, two lighted lamps with plain glass fronts and sides, and having the number of the license of the owner of such stage coach or carriage, in plain legible figures of at least two inches in length, and no other figure or device, painted with black paint, upon each of the said lamps, in such manner that the same may be distinctly seen and known when the said stage coach or carriage may be standing or driving.

Adopted by the Board of Assistants, December 12, 1836.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, Dec. 28, 1836.

Approved by the Mayor, January 3, 1837.

REPORT
OF THE
JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE
ON THE SUBJECT
OF THE
REORGANIZATION OF THE POLICE
DEPARTMENT.

DOCUMENT, NO. 38.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

1773

1773

THE HISTORY OF THE

PROGRESS OF THE

ART OF

MANUFACTURING

IN

ENGLAND

FROM

THE

YEAR

1700

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

JANUARY 16, 1837.

The Joint Select Committee, to whom was referred the subject of the reorganization of the Police Department, together with the annexed communications relative thereto, presented the following report thereon, and the annexed Law; which was laid on the table, and directed to be printed for the use of the members.

THOMAS BOLTON, Clerk.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,

New York, September 12, 1836.

Gentlemen of the Common Council:

I transmit to you a communication from Mr. Justice Lownds on the reorganization of the Police Department. In my annual message I especially recommended the giving greater strength to the civil force of our city; and although I am aware that the maintainance of an efficient preventive Police will be expensive, I believe our fellow citizens will wil-

lingly pay any increased expense that may be necessary to maintain peace and order.

I think most of Mr. Lownds' suggestions are deserving of favorable consideration, and I am persuaded that the Common Council cannot devote their attention to a more important subject than that of organizing a strong and efficient Police.

C. W. LAWRENCE.

The Select Committee, to whom was referred the annexed communication from his Honor the Mayor, enclosing a plan from Justice Lownds for the reorganization of the Police Department, respectfully

R E P O R T :

That in consequence of the great importance of this subject, as well as the material alterations proposed in the present system, and the great increase which it would produce in the city expenditures, the Committee have occupied more time than would otherwise, perhaps, have been necessary in the examination of the papers referred to them; and they now submit the following as the result of their deliberations.

The City of New York, from its foundation to the present time, appears to have been protected by no other preventive Police than the Watch Department. The principal object of the Criminal Courts and Officers of the Police Department has been the detection of crime when committed, and the arrest and punishment of offenders when discovered.

This system has been found sufficient for the safety and protection of the inhabitants until within a very short period; but the rapid increase of our population, and the corresponding increase of crime within a few years past, has rendered it necessary that other measures should now be adopted, to prevent, as far as may be, the commission of crime, as well as to secure its detection and punishment.

In order rightly to understand what measures are necessary to insure this end, it will be proper, first, to inquire whether there has been any, and, if so, what increase of crime in comparison with the increase of population. This can only be ascertained from the records of the Criminal Courts, and your Committee have obtained a statement hereto annexed, marked A, containing a detailed account of the complaints made, indictments found, and convictions which have taken place at different periods since 1814.

From this statement it will be seen that the increase of crime has kept full pace with the increase of our population.

By the annexed table of the population of this city at different periods, marked B, it will appear, that in 1815 the population of the city was 100,619; in 1825—166,086, and in 1835—270,089, being an average increase of about 63 per cent. every ten years.

On referring to paper marked A, it will appear that in 1814 the total number of complaints made before the Police was 1095, which in 1824 had increased 100 per cent. to 2061, and which again in 1834 had more than doubled, amounting to 4892, and showing, that while during every ten years the population of the city increased by the addition of 63 per cent., the number of complaints taken before the Police during the same period were more than doubled during every corresponding ten years.

From these facts it must be apparent that crime has increased at a ratio greater than the increase of population during the same period, and it must be expected that the causes of, and inducements to crime in a city like New York, must, under the present state of society continue to increase.

The growth of this city has been at a rate almost unexampled in the history of cities, by adding to its own population large numbers from the other States of the Union, as well as from all parts of Europe. With a commerce that has no limit short of the globe, and an intercourse with almost every nation of

the earth: with a population thus rapidly increasing, and a Police the same as it was upwards of twenty years since, it is but reasonable to conclude that here crime will seek for means of support, as well as for a place of concealment, and the municipal authorities of this city are bound to exert all the means afforded them to establish and continue such a system of Police as will be sufficient to protect the citizens in their persons and their property.

While such a course, however, is necessary, in reference to the Police, yet there are some other matters requiring reform, which are indirectly connected with this subject; and before stating the alterations which the Committee intend to propose in the Police Department, they beg leave to refer to them as tending materially to foster and encourage crime.

Your Committee would particularly notice, many of the houses for the sale of spirituous liquors, and the gambling houses which are to be found in all parts of the city, and which are, in the opinion of the Committee, productive of very injurious effects on the morals of the community.

The number of licenses granted by the public authorities in this city during the past year, was 2937, or about one for every 100 persons of our population. This is believed to be a greater number of licenses, in proportion to the population, than any other place where the license system is adopted. In Liverpool (a city which has nearly the same population as New York) the number of licenses is about 1200, or one for about every 210 of the inhabitants; less than one half the number granted in this city; and a similar result will, on examination, be found to be the case in reference to other cities.

But the extent of these licensed houses will be more apparent when it is remembered that more than one-half of our population is under the age of fifteen years, so that the public authorities of this city annually license a place for the sale of spirituous liquors, for every fifty of the inhabitants of this city over the age of fifteen years.

These estimates might be with advantage carried further to

show the extent of this evil, but the Committee think enough has been said to prove that it is intimately connected with the morals of this city, and to make it worthy of the future consideration of the public authorities.

The annexed table, marked C, will show the number of licenses annually issued in this city for the sale of spirituous liquors, from the year 1821 to the present time, and the statement marked D, the amount annually received by the public authorities from these licenses.

To the mode in which these licenses are now granted, your Committee would also particularly refer, as liable to many objections, viz., by the immediate representatives of the ward. And if it is thought expedient to continue the present system of granting licenses for this purpose, they would urge upon the Common Council the propriety of placing it in other hands, either by the appointment of a Board of Commissioners, or in some other appropriate body. The Committee do not recommend any particular course, as the subject has not been particularly referred to them, but they commend it to the Common Council as worthy of their most serious consideration.

The great number of gambling houses, which are places of public resort in this city, and which, under the present laws, the public authorities are not able to suppress, also tend materially to induce the commission of crime in this city. No good citizen can for a moment hesitate as to the importance of adopting all necessary legal measures for the more effectual suppression of these resorts of vice and crime. It is in the drinking and gaming houses that crime is conceived, nourished and matured; and it is in these places that many of the youth of this city are first led from the paths of virtue and prepared for a course that must lead to ruin. Your Committee, believing that the existence of these establishments to so great an extent in this city, presents great obstacles to the prevention of crime therein, recommend that more efficient measures should be adopted for the suppression of establishments of this description.

The laws, as at present in force, do not authorize the magis-

trates to examine premises against which complaints of this character are made, and the keepers of public gambling houses are thus enabled, in most cases, to escape conviction.

Your Committee have prepared a law, which they herewith submit, restoring the principles of the common law relative to gambling houses, and other disorderly houses, and granting to the magistrates, in cases where sufficient proof is made before them under oath to warrant it, the power of issuing a search warrant.

They have also added to the law some other provisions necessary to the efficient execution of the laws on this subject; and also relative to the sale of obscene prints, &c. which have been approved of by His Honor the Recorder as proper and necessary, and for the passage of which your Committee recommend an application to the Legislature.

No material alteration has been made in the Police of our city for the last twenty-five years, and the increase during that time has been small, and has not added to its efficiency.

In and previous to the year 1816, the officers of the Police, exclusive of the Watch, consisted of the Mayor, three Special Justices, twenty Constables, sixty Marshals, making in all eighty-four persons, while the population of the city at that time was about 100,619. At the present time, the officers of the Police are the Mayor, five Special Justices, thirty-two Constables and one hundred Marshals, making in all one hundred and thirty-six persons, while the population of the city is nearly 300,000.

The Aldermen, Judges of the Courts and Assistant Justices, are also Justices of the Peace, but from their other duties, are seldom at liberty to pay attention to the exercise of these powers, and are not, except in cases of necessity, called on for this purpose.

The only addition therefore which has been made to the Police Department of this city, excepting in the Watch, during the last twenty-five years, has been two Special Justices and fifty two Marshals, while the population of the city, during

the same period, has been trebled, and the amount of crime more than proportionably increased. This increase has not been such as was warranted and required by the ordinary growth of the city, independent of its increase from other sources.

It must also be remembered, that of the fifty-two Marshals who have been added to this Department, very few, if any, have been so added for the purposes of the Police; thirty of them are assigned to attend to the civil business in the Justices Courts, and others are almost constantly employed in the higher Courts, who are seldom, if ever, resorted to in preserving the peace or in preventing crime.

The whole of this Department, as at present constituted, with the exception of the Watch, appears to be chiefly intended for the detection and punishment of offenders, leaving the Justices of the Police unprovided with any means to use for the prevention of crime; a measure more important to society than the detection and punishment of the criminal. This should be the first and great object of the Police Department; and when the proper measures are resorted to for this purpose, the amount of crime will be materially lessened, and the knowledge necessary for its detection when committed, will be more fully possessed.

It could not be expected from the Constables and Marshals now attached to the Police Offices, that they should devote their time and labor to the prevention of crime, when it is remembered that they receive no pay from the public authorities for their services, except the fees for the arrest of offenders, and that their support is entirely dependent upon such fees, and the rewards they may receive from owners for the discovery of stolen property, and the arrest of the thieves. This should not be the case in a well regulated system of police, and there should be connected with the Police Department a class of men as much interested to prevent crime as the other is to detect it.

Under this defect the New York Police has always suffered,

and instead of meriting blame for their inefficiency in times past, your Committee think that those who are attached to it are entitled to the approbation of the community for their exertions and promptness at all times, when called upon to prevent the commission of crime and for the arrest of offenders.

The power to appoint Marshals was originally conferred upon the Mayor by charter, without limitation, viz. : "to appoint one or more Marshals, and to add to or diminish the number when, and as often as the Mayor of the said city for the time being, shall think fit." See City Charter, Kent's edition, p. 66. This power was amply sufficient, and for what reason the Common Council asked of the Legislature a limitation of this power, your Committee cannot discover; but in the year 1813 the number of Marshals to be appointed in this city was limited to sixty. See act passed 8th April, 1813, ch. 86, § 44. And in 1832, ch. 58, the number was increased to one hundred.

Thus was an unlimited power, wisely conferred on the Mayor for the purpose of enabling him to preserve the peace, unnecessarily limited and restricted; and an application has now become necessary for a repeal of this restriction; adding another to the many proofs of the inexpediency of thus forfeiting the powers conferred in the charter, by needless applications to the Legislature for powers already possessed.

In order to provide a class of men, to be attached to the Police Department, whose special duty as well as interest it should be to attend to the prevention of crime, as has been before suggested, your Committee recommend the application to the Legislature for authority to appoint as many Special Constables as may from time to time be necessary. This, in fact, would be merely to remove the limitation now existing of one hundred. It is proposed to invest these officers with all the powers now possessed by a Marshal or Constable, in the arrest of offenders and service of process in criminal proceedings, and to place them under the control of the Police Courts, to which they shall be assigned, and of the Mayor.

It is proposed also, to assign to each of the Police Courts

such number of Special Constables as may be, from time to time, needed by them during the day, for preventive service, and also, whenever they are especially required, at night, for any particular duty.

The Police will with the aid of this force, be enabled to prevent in most cases, riots, breaches of the peace, or commission of other crimes, of which they may have notice, by having at all times at their disposal, a number of officers specially provided for this purpose, paid by the public, who may previously be stationed where their services may be required, and who may, when necessary, be used as patrols in different parts of the city.

The number that will be required of these officers at the present time, your Committee think will be small, and if found to answer the purposes contemplated, can be increased, from time to time, as the Common Council shall direct.

In order to carry out the views of the Committee as to these officers, it will be necessary to give them an annual salary, as a compensation for their services; the amount of which can be fixed hereafter, when the necessary measures shall have been adopted for their appointment.

The possession of the power of appointing these officers at pleasure, would enable the Mayor at any time, in case of riot or any sudden emergency requiring their services, to increase the Police force by the appointment of individuals for the occasion, and by thus strengthening the civil power, render a resort to the military frequently unnecessary.

The creation of these officers is one of the measures proposed by Justice Lownds, in his communication, referred to the Committee.

The other principal measures proposed by Justice Lownds, in his communication, are:

The appointment of a Chief Justice of Police, to have a general supervision of the department, and of the patrols, and the establishment of patrols by day and by night, in different parts of the city, as from time to time, shall be needed.

He also proposes some minor arrangements necessary to carry into effect these changes.

Your Committee do not deem it advisable to adopt, the changes proposed by Mr. Lownds, except with considerable modifications.

The appointment of a Chief Justice of Police is considered by your Committee as having objections which cannot be made against the appointment of a head to the Watch Department, who would be both an efficient and responsible officer; and would perform many of the duties suggested by Mr. Lownds.

The general introduction of a system of patrols, at the present time, for day and night, would be attended with a very great and unnecessary increase of the public expenditures, in this branch of the city government.

In an interview with Mr. Lownds, the Committee were informed that he did not contemplate extending the system of patrols except to certain portions of the city, at the present time; leaving it to be increased hereafter, as might be found advisable. Your Committee believe that the measures which they have recommended, as to Special Constables, will answer all the purposes of a day patrol, and be at a much less expense. Though it may become necessary, at some future period, to adopt a system of Police similar to that of London or Liverpool; yet they believe the present system, with some alterations, may be made amply sufficient for this city, for many years to come. The nature of our institutions are such that more reliance may be placed upon the people for aid, in case of any emergency, than in despotic governments; and the only case in which a strong day patrol would be required in this city, is for the suppression of riot, which your Committee think will be amply provided for by the measures they propose in this report.

The Watch Department, as at present organized, is not, in the opinion of the Committee, as efficient as it may be render-

ed with some modifications in the government of the department.

This branch of the Police has been gradually increasing with the growth of the city, but not to an extent sufficient to supply its wants. The area or space occupied by the population of this city, has been enlarged to a much greater extent than the corresponding increase of inhabitants, by the occupancy of the portion of the island south of 26th street, to which street the Watch District is now extended; and it consequently requires more than a proportionate number to guard it. The present number of the City Watch is 836. Of these one half are on duty every night.

The annexed statement, marked F, will show the number employed on the City Watch, from 1820 to the present time, and the expense annually to the city for that branch of the Police Department. Of the number now employed as Watchmen, some are incapable of performing very active duty, from old age or other causes, and a more energetic and strict government of this branch of the Police is required, to render it most effectual in attaining the ends for which it is established.

The want of a head, other than the Mayor of the City, to superintend, control and direct the department, and the entire separation of the officers attached to it, from the Police Officers, lessen very much its efficiency. The present mode of appointing Watchmen, is not such, in the opinion of the Committee, as is best calculated to secure the selection at all times of the most suitable persons for that station.

These duties should rest upon some officer, who would be responsible for the selection of proper men for these stations, and whose duty it should be to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the character, habits and qualifications of any applicant before he is appointed.

Your Committee propose the creation of the office of "Intendant of the Watch," to be the chief officer of that department, under the general direction of the Mayor the City. They propose to confide to this officer the superintendence of

the whole department, and the appointment of the Watchmen, as may be from time to time needed, after due examination. It should also be his duty to visit all the Watch Houses, throughout the city, to receive daily reports from the Captains of the Watch, to receive complaints against any Watchman, to report such complaints to the Mayor, and to make quarterly reports, and oftener if required, to the Common Council of the state of the department.

It is also recommended that the same power which is now confided to the Mayor, of receiving complaints and of punishing for neglect or misconduct, either by suspension or dismissal, should be still continued; as well to guard the citizens from any abuse of power, on the part of the Watch, as to protect the Watchman against any imposition from his superior officers.

The Committee also propose that this officer should possess the powers of a Special Justice for preserving the Peace, and shall be required to attend, with the other Justices, at least once a week, in each office, at the discharge of the Watch in the morning, and daily to visit the Police Offices, in order that he may become acquainted with the circumstances which occur there during the day, and be enabled to direct the Watch with more usefulness.

If these duties are assigned to him, he should be appointed in the same manner as the Special Justices, and receive the same compensation.

The Committee also recommend that the Captains of the Watch be employed through the day in the Police, and possess the powers of Special Constables. They should be required to attend the Police Office, to which their district is attached, and be under the direction of the Justices during the day.

This arrangement would give to the Police Offices ten useful officers through the day, to be used with the other Special Constables in the prevention of crime. They would, from the general knowledge acquired in the Police, during the day, be

far better qualified to discharge their other duties as Captains of the Watch.

It will be necessary to pay the Captains an annual salary, instead of daily pay. This can be regulated by the Common Council, after the passage of the necessary laws by the Legislature, if the Common Council shall see fit to adopt the plans proposed by the Committee.

Your Committee, also, propose that instead of a separate body for night patrols, the number of Watch, now employed as Roundsmen, be increased, and that the men so employed be required constantly to be walking through their districts during the time they are to be on duty, so that some of these men shall be, during the night, passing through the greater part of the district.

On consultation with the Captains of the Watch, they approved of this measure, as calculated to add much to the security of the city. The number proposed to be added, for this purpose, is 192 men, to be distributed in the same proportion as the Roundsmen now are, viz:

To the first district, forty-eight men, and to each of the other districts twenty-four men.

These Roundsmen should not wear the ordinary Watchman's cap, but should be provided with some other insignia of office, as the Mayor shall see fit to direct.

This alteration will require some arrangement on the part of the Captains of the Watch, relative to their respective districts, and will only require an ordinance of the Common Council to carry the same into effect, without delay. They submit an ordinance for that purpose, which they recommend for the adoption of the Common Council.

With these alterations, above recommended, your Committee believe the Watch Department of this city will be far more efficient than at present, and this system, if found satisfactory can afterwards be, from time to time, extended, as the wants of the city shall require.

The Committee have annexed an estimate of the expense

of the proposed alteration in the Police and Watch, which is marked F. While they believe this to be the most economical plan on which the department can be sufficiently enlarged, they also have full confidence that the people would approve of a larger expenditure than your Committee have recommended, to secure to them a good and efficient preventive Police; and they are of opinion that the plan now proposed, and the additional powers asked for from the Legislature, will be amply sufficient for the Police of the City at the present time, and may be extended to the different parts of the island, when required, without again resorting to the Legislature for additional powers.

The Committee, in conclusion, recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Counsel of the Corporation prepare a suitable memorial to the Legislature, praying for the passage of the law accompanying this report, entitled "An Act relative to the Police of the City of New York," and also of the law entitled "An Act for the more effectual punishment of crime in the City of New York," and that the same be executed in the usual manner, and forwarded to the Legislature at its present session.

The Committee also recommend the passage of the accompanying ordinance, entitled "A Law in addition to the Law entitled A Law to regulate the City Watch."

All which is respectfully submitted.

D. P. INGRAHAM,
EGBERT BENSON,
NEHEMIAH WATERBURY,
C. S. WOODHULL,
L. P. JORDAN,
GEO. F. TALMAN,

} *Select Com-
mittee on the
Police.*

OUTLINE OF THE PLAN AS PROPOSED BY THE
COMMITTEE FOR THE INCREASE OF
THE WATCH AND POLICE.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT TO CONSIST OF

The Mayor.
The Aldermen.
Special Justices.
Intendant of the Watch.
High Constable.
Marshals and Constables.
Captains of the Watch.
Special Constables.
Night Watch and Roundsmen.
Clerks of Police Courts.

The powers of the Mayor, Aldermen, Special Justices, High Constable, Marshals, Constables and Night Watch, are not altered in the proposed plan of the Committee, except in giving to the Intendant of the Watch the power of appointing the Watch, which by law now belongs to the Mayor, and reserving to the Mayor the right of suspending and removing them on complaint made to him.

OF THE WATCH.

THE INTENDANT OF THE WATCH is to have the entire supervision and management of the Watch Department, subject to the orders of the Mayor, and also to such rules, regulations and ordinances as the Common Council shall, from time to time, establish.

He shall have the power of appointing the Watchmen

throughout the city, after due examination and inquiry into the habits and character of the applicants, the result of which inquiries must be entered in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, at the time of appointment, and to be open for inspection to any of the Magistrates.

He shall receive daily reports from the Captains of the Watch, of the occurrences in their respective districts during the night, and communicate them to the Police Office of the district, if of any importance.

He may suspend any Watchman for improper conduct or neglect of duty, and shall report any Watchman guilty thereof to the Mayor, for suspension or removal, as he shall think proper; and in case of removal, he shall not re-appoint any Watchman without the consent of the Mayor. He shall make quarterly returns to the Common Council of the state of the department, and oftener if required by them.

He shall attend personally at the several Watch Houses throughout the city, at least once each week, and examine the records kept by the Captains of the Watch.

He shall prepare a set of rules and regulations for the information and government of the Watch while on duty, and when the same has been approved of by the Mayor, shall furnish each of the Watchmen with a printed copy thereof.

He shall also possess the powers of a Special Justice for preserving the peace in the City of New York, and shall attend at least once in each week at each of the Police Courts at the discharge of the Watch, and at the Police Courts during the day, as shall hereafter be directed by the Common Council.

THE CAPTAINS AND ASSISTANT CAPTAINS shall exercise the same powers which they now possess, subject to the directions of the Intendant of the Watch, except as to the nomination of the Watchmen.

The Captains may suspend any Watchman within their districts, for improper conduct or neglect of duty, and shall report the same, as well as all complaints against any Watchman, to the Intendant.

The Captains of the Watch shall deliver to the presiding Magistrate at the Police Office, to which they are assigned all stolen or stray goods which may come to their possession, and also all property taken from any individuals arrested by them, on the day succeeding that in which the same shall so come to their possession.

They shall keep at the Watch House a book containing entries of all persons committed to their custody, with the nature of their offence, the names and residence of witnesses, dates of occurrences, &c., and such other occurrences as may be of importance to the Police Department, and shall daily furnish a transcript of such book to the Intendant of the Watch, in such form and at such times as he shall direct.

The Captains of the Watch shall attend the Police Office in the district in which they are assigned as Special Constables, during the day, and be subject to the orders and directions of the Special Justices, for the purposes of preserving the peace and preventing the commission of crime.

The Captains of the respective districts shall divide their districts for the Roundsmen, to be appointed in such a way as that, during the time the Roundsmen are on duty, they may be kept constantly patrolling through the district.

The present number of Roundsmen shall be increased by the addition of three times the present number in each district, in all 192 men.

The Roundsmen shall not wear the usual Watchman's cap, but shall be provided with some other insignia of office, to be prescribed by the Mayor.

They shall, during the time they are on duty, be constantly engaged in passing through the district assigned them, communicating with the Watchmen on their posts, noticing every neglect of duty, and reporting the same to the Captain forthwith.

OF THE POLICE OFFICES.

THE SPECIAL JUSTICES, in addition to their present duties,

shall direct the Special Constables that may be assigned to their respective Courts, and during the day the Captains of the Watch, to such measures as shall be thought best for the preservation of the peace and the suppression of crime, and may direct them to act as patrols, during the day, in any part of their district, if they should deem it necessary, using them, as far as opportunity presents, as a Preventive Police.

The Special Constables shall attend at the Police Courts where they may be assigned, and follow the instructions of the Special Justices, and in their absence the other Magistrates.

They shall not be employed in any of the Courts as officers, except by order of the said Special Justices, on extraordinary occasions.

They shall not receive rewards from any person or persons or the discovery of stolen property, or for any services rendered by them in the performance of their duties, except with the consent of the Special Justices, who shall, in any case where the same is allowed, enter it in a book to be kept for that purpose, with the reasons for permitting the same.

THE CLERKS OF THE POLICE.

One of the Clerks at each of the Police Courts, shall be designated by the Common Council, from time to time, to receive and pay over, under oath, to the Comptroller in quarterly payments, all fees, fines and forfeitures that may be collected at each Court.

The Special Justices shall designate, from time to time, in writing, one of the Clerks of each Court, to take charge of all the stolen or stray property, which may come into the possession of the Magistrates or officers of such Court. Such Clerk shall keep, in a book to be provided for that purpose, an inventory of all such property, the expenses attending the same, and the final disposition thereof. He shall also receive the moneys arising from the sale of all unclaimed goods, sold pursuant to law, and keep a regular account thereof, and of the expenditures on account of the same, if any; such book and accounts to be at all times open to the inspection of the Magistrates.

The said Clerk shall render, under oath, to the Mayor, on the first Monday of January and July in each year, an inventory of all such property as may have remained unclaimed for the preceeding six months, which property shall be advertised and sold under the direction of the Mayor.

He shall within thirty days after such sale, render an account, under oath, to the Common Council, of the amount of such sales, and also a detailed statement of all moneys paid out by him on account of the said goods, specifying the name of each person to whom any part thereof was paid, the amount so paid, and the cause of such payment, and shall pay over the balance in his hands to the Treasurer of the City.

AN ACT

Relative to the Police of the City of New York.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

§ 1. The Mayor of the City of New York, may appoint so many Special Constables for the preservation of the peace, as the Common Council of the said City shall, from time to time, deem necessary, and shall direct by an ordinance therefor ; to hold their offices during the pleasure of the Mayor.

§ 2. The said Special Constables shall possess all the powers in relation to the arrest of offenders, and the preservation of the peace, as are now possessed by the Constables and Marshals of the said City.

§ 3. The Common Council of the City of New York shall pass laws regulating the distribution of the said Special Constables, at the different Police Offices, in the said city, from time to time, as may become necessary.

§ 4. The Common Council of the City of New York shall appoint an "Intendant of the Watch," who shall have the general charge and superintendence of the Watch Department of the said City, subject to such ordinances and regulations as the Common Council shall, from time to time, establish and adopt.

§ 5. The Intendant of the Watch shall also possess all the powers of a Special Justice for preserving the Peace in the City of New York ; shall be appointed in the same manner ; shall hold his office for the same term ; and shall receive a compensation, to be fixed by the said Common Council.

§ 6. The said Intendant of the Watch may be removed from office, by the said Common Council, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members.

§ 7. The Captains of the Watch, in the City of New York, shall possess all the powers of the Special Constables, for the preservation of the peace in the said city, and be subject to the same regulations.

§ 8. The Common Council of the said City may, from time to time, establish offices as branches of the Police Office of the said City, at such places as they shall deem necessary, and assign the Special Justices to such of the said offices as shall be deemed most for the public interest; and such offices, when so established by an ordinance of the said Common Council, shall for all legal purposes be deemed a Police Office of the said City.

§ 9. The said Common Council may appoint as many Special Justices for preserving the peace in the said city, as they may deem necessary, and shall by ordinance first direct.

AN ACT

For the more effectual punishment of Crime in the City and County of New York.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do declare and enact as follows :

§ 1. The keeping of a gambling house, a house of prostitution, a house of assignation, or any other disorderly house or any public nuisance, in the City of New York, by any person or persons whomsoever, shall be, and is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor, and indictable as such; and, upon conviction thereof, the offender shall be subject to a fine not exceeding \$500, or to imprisonment not exceeding one year, or to both, in the discretion of the court before whom the same is tried.

§ 2. On complaint being made, under oath, to any of the Magistrates in the City of New York, authorized to issue warrants for the apprehension of offenders, that any house or premises in the City of New York, is kept as a public gambling house, or for the purpose of gambling, within the intent and meaning of this act, it may be lawful for such Magistrate, at his discretion, to issue a warrant to any Constable or Marshal, of the said city, authorizing such Constable or Marshal to enter such house or premises, and arrest and take into custody the person or persons keeping such gambling house, or playing in the same, or aiding and assisting thereat; and also to take possession of all the tables, money or representative of money, implements, and other articles used for the purposes of gambling, in such house or premises, and convey such person or persons before the Magistrate, issuing such warrant, or any of the Special Justices, for preserving the peace in the City of New York.

§ 3. It shall be the duty of the Magistrate before whom such person or persons may be brought, to require a recognizance, with sufficient sureties, from the person or persons so keeping such house or premises, or aiding and assisting thereat, to answer the offence at the next Court of General Sessions of the Peace in the said City; and the other persons so arrested shall give security for their appearance to testify at such court and in default of giving such sureties, the persons so arrested shall be committed to prison.

§ 4. The implements of gaming and moneys so taken possession of, shall be delivered over, under oath, by the officer seizing the same, to the Court of General Sessions, or the Court of Special Sessions for the said City, who may direct said implements to be destroyed, and the moneys paid into the City Treasury.

§ 5. On complaint being made, under oath, to any Magistrate in the said city, that obscene books, paintings or prints, are kept for sale in any house or premises, in the said city, it may be lawful for such Magistrate, in his discretion, to issue his warrant to any Constable or Marshal, to enter such house or premises, and take possession of all such books, paintings or prints, and the plates used in making them; and such Constable or Marshal shall deliver over the articles so taken to the Court of General Sessions, or Court of Special Sessions for the said City, who may direct the same to be destroyed.

§ 6. Every person convicted of having been concerned in a riot in the City of New York, shall be punished by imprisonment in the County Jail or Penitentiary, not exceeding two years, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

§ 7. The Revised Statutes shall be, and hereby are amended as follows: the 59th section of title 3, of article 5, of chapter 1, of part 4, of Revised Statutes, shall be amended, and hereby is amended as follows, viz. by adding after the word "belonging," on the 8th line of such section, the words, "to such master or employer or," so as to read "belonging to such master or employer, or to any other person"

A LAW

In addition to the Law entitled "A Law to regulate the City Watch."

§ 1. There shall be added to the Watch Department, as it now exists, one hundred and ninety-two men, who, with the Roundsmen now employed in the respective districts, shall be distinguished by the name of Roundsmen, and be distributed as follows, viz. to the first district forty-eight men, to each of the other districts twenty-four men.

§ 2. They shall not wear the usual Watchman's cap, nor any dress to distinguish them from other citizens, and shall be furnished with such insignia of office as the Mayor shall from time to time direct.

§ 3. The Captains of the Watch shall arrange their different districts in such a manner, as to employ the said Roundsmen continually in walking through their districts, during the whole time they are required to be on duty, in such manner that the principal parts of each district shall be passed through by all the Roundsmen, during each time they shall be on duty.

§ 4. It shall be the duty of the said Roundsmen to pass through the several districts to which they are assigned, to preserve the peace and prevent the commission of crime therein, as far as is practicable; to observe and communicate with each Watchman on the posts through which they may pass, and report to the Captains all neglect of duty, and such other occurrences connected with the quiet and safety of the city, as may come under their observation.

§ 5. They shall receive the same compensation, and be subject to the same regulations, as are made in relation to the Watch of the City.

[A]

STATEMENT

*Showing the state of the business in the Criminal Courts of
the City of New York, from 1814 to 1836.*

Convictions in the Criminal Courts from 1785 to 1795, ten
years, (misdemeanors not enumerated.)

Robbery	14
Forgery	21
Manslaughter	2
Receiving stolen goods	7
Rape	1
Burglary	12
Perjury	2
Assault and Battery, with intent to rob	1
Fraud	2
Grand Larceny	52
Bigamy	2
Petit Larceny	85
Total	<hr/> 201

From 1800 to 1810, ten years, (misdemeanors not ennume-
rated.)

Murder	2
Arson	2
Poisoning	2
Rape	1
Burglary	27
Forgery	57
Carried forward	<hr/> 91

From 1800 to 1810, ten years, (misdemeanors not enumerated.)

Brought forward	91
Perjury	8
Fraud	8
Robbery	1
Bigamy	5
Manslaughter	6
Grand Larceny	586
Assault and Battery, with intent to ravish ...	6
Do. do. do. do. to kill	4
Attempt to Poison	1
Breaking Prison	9
Deserting from State Prison Guard	3
Petit Larceny	828
<hr/>	
Total	1,556

From 1820 to 1830, ten years, (misdemeanors not enumerated.)

Murder	5
Robbery	29
Burglary	46
Rape	1
Assault and Battery, with intent to ravish ...	5
Do. do. do. do. to kill	5
Forgery	146
Manslaughter	21
Perjury	3
Bigamy	9
Embezzling	2
Breaking Prison	5
Petit Larceny, second offence	54
Grand Larceny	693
Petit Larceny	2,149
<hr/>	
Total	2,173

Convictions for all offences, in all the Criminal Courts.

In the year 1802, 350

(Assault and Battery included in the above, 107)

Total number acquitted, same year 78

In the year 1812 699

(Assault and Battery included in the above, 269)

Total number acquitted same year 238

In the year 1822 652

(Assault and Battery included in the above, 221)

Total number acquitted same year 226

In the year 1830 983

(Assault and Battery included in the above, 265)

In the year 1831 997

(Assault and Battery included in the above, 285)

In the year 1832 938

(Assault and Battery included in the above, 261)

In the year 1833 1,044

Assault and Battery included in the above, 425)

In the year 1834 961

Assault and Battery included in the above, 320)

In the year 1835 936

(Assault and Battery included in the above, 313.)

In the year 1836 858

Assault and Battery included in the above, 264.)

In the Court of Special Sessions, organized in February,
1829.

Convicted of Petit Larceny and Assault and Battery	228
Acquitted of do.	61
Discharged by Proclamation, about	50
Total	<hr/> 339

1830.

Convicted of Petit Larceny and Assault and Battery	540
Acquitted of do.	88
Discharged by Proclamation	132
Total	<hr/> 760

1831.

Convicted of Petit Larceny and Assault and Battery	517
Acquitted of do.	117
Discharged by Proclamation	129
Total	<hr/> 763

1832.

Convicted of Petit Larceny and Assault and Battery	569
Acquitted of do.	100
Discharged by Proclamation	214
Total	<hr/> 883

1833.

Convicted of Petit Larceny and Assault and Battery	577
Acquitted of do.	131
Discharged by Proclamation	175
Total	<hr/> 883

1834.

Convicted of Petit Larceny and Assault and Battery	652
Acquitted of ditto	137
Discharged by Proclamation	325
Total	1114

1835.

Convicted of Petit Larceny and Assault and Battery	611
Acquitted of do.	109
Discharged by Proclamation	407
Total	1127

1836.

Convicted of Petit Larceny and Assault and Battery	530
Acquitted of do.	87
Discharged by Proclamation.....	448
Total	1065

*Convictions only, in the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and
General Sessions.*

In the year 1830	443
1831	480
1832	369
1833	467
1834	309
1835	325
1836	328

Number of Indictments presented by the Grand Jury.

In the year 1814	562
1824	939
1830	872

In the year 1831	1006
1832	704
1833	839
1834	716
1835	642
1836	670

Number of Recognizances to answer, returned to the Court
of General Sessions,

In the year 1814	573
1824	1152
1834	2988

In the year 1814.

Number of complaints taken before the Po-
lice, returned to the Court of General Ses-
sions 1,095

Disposed of by Indictment 562

Dismissal, settlement, &c. about 350—912

Leaving undisposed of 183

In the year 1824

Number of cases returned 2,061

Disposed of by indictment 939

Dismissal, settlement, &c. about 500—1,439

Leaving undisposed of 622

In the year 1834.

Number of cases returned 4,892

Disposed of by Indictment 716

‘ ‘ Special Sessions ... 1,114

Dismissal, Settlement, &c. about ... 600—2,430

Leaving undisposed of 2,462

In the years 1835 and 1836, I have no doubt the number of complaints will amount to at least 5,000 in each year, making for the two years 10,000

Of which have been disposed of by Indictment 1,312

By the Special Sessions 2,192

By dismissal, settlement, &c. about 1,000—4,504

Leaving undisposed of in the two years 5,496

Of the cases so remaining undisposed of the defendants are either under recognizance to appear and answer, or have not been arrested.

HENRY VANDERVOORT,

Deputy Clerk of Sessions.

Dated January 10, 1837,

[B]

T A B L E

Showing the population of the City of New York at different periods, from 1696 to the present time, 1836.

THE POPULATION IN		
1696	was	4,302
1699	.....	6,090
1756	.....	10,381
1773	.....	21,876
1786	.....	23,614
1790	.....	33,141
1800	.....	60,489
1805	.....	75,770
1808	.....	83,530
1810	.....	96,373
1815	.....	100,619
1820	.....	123,706
1825	.....	166,086
1830	.....	197,112
1835	.....	270,089

[C]

NUMBER OF TAVERN AND EXCISE LICENCES IN EACH WARD, FROM MAY, 1821, TO MAY, 1837.

May,	to	May,	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	Total.
1821		1822	185	145	202	226	92	242	261	220	48	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,736
1822 *		1823	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,012
1823		1824	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,029
1824		1825	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,528
1825		1826	198	160	183	243	165	315	244	386	153	351	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,047
1826		1827	302	202	202	290	200	352	255	330	157	367	145	...	...	...	...	...	2,602
1827		1828	315	192	235	311	216	388	287	368	222	363	150	115	...	...	...	...	3,162
1828		1829	243	127	211	243	214	331	270	240	261	198	184	133	159	216	...	...	3,030
1829		1830	337	205	190	271	199	300	206	197	259	192	172	134	139	199	...	...	2,990
1830		1831	305	180	192	274	186	235	232	212	252	171	162	150	145	216	...	...	2,912
1831		1832	273	175	172	287	150	238	239	200	241	162	189	172	140	216	...	...	2,856
1832		1833	291	164	162	272	178	259	260	208	151	180	172	171	128	187	77	...	2,870
1833		1834	284	179	180	294	164	243	257	203	172	180	205	200	141	219	78	...	2,990
1834		1835	237	170	159	274	190	222	266	194	213	189	222	214	139	206	90	...	2,985
1835		1836	296	146	170	286	150	242	258	169	177	181	218	241	151	193	86	...	2,937
1836 to 1st Jan. 1837		1837	160	145	149	289	152	232	261	158	179	193	242	97	156	200	80	170	2,862

* From 1822 to 1825, the licences were not given out by wards.

[D]

STATEMENT

Of the amount of Revenue annually received by the Corporation, for Tavern and Excise Licenses.

In the Year 1821	\$18,274
1822	18,056
1723	20,432
1824	24,977
1825	26,069
1826	29,949
1827	31,320
1828	33,035
1829	30,800
1830	30,880
1831	29,970
1832	29,090
1833	31,410
1834	30,240
1835	30,300
1836	29,579

[E]

STATEMENT

Of the number of Watchmen employed in the several Watch Districts, from the year 1821 to 1836,

WITH THEIR RATE OF PAY.

<i>Years.</i>	<i>1st District.</i>	<i>2d District.</i>	<i>3d District.</i>	<i>4th District.</i>	<i>5th District.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Capt.</i>	<i>Assist.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Expense of the Watch Department, from 1817 to 1835.</i>	<i>Census of the City and County of New York.</i>	<i>Number of Complaints acted upon at the Police Offices.*</i>
May 1817 to May 1818..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$57,646 00	.....	.....
1818 " 1819..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59,112 89	.....	.....
1819 " 1820..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,064 37	123,706	.....
1820 " 1821..	184	116	72	...	...	372	12s.	9s.	6s.	55,292 19	.....	.....
1821 " 1822..	148	116	112	...	...	376	...	...	...	54,214 18	.....	.....
1822 to Dec. 31, 1822..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,456 00	.....	.....
1823..	148	116	116	...	...	380	...	...	...	54,649 93	.....	.....
1824..	148	120	116	...	...	384	...	...	...	55,331 63	.....	3,233
1825..	152	120	116	...	...	388	13s.	10s.	7s.	60,650 00	166,086	.....
1826..	192	128	116	...	...	436	...	...	...	71,321 50	.....	.....
1827..	208	132	132	...	...	472	14s.	11s.	7s.	84,205 21	.....	.....
1828..	216	144	144	...	...	504	...	...	...	86,951 94	.....	.....
1829..	216	152	144	...	...	512	...	...	...	86,997 62	.....	.....
1830..	216	152	144	...	...	512	...	...	...	86,502 29	197,112	.....
1831..	216	152	160	...	...	528	...	...	...	89,995 94	.....	.....
1832..	216	152	160	...	...	528	...	...	...	90,257 35	.....	.....
1833..	220	164	164	...	...	548	15s.	12s.	8s.	105,602 36	.....	.....
1834..	220	164	196	...	...	580	...	...	...	114,381 03	.....	8,719
1835..	272	212	244	...	...	728	...	...	...	138,332 60	270,089	10,168
1836..	276	160	152	132	116	836	...	...	...	158,988 53	.....	.....
1837..	...	...	...	...	...	...	20s.	16s.	10s.	.....	.....	.....

* This Statement shows only the number of Complaints on which process has been issued, exclusive of those dismissed as frivolous, or for want of sufficient testimony ; it also does not comprehend those originating in the Watch Returns.

Number of Complaints in the Police, exclusive of Watch.

Year 1814 2326

Number of Prisoners returned by the Watch, for the Years

1834

5828

1835

5420

1870

Received of the Hon. Secy. of the Navy
the sum of \$100.00 for the purchase of
the sum of \$100.00 for the purchase of
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[F]

Estimate of the expense which will be added to the Police Department by the proposed increase of the Police.

Estimated salary of the Intendant of the Watch	\$2,000 00
Estimated salary of ten Captains to be employed as Special Constables, during the day, at \$1,000 each,	\$10,000 00
Deducting the present pay of ten Captains, at two dollars fifty cents per night,	4,562 50—
	5,437 50
Estimated salary of the fifteen Special Constables, at \$750 each	\$11,250 00
(to be assigned to the two Police Offices for the purposes of preserving the peace.)	
	<hr/> \$18,687 50

Estimate of the expense attending the proposed increase of the Watch.

For 192 men to be used as Roundsmen	\$43,776 00
Annual total expense of the proposed increase	<hr/> \$62,463 50

1. The first of these is the fact that the
 government has been unable to secure the
 necessary funds to carry out its policy.

2. The second is the fact that the
 government has been unable to secure the
 necessary funds to carry out its policy.

3. The third is the fact that the
 government has been unable to secure the
 necessary funds to carry out its policy.

4. The fourth is the fact that the
 government has been unable to secure the
 necessary funds to carry out its policy.

5. The fifth is the fact that the
 government has been unable to secure the
 necessary funds to carry out its policy.





DOCUMENT NO. 89.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

JANUARY 16, 1837,

The Market Committee presented the following Report, together with the annexed Law relative to the appointment of a Superintendent of Markets, &c. which was read, laid on the table and directed to be printed for the use of the Members.

THOMAS BOLTON, Clerk.

The Committee on Markets respectfully

REPORT:

That they have long entertained the opinion that the regulations of the Public Markets, and a proper enforcement of the ordinances of the Common Council on this subject, require the aid of additional officers.

The Committee are aware that objections prevail against the increase of public offices; but they are decidedly of opinion that this important branch of our municipal regulations cannot be faithfully and thoroughly attended to under the pre-

sent system ; and it is believed that there is no subject to which our fellow citizens will more cheerfully yield their sanction, than to one so materially affecting all classes and conditions of society.

The Public Markets are the resort of this whole community, to procure the necessities, as well as the luxuries, of life, and a weighty responsibility rests upon the Common Council to see that they are properly regulated ; that such provisions only are exposed for sale there, as are sound and wholesome ; and that every arrangement be made that can contribute to the comfort, convenience and health of the city. The Market Committee, to whom this responsibility chiefly attaches itself, feel called upon to present, for the action of the Common Council, the accompanying Ordinance, which, in their opinion, is calculated to produce very beneficial results.

It authorizes the appointment of two Superintendents of Markets, the one for the east and the other for the west side of the city ; and it imposes upon them duties, that, if faithfully discharged, will secure to our citizens well regulated Public Markets, and sound and wholesome provisions, at reasonable prices. The enforcement of the market laws will prevent forestalling and speculations in food, and also the exposure to sale of such as may be unwholesome or unfit for consumption.

The various duties of the Deputy Clerks of the several Markets, necessarily prevent them from giving that attention to *all* the subjects entrusted to their charge that *each* requires. The proposed law will enable the Superintendents to relieve, or at least assist them, in a portion of their duties, and will thus tend to have them all faithfully performed.

Rumors have reached the Committee, that cattle and swine have been recently sold in this city, having died of disease. The Committee have not investigated the truth of such rumors, nor do they assert that they are true, but the mere possibility of such an occurrence will justify the Common Council in resorting to the most efficient measures to guard against such an evil. It has been suggested to the Committee, that none but

those who are conversant with the slaughter of cattle or swine, can distinguish such as have been slaughtered, from those whose death was natural ; and as but few, if any, of the Deputy Clerks have been regular bred butchers, the Committee do not think it safe, or proper, to leave so important a matter exclusively to their judgment.

The Committee have, in the proposed law, provided that the Superintendents shall be appointed by them ; to hold their offices during their pleasure ; with a view to the appointment of persons known to be capable of faithfully discharging their duties ; and that, in case they shall not prove to be such, to substitute others in their stead.

The compensation of these officers, in the opinion of the Committee, should be \$800 per annum. This sum will enable them to devote their whole time to their public duties.

The Committee have thus given the reasons by which they are governed, in recommending the accompanying ordinance to the Common Council ; they believe that prompt action upon it is desirable, for many reasons ; and they are of opinion that in the adoption of the proposed, or some similar law, the Common Council will have discharged, towards their constituents, a highly important duty, in an effectual manner.

Respectfully submitted.

NEHEMIAH WATERBURY,	} Committee on Markets.
JOHN V. GREENFIELD,	
WILLIAM HALL,	
JOHN B. SCHMELZEL,	
ISAAC B. MERRIT,	

A LAW

In addition to the Laws to regulate Public Markets.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, do ordain as follows :

§ 1. Two suitable persons shall be appointed, to be known as Superintendents of Markets.

§ 2. The said Superintendents of Markets shall, before entering upon the duties of their office, make oath before the Mayor or Recorder, to faithfully discharge the duties imposed on them, by this law.

§ 3. The Market Committee shall divide the city south of Fourteenth street, into two Market Districts, to be called the East and West Districts, and they shall assign one of the said Superintendents of Markets to each of the said districts.

§ 4. It shall be the duty of the said Superintendents of Markets to visit, from time to time, the several Markets, within their respective districts, and to examine the condition thereof ; and also to give directions, when necessary, to the Deputy Clerks of the several Markets, concerning the regulation of the same ; to examine the articles of provisions, vegetables, &c, exposed for sale in the Markets, whenever they may have reason to suspect them to be unwholesome, or in anywise unfit to be exposed for sale ; and, if they shall think proper, to order such articles out of the Markets.

§ 5. It shall be the imperative duty of the said Superintendents of Markets to see that all the laws and ordinances, re-

lating to the Public Markets, are complied with, and to report all violations of the same to the Corporation Attorney.

§ 6. The said Superintendents of Markets shall report to the Market Committee the condition of the several Markets, within their respective districts, and shall, at all times, be under the direction and control of the Market Committee.

§ 7. The said Superintendents of Markets shall severally receive, for their services, the annual salary of dollars.

Received of the Hon. Secy. of the Navy
 the sum of \$100.00 for the purpose of
 purchasing the necessary supplies for the
 service of the Navy.

Witness my hand and seal this 1st day of
 January 1870.

John A. B. [Signature]

By [Signature]





DOCUMENT. NO. 90.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

JANUARY 23, 1837,

Report from the Counsel, with his Opinion respecting certain Rights and Powers of the New York Gas Light Company ; laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

THOMAS BOLTON, Clerk.

Resolved, That the Counsel of the Board report to this Board, whether, in his opinion, the New Gas Company have the right and power, at their own will and pleasure, and without consent or notice to any person or officer of the city, to take up the pavements, crosswalks, curb and gutter stones, and sidewalks, and to dig up and occupy any and all the streets below Grand street, in any manner, to such extent, and at such seasons as they please, and without being liable for damages for so doing.

The subscriber respectfully reports the following as his Opinion on the Resolution hereunto annexed.

R. EMMET.

January 23d, 1837.

The agreement entered into on the 12th May, 1823, between the Corporation and the New York Gas Light Company, grants to that Company the privilege and right of laying, or placing under ground, pipes, in all and every of the public streets and parts of streets of the City of New York, lying and being south of a line, commencing at the East River, at the foot of Grand street, and running through Grand street to Sullivan street, and through Sullivan street to Canal street, and through Canal street to the North or Hudson River, for conducting gas for lighting the public lamps in the streets and parts of streets south of said line, and the houses and buildings fronting or to front on, or bounded by, or adjacent to, the streets or parts of streets south of said line. It also binds the Company by covenant, to cause such pipes to be laid and placed under ground, when any part of the city south of the said line is to be lighted with gas; and although no right or power is conferred by the agreement, *in express terms*, to take up pavements, crosswalks, curb or gutter stones, or sidewalks, or to dig up or occupy any street or part of a street, the grant necessarily implies that the Company must have such right and power so far as may be requisite to enable them to fulfil its object and to perform their own covenants. The grant would be otherwise illusory, and its conditions absurd.

But the agreement is not wholly silent on this subject. It provides that the Company shall, at all times, give forty-eight hours notice to the Corporation, or their Street Commissioner, of their intention to break up or open any street, or part of a street, for the purpose of laying or repairing the pipes to conduct the gas; and that they will replace the earth which they may remove in so doing, before sunset of the day on which such opening shall be made; and that they will replace the pavements, and

repave and repair the same, in such reasonable time and manner as the Corporation, or their Street Commissioner, may direct, and in as good and firm a manner as the streets were in before being broken up for the aforesaid purpose.

This is, in effect, a clear recognition of the right and power of the Company to break up or open any street, or part of a street, when necessary for the purpose of laying or repairing their gas pipes, and it is accompanied with no other restriction or condition than that of giving forty-eight hours notice to the Corporation or the Street Commissioner, and of repairing and repaving the street under their direction.

The agreement also provides, that the Company shall, in all things, be governed by such reasonable and necessary rules and regulations as the Corporation may, from time to time, pass, ordain and establish, relative to the opening of streets, and laying down the pipes and conductors aforesaid.

It does not appear that any rules and regulations have been passed, ordained or established, relative to the opening of streets and laying down of pipes and conductors, by this Company, since the original agreement was entered into with them, and they have therefore all the right and power which reasonably and necessarily results from the terms of that agreement. Such right and power, however, must be exercised in such manner, and to such extent only, as may be necessary to effect the purposes of the grant; and so long as the Company confine their operations within these limits, they cannot be made liable for damages or penalties. If they wantonly do more injury to the streets, or occupy or obstruct them, for a longer time than may be necessary, they become wrong doers; and subject themselves to the same consequences which might be visited by law upon any other party, for similar offences. They are not to exercise this privilege *as they please*, but as may be warranted by the necessity of the case; and I can perceive nothing which prohibits them from so exercising it at any particular season of the year, or which requires them to obtain the consent of, or give notice to, any officer of the

city, except the notice of forty-eight hours above mentioned, to be given to the Street Commissioner, of their intention to break up or open a street, for the purpose of laying their pipes.

It may be proper to observe, that the contract made ten years subsequently, with the Manhattan Gas light Company, contains provisions on this subject which are much more specific. This contract contains the same conditions as those which have been above extracted from the agreement with the New York Gas Light Company ; and in addition thereto, it declares that " no such street, avenue or public place, or part thereof, shall be so broken up or opened, or the pavement thereof removed, or shall be again filled up or repaired, or such pavement replaced, except under the Direction and Supervision of a competent person, to be appointed by the said Street Commissioner, and who shall be considered as in the employ of the said parties of the first part, (the Corporation,) but who shall be paid for his services by the said parties of the second part, (the Company,) such sum as the said Street Commissioner may direct, not exceeding one dollar and fifty cents per diem, for each day that he may be so employed. Also, that no such street, avenue or public place, or part thereof, shall be so broken up or opened, or the pavement thereof removed, at any time, between the first of December and the first of March, during the continuance of the term mentioned in these presents, without the consent of the said Street Commissioner being first obtained for that purpose."

If similar conditions should be deemed by the Common Council *reasonable and necessary* to be imposed on the New York Gas Light Company, I can perceive no objection to their passing a resolution, or ordinance, prescribing such rules and regulations for the government of that Company ; and the Company will be bound to observe them, by the clause to that effect, contained in their original agreement with the Corporation.

R. EMMET.

DOCUMENT NO. 90.*

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

JANUARY 23, 1837.

The Finance Committee, to whom was referred the report of the Comptroller, with an estimate of the nett receipts and expenditures for 1837, presented the following report thereon, which was adopted and directed to be sent to the Board of Assistant Aldermen for concurrence.

THOMAS BOLTON, Clerk.

The Finance Committee, to whom was referred the report from the Comptroller, with an estimate of the nett receipts and expenditures for the year 1837, respectfully

REPORT:

That the said report has been made by the Comptroller for the purpose of enabling the Common Council to determine the

amount which it will be necessary to raise by tax, for the expenses of the city, during the ensuing year, and to make application to the Legislature for the necessary law. From the Comptroller's estimate it appears, that the probable expenditures for the year amount to \$1,483,930, and the probable receipts to \$217,000, leaving a deficit of \$1,266,930.

The Committee have carefully examined the items upon which this estimate is founded, and they believe the same to be correctly stated. They are of opinion therefore that the amount to be raised by tax for the ensuing year should be \$1,250,000, and they offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Counsel prepare the necessary law to enable the Corporation to raise the said sum of \$1,250,000 by tax, and that the same be forwarded to the Legislature, with a suitable memorial for the passage thereof.

D. P. INGRAHAM,
EDWARD TAYLOR,
D. BANKS.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,

New York, December, 29, 1836.

To the Common Council of the City of New York:

In obedience to the law creating a Department of Finance, and prescribing the duties of the officers thereof, I have the honor to submit to your honorable body a statement of the nett receipts and expenditures, as near as can be, for the year 1837; by which it will be seen that a larger sum will be required, by way of tax, to meet the current expenses of the city, for the ensuing year, than was asked for the year 1836.

The increase of the number of City Watchmen, and the increase of their wages; the increase of the number of lamps, as also the increase of the pay to Lamplighters, are two very important items in this calculation; and I have no doubt the tax paying part of the community are willing to meet the same for the security it affords to their lives and property. The increase in the price of every article of consumption, also of materials for constructing public works, is another cause of increase in the expenses of the various departments of the city government; while, at the same time, the revenues derived from the public property has not increased. The lots within the city are leased for a term, and fall in, for an increase of rent, at various periods progressively. The docks and piers are leased yearly; but as the rate of wharfage is the same as it was years since, not much more can be expected from them than a very small interest on the new erections for the accommodation of the public, and not much more than derived last year.

The undersigned therefore respectfully recommends, that the Counsel of the Corporation be directed to prepare a bill, and cause the same to be presented to the Legislature, in the early part of the session, authorizing the Corporation of the

City of New York to raise by tax, on the real and personal estates liable to taxation in this city, the sum of twelve hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and such further sum as may be necessary to cover the errors and delinquencies in the tax for the year 1836, and the expenses contingent on levying the said taxes. Respectfully submitted.

D. D. WILLIAMSON, Comptroller.

Estimated nett Expenditure for the year 1837.

For Alms House, Bridewell and Penitentiary	\$175,000
Board of Health	14,000
Charities	5,000
Cleaning Docks and Slips	10,000
Cleaning Streets	95,000
Coroner's Fees and Expenses	5,000
Courts	35,000
Docks and Slips	150,000
Elections	7,500
Fire Department	60,000
Interest Account	70,000
Justices' Courts	3,000
Lamps and Gas	147,000
Lands and Places	36,000
Markets	80,000
Penalties	2,000
Police	20,000
Printing and Stationery	16,000
Public Reservoir	8,000
Public Schools	1,430
Repairs and Supplies	20,000
Roads and Avenues	60,000
Streets, opening	40,000
Street Expenses	50,000
Salaries	60,000
Water Pipes, and laying down	50,000
Watch	260,000
Wells and Pumps	4,000
	<u>\$1,483,930</u>

Estimated nett Receipts for the year 1837.

For Commutation of Alien Passengers	.	.	\$35,000
Intestate Estates	.	.	5,000
Mayoralty Fees	.	.	3,000
Tavern and Excise Licenses	.	.	29,000
Rents	.	.	110,000
Auction Duties	.	.	10,000
Arrears of Taxes	.	.	25,000
			<hr/>
			\$217,000
			<hr/>





DOCUMENT NO. 91.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

JANUARY 23, 1837.

Report of the Committee on Finance, on the account of D. B. Tallmadge, Esq. formerly Attorney to the Corporation, which was adopted and ordered to be printed.

THOMAS BOLTON, Clerk.

The Finance Committee, to whom was referred the annexed paper relative to the accounts of D. B. Tallmadge, formerly Attorney to the Corporation, for a balance due him as Attorney, respectfully

REPORT:

That from an examination of the accounts, it appears that Mr. Tallmadge claims, as due to him from the Corporation, the sum of \$4,117 91. This amount is composed of different items, which are specified in his account, and is in part for moneys paid by him to the Clerks of the Courts for costs, and the residue for his fees, in trying causes in the Justices' Courts, and in passing upon complaints submitted to him.

On an inquiry as to the rules heretofore adopted in regard to these accounts, they find, that in 1821, the Common Coun-

cil established the rate of compensation to the Attorney, in cases for penalties in the Justices' Courts, as follows :

For noticing complaints upon breaches of the ordinances, before the commencement of a suit, \$2 50, in each case. And in cases where suit is brought, \$5 00.

The account in question appears to be made out in this way, and the charges to be made in compliance with this rule. Your Committee have no means of examining further as to this claim, except the account furnished. It appears to be correct, and the correctness of the charges is sworn to.

This bill was referred to a former Committee of this Board, who reported in favor of paying the same, and who stated in their report the opinion of the Counsel of the Board, that the Corporation was liable therefor. The Committee therefore recommend that the same be paid.

But while your Committee recommend the payment of this bill, they also recommend that a change be made as to the compensation in future to be allowed to the Corporation Attorney for services of this nature. The great increase of the city, and also of the business of the Attorney, would fully warrant a reduction of the amount allowed in these cases in the Justices' Courts. It must be remembered that this is only a portion of the business of the Attorney, and it appears to your Committee, that it is manifestly improper that this office should not only consume all the penalties collected, but also bring the city in debt, annually, a considerable amount.

During the time Mr. Tallmadge was Attorney, the amount of penalties received in the City Treasury was \$1,294 —; and the amount remitted by order of the Common Council, forty-five dollars — cents; leaving \$1,249 —, as the nett amount received during that period, while the actual expense to the city, for that office, during that period, amounts to \$4,117 61, deducting that balance.

James Lynch, Esq., was Attorney to the Corporation for eleven months, during which time he paid into the City Treasury \$136 60, and the Common Council remitted \$273 08.

His claim for these services amounted to \$807 35, over and above his receipts, which has been paid.

During the time that the present incumbent has held the office, viz., from May 1835, the amount paid in for penalties has been \$470 18, and the amount remitted, by order of the the Common Council, \$1,778 35. No account has yet been presented by him against the Common Council, and as your Committee are informed, none will be.

Your Committee are satisfied that the income of this office is sufficient to warrant a change in their charges, which would relieve the Corporation from a portion thereof, and make the receipts from the office more nearly discharge the expenses, and they offer for adoption the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to issue a warrant in favor of D. B. Tallmadge, late Attorney to the Corporation, for four thousand, one hundred and seventeen dollars and ninety-one cents, in full of all demands and claims upon the Corporation as such Attorney.

Resolved, That hereafter no charge shall be allowed to the Attorney of the Corporation for noticing breaches of the ordinances, where a suit is not commenced, unless such charge is paid by the person complained of.

Resolved, That hereafter no other charge shall be made against the Common Council, by the Attorney, for prosecuting suits in the Assistant Justices and Marine Courts, than for disbursements actually paid by him for costs in those suits, and the sum of five dollars in each case in which a judgment shall be recovered in favor of the Common Council.

D. P. INGRAHAM,	} Committee on Finance.
EDWARD TAYLOR,	
D. BANKS,	

STATEMENT

Of Moneys paid into the Treasury by the different Corporation Attorneys, together with the amount of Fees received, &c.

	<i>Amount Received.</i>	<i>Attorney's Fees.</i>	<i>Court Costs.</i>	<i>Paid to Chamber- lain.</i>	<i>Paid by Corpora- tion.</i>	<i>Fees where no part of penalty re- ceived.</i>	<i>Reversals and penal- ties refund- ed.</i>
Daniel B. Tallmadge, Attorney, from 14th Dec. 1831, to 31st July 1833, .	dolls. cts. 9,012 16	dolls. cts. 4,928 02	dolls. cts. 2,795 38	dolls. cts. 1,294 28	dolls. cts.	dolls. cts. 3,510 69	dolls. cts. 45 00
Thomas Phoenix, Attorney, from Au- gust, 1833, to 30th May, 1834, ...	3,322 75	1,985 00	2 63 50	974 88	..... ..	457 50	464 97
James Lynch, Attorney, from June, 1834, to 24th May, 1834,	8,585 68	6,690 50	2,555 93	136 50	807 35	709 50	273 08
J. R. Livingston, jr. Attorney, from 25th May, 1834, to 30th Nov. 1836, .	17,609 61	10,723 75	6,025 70	470 18	..... ..	910 00	1,778 35

DOCUMENT, NO. 92.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

JANUARY 23, 1837.

Alderman Ingraham introduced the following Law, which was referred to the Market Committee, and directed to be printed.

THOMAS BOLTON, Clerk.

A LAW

To amend the law, entitled "A Law to regulate Public Markets."

§ 1. It shall be the duty of the Comptroller, under the direction of the Market Committee, in the month of _____ in each year, and at such other times as shall be fixed therefor by the Market Committee, to rent at public auction for one year, or for a less period, all the stalls which shall be vacant, or for which leases shall have been granted and expired, in each of the Markets and Market Places in the City of New York, and so many of the stands for fishermen, country people and sellers of vegetables and fruits in the said Markets and Market Places, as the Market Committee may direct.

§ 2. The present occupants of the stalls in the said Markets may retain the same, at the present rents, for any period not exceeding ten years from the passage of this law, on paying such rent quarterly in advance, and upon the condition that the same shall not be sold or transferred to any other person.

§ 3. If any occupant of a stall referred to in the last section, shall sell or transfer his interest therein, such sale or transfer shall be void, and such occupant shall thereupon forfeit any right or interest in the said stall, and the same shall be rented in the manner mentioned in the first section of this law.

§ 4. Any butcher who shall be the lessee of a stall in any of the said Markets, at the time of the passage of this law, and who shall have paid to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, within ten years last past, any premium for the good will of such stall, over and above the annual rent of the same, may surrender such stall to the Comptroller, in writing, at any time previous to the first of April next, to take effect on the first day of May next; and on receiving such surrender, to be approved of, as to the form thereof, by the Counsel of the Corporation, the Comptroller shall pay to such butcher making such surrender, the amount paid by him for the good will of the same, as aforesaid, deducting one-tenth for each year since the same was paid.

§ 5. The seventh, eighth and ninth sections of the eighth title of the law hereby amended, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed.

DOCUMENT NO. 93.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

JANUARY 23, 1837.

Third Annual Report of the Trustees of the Eastern Dispensary of the City of New York, for the year 1836. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

THOMAS BOLTON, Clerk.

This Institution was incorporated by an Act of the Legislature of the State of New York, on the 20th April, 1832, and it commenced operations on the 15th June, 1834. It is conducted by an Association of benevolent individuals, who devote their time and money, without compensation to themselves, for the benefit of such indigent individuals as may be suffering from sickness. The great and rapid increase of the population of the city of New York, has rendered such an Institution necessary. It is established in the eastern section of the city, where a great portion of the poor and laboring class of inhabitants have congregated, and who, when deprived of ability to labor, by sickness, are thrown upon the care and humanity of those whom Providence has blessed with a greater share of worldly means. It is a great misfortune to

be poor and dependent ; and when sickness is added to poverty, the misfortune is greatly aggravated ; thereby often sinking the individual into a hopeless state of misery and wretchedness, doubtless, in many cases, producing despair and death. To relieve, in some measure, the distress arising from sickness among the poor, the Eastern Dispensary has been established ; and it has the same objects in view that two other institutions of the same kind, previously established in this city, have, and whose operations are confined by certain limits which have been amicably adjusted between them.

Those who are unwell, sick or wounded, and not confined to the house, are prescribed for at the Dispensary, and gratuitously supplied with medicine and advice by the Physicians in daily attendance. These are called out-door patients ; and a register is kept at the office, for the entry of their names and diseases, as also of all other applicants for relief.

Those who are so sick as not to be able to leave their residence, are visited by the Physicians of the Dispensary, and medicines are prescribed, and administered to them also, without charge. These are called in-door patients ; and they have all the attention from the visiting or district Physicians, that a private pay patient could reasonably expect. For this purpose the eastern part of the city is divided into six districts, and a Physician is assigned to each, to attend applicants from such districts.

In addition to these, there is a Vaccine Department, and a Physician appointed to vaccinate such poor persons, in any of the districts, that may apply for the purpose.

There is also a Department for diseases of the Eyes and Ears. Much attention, of late years, has been bestowed, by the Medical Faculty, upon the diseases of these organs ; and improved methods of treatment have been adapted to the various affections to which they are subject. Two Physicians are appointed to attend to the treatment of the numerous diseases, and their varieties, to which these organs are peculiarly liable ; and from having made them a distinct subject of study and

attention, they are better prepared to do justice to their patients, than such as have not devoted themselves to their particular consideration.

The Physicians receive the moderate compensation of fifty dollars per annum, (with the exception of those who attend to the Eye and Ear Department, who receive nothing.) This amount is by no means to be considered as an equivalent to the services of the Physicians. This, and all other Institutions of the kind, must be regarded as useful to the community in a two-fold point of view; first, as affording relief to the indigent; and, secondly, as being a school where the young Physician acquires practice, confidence and skill. Hence they are willing to accept so small a compensation for services which are far more valuable. Even this pittance they did not receive for the first year after the Institution went into operation; but the Trustees voluntarily fixed upon the aforesaid amount, in order to place the Physicians of this Dispensary upon a similar footing and pay with those of the City and Northern Dispensaries.

To carry on the operations of the Dispensary, the Trustees hire a house, purchase medicines, and employ an Apothecary to prepare the prescriptions of the Physicians.

From an examination of the Treasurer's account, by a Committee of the Trustees, it appears that from the 1st January, 1836, to the 19th January, 1837, the expenses of the Dispensary have been \$1,374 75

And the receipts including a balance from the preceding year, only 1,246 95

Leaving a balance due the Treasurer, on that day \$127 80

The above mentioned receipts have arisen from a donation by the Corporation of the City, of \$500; a collection in St. Mary's Church, in Grand street, amounting to \$150 94, and

the remainder of the above sum from private individual donations and subscriptions.

During the year 1836, there were 6,614 individuals who participated in the benefits bestowed upon them, by this Dispensary. Thus a cheap and valuable gift has been presented to the recipients of this charity. Many have been restored to health, to thank their physicians and benefactors. If we divide the whole of the above mentioned expenditure of \$1,374 75, by the 6,614 patients, it will give a fraction more than twenty cents expended for each patient. But we may place the action of this Dispensary in a still more favorable point of view. The total amount of expenditure by the Trustees of the Eastern Dispensary, from its commencement, in 1834, to the 1st January, 1837, is only \$2,943 50; and the total number of patients attended to in the same time, was 17,571. Now if we divide this expenditure by the number of patients it will give eleven cents and a fraction, which each patient has cost the Dispensary. By what other method could so much good be done at so cheap a rate?

The number of patients prescribed for, and attended to during the year 1836, was, as before stated, 6,614.

Of this number, there were, males	2,340
“ “ females	3,552
“ “ vaccinated	428
“ “ diseases of the eye and ear	294
	<hr/>
	6,614
	<hr/>

Of the same number there were :

Out-door male patients	1,443
In-door do.	897
Out-door female patients	2,374
In-door do.	1,178
	<hr/>

Amount carried over 5,892

Amount brought over	5,892
Of the same number there were :	
Vaccinated, mostly children	428
In the Eye and Ear Department	294
	<hr/>
	6,614
	<hr/>

The places of nativity are designated by the following statement, viz :

Born in the State of New York	2,503
Do. other of the United States	322
Do. Ireland	2,275
Do. various other foreign countries	1,514
	<hr/>
	6,614
	<hr/>

Of the 428, who have undergone the process of vaccination, there were,

Born in the State of New York	372
Do. other of the United States	37
Do. Ireland	11
Do. various other countries	8
	<hr/>
	428
	<hr/>

Of the 294, who have been afflicted with diseases of the eyes and ears, there were,

Born in the State of New York	124
Do. other of the United States	14
Do. Ireland	110
Do. various other countries	41
	<hr/>
	294
	<hr/>

To the Physicians, who have devoted their time and talents

to the duties of the Dispensary, the Trustees are under heavy obligations, and they have now only to add their thanks to the small remuneration, which it is in their power to bestow. The Dispensary has for a part of the past year been in an inconvenient and obscure place in the eastern part of Division street, owing to the impossibility of obtaining a better situation. There, however, the patients have resorted for relief, and the Physicians have attended in succession, according to the following arrangement :

Dr. S. Wood, 5th Dist. attends at Dispens'y.	from 9 to 10 A. M.
Dr. D. D. Marvin, 3d Dist.	do. 9 to 10
Dr. J. E. Stilwell, 1st do.	do. 10 to 11
Dr. T. Marselis, 2d do.	do. 11 to 12
Dr. J. D. Counsell, 6th do.	do. 12 to 1 P. M.
Dr. A. L. White, 4th do.	do. 1 to 2
Dr. S. Wood, Vaccine Physician,	3 to 4
Dr. Mark Stephenson, }	Occulists, 11 to 12 A. M.
Dr. Thos. C. Chalmers, }	

If an argument were wanted in favor of this Institution, it might be derived from the fact, that of the 6,614 patients, who have been relieved by the Dispensary, 3,552 were females, being more than half of the number of all on register, for the past years. These females were, most of them, wives of laboring men, many of them with children, and in the utmost need of assistance.

Before concluding this report, the Trustees feel it a duty, not only to thank the Physicians, but also to express their approbation of the attention and ability with which Mr. R. H. Bourne, the Apothecary, has attended to his duties. They have also again to thank the Ministers and Trustees of St. Mary's (Catholic) Church, in Grand street, for the collection taken up in that Church, which was of material assistance towards the expenses of last year.

The Trustees of the Eastern Dispensary, feeling well satisfied that the Institution is highly useful and valuable, in affording relief to the sick poor, of that part of the city in which it is established, once more call upon the friends of humanity to aid them in its support and maintenance. And they would also respectfully make an appeal to the constituted authorities of the city to assist them in their pecuniary means.

By order of the Trustees.

SAMUEL AKERLY, President.

E. D. BROWN, Secretary.

January 20, 1837.

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and titles, including the names of the authors and the titles of the works. The names are written in a cursive hand, and the titles are written in a more formal, printed hand. The list is organized into two columns, with the names on the left and the titles on the right. The names are written in a smaller font than the titles, and the titles are written in a larger font. The list is organized alphabetically by the names of the authors.

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DOCUMENT NO. 94.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

JANUARY 30, 1837.

Report of the Select Committee on the resolution relative to the future location of the House of Refuge. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

THOMAS BOLTON, Clerk.

Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed, to confer with the Trustees of the House of Refuge, in relation to the selection of a site for that institution, and its removal from the present location.

The Select Committee, to whom was referred the annexed resolution relative to the House of Refuge, respectfully

REPORT:

That your Committee have had repeated interviews with a Committee on behalf of that institution. The present institution is located on the ground at the junction of the Blooming-

dale and Post roads, and from 23d to 26th street. It is intersected by the 5th avenue, and the opening of this avenue, and of the streets now in progress, will render this location totally unfit for the purpose, and at the same time render it necessary to remove the principal buildings. This land is now held by the Managers under two grants. The first, which grants them about four acres, is as long as they shall use the same for the purposes of the institution; the other, which is for about two acres, (formerly Potters field,) is held by them, subject to be revoked at the pleasure of the Common Council. During the last year, a building erected on the latter piece, was destroyed by fire, and has not yet been rebuilt: and the removal of the other buildings, by the opening of the streets, renders it necessary to decide, at this time, whether the institution shall be continued in its present location, or whether the Common Council will appropriate other land for this purpose. If it is to be removed, now is the most favorable time to do so, and it can now be done at a much less expense, than at a future period, when new buildings shall have been erected. As to the propriety of removing from its present location, your Committee have heard but one opinion, and that in favor of the measure. It would be unwise to continue such an establishment in the centre of that portion of the city so rapidly improving, and on pieces of land which are divided by the streets into such small parcels; and experience has proved that it would be much better for the institution to be located near the river, than in the centre of the island.

Your Committee are unanimous in the opinion, that this institution ought to be removed from its present location.

The remaining questions are, to what place it should be removed, and to what extent the Common Council should advance funds for that purpose?

It must be remembered that this institution has now under its charge between 200 and 250 children, most of whom are sent there by the public authorities of this city; and who, if not received by them, would be the occupants of our prisons.

Of the wisdom of continuing an institution of this character, there can be no doubt; and economy, on the part of the city, requires the public authorities to preserve it. Satisfied of the necessity of an institution of this kind, and deeming the city bound in justice to pay a portion of the expense of erecting new buildings, your Committee have endeavoured to select a location, free from the objections which exist against the present one, and one which, at the same time, would be satisfactory to the Managers. Several locations have been proposed on the public property, in different parts of the island, and have been examined by the Committee of the House of Refuge; and after much deliberation, they have selected the spot now occupied by the Fever Hospital, as the one best calculated for the purpose, and one which can be appropriated to this purpose, at the least expense. The present building, which will be vacated as soon as the Lunatic Asylum shall be completed, can be altered for these purposes at little expense, and will save a large amount of money which would be required for the erection of one of similar dimensions. In addition to this building, one other will be required for females, besides workshops and other edifices, as will appear from the annexed statement of the Committee of that institution. Should the establishment be removed to any vacant place where all the buildings must be erected, the expense would be greatly increased.

Your Committee are of opinion, that, under all the circumstances, it is advisable to appropriate this piece of ground, now occupied by the Fever Hospital, for this purpose. The land, now occupied by the House of Refuge, is far more valuable, and will continue to increase in value; and if the Common Council should take it for public purposes, the expense would probably be great.

The only objection which has been urged against this measure, is, that it may possibly injure the public property adjoining, if it should be sold. To this objection your Committee reply, that if an establishment of this kind should be injurious to the neighboring property, there is much more propriety in

placing it near the public property than that of private persons. The injury, in the one case, would fall on the public, and be equally borne by all ; while, in the other case, it would only fall on those who were the owners of the property injured.

As to the amount which would be needed to erect the necessary buildings, the Committee refer to the annexed estimate of the Committee of that Corporation. The buildings now owned by them, are estimated to have cost upwards of \$80,000. The amount, which they suppose will be needed by them, will be \$50,000. Of this, the greater part must be paid by the Common Council.

Feeling satisfied that the interests of the city require the removal ; and, at the same time, that this Institution should be continued, your Committee think that it would be proper for the Common Council to erect the necessary buildings ; upon the conditions that the same should belong to the city, if they should ever cease to be used for these purposes.

The present buildings will be of no use after the institution is removed, and your Committee recommend that the materials of which they are composed, be used by the Managers as far as can be done, in the erection of new buildings. With these materials and the amount received by them from the insurance on the building destroyed, your Committee hope that \$40,000 will be sufficient to erect the buildings required ; and they recommend the appropriation, at the present time, of that sum to this purpose. This will only be drawn for by the Managers, as required for the buildings to be erected, and is to be wholly applied to their erection.

Your Committee offer the following resolutions :

Resolved, That the plot of ground bounded by the 1st avenue, 23d and 24th streets, and extending to a line parallel to the avenue on the easterly side, and distant therefrom 500 feet, be appropriated to the use of the House of Refuge, and that

a lease be executed to the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, in the City of New York, of the same, upon the following conditions :

1st. That the land shall be used for no other purpose than the objects for which they are incorporated.

2d. That whenever the lessees shall cease to use the same for these purposes, the lease shall be at an end, and the land and buildings, and improvements thereon, shall revert to, and be the property of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York.

Resolved, That such lease shall not be delivered to the said Corporation until they shall execute and deliver to the Comptroller a full release of all their right, title and interest to the land now held and occupied by them, at the junction of the Bloomingdale and Post roads, to be approved of by the Counsel, excepting the buildings thereon, which are to be removed by them therefrom, and may be occupied as they now are until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Resolved, That possession of the Fever Hospital shall be reserved to the Corporation of this City, until they shall erect the necessary buildings for the accommodation of the persons who are now kept therein, and that the residue of the land above described, may be occupied by the Managers of the House of Refuge, for the purpose of erecting the necessary buildings forthwith.

Resolved, That the sum of \$40,000, or so much thereof as shall be required for that purpose, be appropriated for the erection of the necessary buildings, on the said land, to be drawn for by the said Managers, as the same shall from time to time be required, and to be applied solely to the erection and alteration of buildings and walls on the said premises, and preparing the same for the use of the Institution.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions shall be void and of no effect, unless the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, in the City of New York, shall, within thirty days after the passage of these resolutions, file, with the Comptroller, their written assent and agreement to the terms and conditions contained therein, on their part, under the seal of such Corporation.

Respectfully submitted.

D. P. INGRAHAM,	} <i>Select</i>	
AARON CLARK,		} <i>Committee.</i>
D. BANKS,		

Extract from the Minutes.

At a Special Meeting of the Managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, held at Public School Room No. 1, on Wednesday evening, 23d November, 1836; on motion, it was

Resolved, That Stephen Allen, Robert C. Cornell, Henry J. Wyckoff, James Lovett, Samuel Stevens, John R. Townsend and William W. Fox, be, and they are hereby authorized, to make a final arrangement with the Common Council, or with persons duly authorized by them, for the removal of the House of Refuge from its present site, to that now known as the Fever Hospital; and that they be also authorized, in the event of removal being agreed upon, to employ workmen, either by contract or otherwise, to make such alterations in the present building and enclosure, and to erect such additional buildings as may be required, for the accommodation of the children under the charge of the Managers, and for the use of the Officers of the Institution.

JOHN R. TOWNSEND,
Secretary.

ESTIMATES

For building the competent number of cells or dormitories in the Fever Hospital	\$8,500 00
For the additional walls necessary	9,500 00
Alterations in the building necessary for the accommodation of the Superintendent and family	3,000 00
A new building to be erected for the accommodation of female subjects	25,000 00
Building cisterns, wells, stables, fixtures, and making garden, &c.—say	4,000 00
	<u>\$50,000 00</u>

The terms upon which the House of Refuge can be removed to the site now occupied by the Fever Hospital, are as follows:

If the Corporation will pay the Managers \$50,000, in cash, (the said Managers to retain and remove so much of the materials in the walls and buildings, now occupied by them, as they may deem proper,) and will give them a lease of the ground between 23d and 24th streets, and between the 1st avenue and the East River, on the terms, that the said property shall be possessed and held by them, the said Managers, so long as it is occupied as a House of Refuge; then the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents will, as soon

as they are placed in possession of the new site, and can prepare it for the subjects under the charge of the Managers, remove their present establishment to the said ground, now occupied by the Fever Hospital, and will relinquish all claim to the ground they now occupy.

STEPHEN ALLEN,
ROBERT C. CORNELL,
SAMUEL STEVENS,
WILLIAM W. FOX,
HENRY J. WYCKOFF,
JOHN R. TOWNSEND,
JAMES LOVETT.

New York, December 2, 1836.

STATEMENT

Of Expenditures by the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, in erecting Buildings, Walls, Repairs, &c.; from January 1825, to January 1836.

	To United States on account of buildings and wall.	Workshops, stables, additions to Superintendent's house, repairs, &c. &c. &c.	New buildings, boys' and girls' house.	Total.
January 1825 to 1826	\$2,000 00	\$3,177 06	\$ 9,954 60	.....
1826 to 1827	1,243 05	21,716 95	.....
1827 to 1828	3,180 88	.....	.....
1828 to 1829	1,611 97	.....	.....
1829 to 1830	513 10	.....	.....
1830 to 1831	6,882 23	.....
1831 to 1832	2,582 54	.....	.....
1832 to 1833	1,419 46	.....	.....
1833 to 1834	4,327 42	.....	.....
1834 to 1835	1,152 64	7,000 00	.....
1835 to 1836	15,872 05	.....
	\$2,000 00	\$19,208 12	\$61,415 83	\$82,633 95

A true Copy from the Records of the Society.

December 1, 1836.

ROBERT C. CORNELL.

STATEMENT

Of Receipts by the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, from January 1835, to January, 1836.

Donations, subscriptions, &c.	\$24,449	81	
Legacies, grants, &c.	5,500	00	
Received from Ins. Comp. loss by fire	394	50	
Received from Finance Committee of Society.....	2,482	82	—\$32,827 13

Cash for labor of the children	29,036	70	
“ for sales of manufactured goods	4,588	10	—33,624 80

Grants by the Legislature of the State:

From the State Treasury	12,000	00	
Marine Hospital Fund	98,400	00	
Tax on Theatres and Circuses.	12,500	00	
Tax on Tavern Licenses	9,232	50	
From City Excise Fund.....	20,000	00	—152,132 50

Corporation of the City of New York.

Donation towards erecting a Colored Refuge	5,000	00	
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\$223,584 43

The above sum of \$223,584 has been expended, up to 1st January, 1836—for buildings and repairs—food and provisions, and clothing for the children—salaries to the officers of the institution for superintendence, tuition, &c. &c.

[From Records.]

December 1, 1836.

ROBT. C. CORNELL.

S T A T E M E N T

*Of the number of Children received into the Refuge, and the
Counties sent from.*

COUNTIES.

New York,	{ Court of Sessions,	170	
	{ Police,	836	
	{ Commissioners of Alms House, 483—	1489	
Kings,		34	
Albany,		75	
Munroe,		15	
Washington,		3	
Greene,		4	
Rensselaer,		9	
Tompkins,		1	
Livingston,		1	
Orange,		7	
West Chester,		1	
Suffolk,		1	
Dutchess,		2	
Ulster,		1	
Schenectady,		4	
Oneida,		2	
Genessee,		3	
Erie,		7	
Herkimer,		1	
Otsego,		1	
Schoharrie,		2	
Madison,		4	
Saratoga,		2	
Niagara,		1	
State Prison at Auburn,		6	
State Prison at Sing Sing,		1	
United States Court,		1	

 1678

County of New York, 1489

All other Counties, 189—1678

New York, January 26, 1837.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Esq.

Dear Sir,—The Committee from the House of Refuge have had under consideration the proposition of your Committee, respecting the future site to which the said establishment may be removed, and have concluded to accept the proposition—namely, that so much of the block of ground lying between 23d and 24th streets, and the 1st and avenue A, as contains the width of 197 feet 6 inches, and extending from the 1st avenue 500 feet in depth, be conveyed to the Managers of the House of Refuge; to be held by them so long as it shall be used for the purpose of reforming juvenile delinquents; and that the remainder of the said block of 113 feet in depth may be used by them until it shall be wanted for the purpose of erecting a Public Market thereon. The said conveyance to be made upon the principles and payments to be made to the Managers, contained in the proposition made by this Committee, now in the possession of your Committee.

Respectfully, yours,

STEPHEN ALLEN,
JAMES LOVETT,
ROBT. C. CORNELL.





DOCUMENT NO. 95.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

JANUARY 23, 1837.

Report of the Superintendent of Lamps and Gas, upon the resolution offered by Alderman Clark. Referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THOMAS BOLTON, Clerk.

Resolved, That the Superintendent of Lamps and Gas be requested to report to this Board the reasons why Whitehall street, Liberty street, Cedar street, and other streets in the 1st ward, have not yet been lighted with gas by the New York Gas Company, and that he set forth what course that Company have determined to take in the premises, and the reasons they give therefor, and what is required of this city to obtain such light.

The Superintendent of Lamps and Gas, in compliance with

a resolution of the Board of Aldermen, requesting him to state the reasons why Whitehall, Cedar, Liberty, and other streets in the 1st ward, are not lighted with gas, by the New York Gas Light Company, and to set forth what course said Company have determined to take in the premises, the reasons they give therefor, and what is required of this city to obtain such light, respectfully submits the following

R E P O R T :

That, by a resolution of the Common Council, passed May the 14th, 1835, Whitehall street, from Broadway to Whitehall street slip, was ordered to be lighted with gas. Agreeably with said resolution, and in conformity with the resolution of the Common Council, passed July the 3d, 1835, designating the order in which the several streets, then directed to be lighted with gas, should be so lighted, the posts were erected in Whitehall street; and on the 8th of July, 1836, notice thereof was given by the Superintendent, to the New York Gas Light Company; and also, that they were required to furnish gas to said posts.

The objection, at that time, made by the New York Gas Light Company, to furnish the beforenamed posts with gas, was, that their mains did not extend through the whole line of said street. Subsequent to this, posts having been erected in Cedar and other streets, on the 20th August, 1836, I again notified the New York Gas Light Company to furnish gas to the posts in Whitehall street, and also to Cedar and other streets; and on the 23d of August, I received a letter from the President of the New York Gas Light Company, stating that the Company was prepared to furnish gas to all the posts mentioned in my note of the 20th, and would do it immediately, provided I would audit their bills for the expense of making the connexions. This I promptly and positively refused

to do, and so informed the President of the Company, and gave notice to the Company, that should they continue to neglect furnishing the posts named, with gas, I should, upon the reassembling of the Common Council, lay before them a statement of the whole matter for their consideration and direction: And at the second meeting of the Common Council, after the recess, I made a communication to both Boards, in which the whole matter, with copies of the correspondence between the President of the New York Gas Light Company and myself, was submitted, which communication was referred to the Committees on Lamps and Gas, before whom the President of the Company appeared, and partially agreed to proceed with making the connexions in the several streets in which posts were erected.

In Whitehall street, as the Company's mains did not extend through the whole of said street, only detached sections of the posts was furnished with gas; and as only a partial light could be obtained, I declined lighting any until the whole was completed.

In relation to Cedar street, (although the Company, in August, admitted their ability to supply gas to all the posts they had been required to furnish, upon the terms then named,) a new obstacle was presented, which was the insufficiency of the mains then in the street, to supply the quantity of gas required; and a delay of some two or three weeks was asked, in order that the Company might lay down mains of sufficient capacity. To this I consented, but, although three months have elapsed, no step (to my knowledge) has been taken by the Company, to relay the mains in said street, and the season is now so far advanced that it cannot be done before next spring. In Liberty street, west of Broadway, there are no mains, and that part south of Broadway, having recently been widened, was in a condition that rendered it almost impossible to erect the posts.

As to what course the Company have determined to take in the premises, it is impossible for me to state, further than from experience ; it appears to be the settled policy of the Company to delay, and, if possible, avoid lighting the public lamps with gas.

In relation to what is required of the city to obtain such light, it will appear by the contract entered into by the Corporation of the City of New York, and the New York Gas Light Company, that the Company shall, from and after the 12th day of May, 1828, and during the residue of the term of their grant, cause pipes of sufficient capacity for conducting gas to be laid, and shall also manufacture, or cause to be manufactured and supplied in the most approved manner, sufficient quantities of gas of the best quality, for well and sufficiently lighting the streets, parts of streets and public places, and the public lamps and houses adjoining or to adjoin all and singular the streets, and parts of streets, lying south of the line of Grand street, at such periods as the Corporation, after the said 12th day of May, 1828, shall, from time to time, either by resolution or by law, reasonably require the said Company so to light. From this, it does appear that all that is required, in order to have the public lamps lighted with gas, is a rigid enforcement of the terms of the contract.

The subject of having the streets well lighted, whether regarded as a matter of convenience or protection, is one of great importance, and in which all are interested. That lamps sufficiently supplied with gas, possess a decided advantage over any other light, is generally admitted ; and it is also true that the price paid by the Corporation for furnishing gas to the public lamps does not cover the cost of the gas to the Company ; and to this fact, doubtless, is attributable the delay attendant on lighting the public lamps with gas. If, therefore, the Common Council are of the opinion that the privileges granted to the New York Gas Company are equivalent to the loss by

them sustained, in lighting the public lamps, it would seem but just that the Company should strictly comply with the terms of the contract ; but if the terms of the contract shall be considered partial and oppressive, such alteration or amendments to the contract should be made as would secure to the citizens the advantage of sufficient light in the public streets.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ALLAN M SNIFFEN,
Superintendent of Lamps and Gas.

January 5, 1837.

Received of the Hon. Secy. of the Navy
the sum of \$100.00 for the purchase of
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DOCUMENT NO. 96.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

FEBRUARY 15, 1837.

Report of the Street Committee, in favor of extending Chapel street to Greenwich street. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

THOMAS BOLTON, Clerk.

The Street Committee, to whom was referred the annexed petitions and remonstrances relative to extending Chapel street, from Barclay to Greenwich street, respectfully

REPORT:

That they have held a meeting on this subject, at which all parties interested were invited to attend. The petitioners desire that Chapel street may be extended the same width as College place, and that the upper line be continued until it strikes Greenwich street, a little south of Fulton street; also, that the small triangle which will be left between the new street and Greenwich street be thrown open. They aver that

the extension of Chapel street is necessary to carry out the improvements that have already been made in that street. That a principal object in widening Chapel street was the attainment of a thoroughfare, with a view to relieving Broadway, and that the said thoroughfare will be incomplete unless extended to Greenwich street. The remonstrants considered the improvement to be unnecessary; that the accommodations afforded by Greenwich street, Church street, and Broadway, are all sufficient, without the extension of Chapel street, and that the expense, in their opinion, will exceed any benefit to be derived.

The Committee, after having deliberated upon this subject, consider the extension of Chapel street to be a very desirable improvement. They believe that the present and future wants of the city, render it expedient to enlarge, and otherwise improve the avenues into the city, whenever practicable. They believe that the proposed improvement is highly feasible, and that it will add greatly to the value of property on Chapel and Greenwich streets. The Committee offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That Chapel street be extended, from Barclay street to Greenwich street, and that the small triangle formed between the new street and Greenwich street, be thrown open, agreeable to the accompanying map.

Resolved, That the Counsel of the Corporation be, and he is hereby directed to take the proper measures to carry this resolution into effect.

EDWARD TAYLOR,
R. R. WARD,
NEHEMIAH WATERBURY.

DOCUMENT NO. 97.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

FEBRUARY 15, 1837.

Report of the Committee on Police, on the Complaint preferred against Daniel Lyon. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed for the use of the Members.

THOMAS BOLTON, Clerk.

The Police Committee, to whom was referred the charges preferred against Daniel Lyon, Keeper of the Bridewell, by William M. Howell, respectfully

R E P O R T :

That they have given the subject that careful attention which the grave nature of the charges preferred, the character of the officer complained of, and a due regard to the public interests require.

They present in their report, the charges made, the substance of the testimony, and the conclusion to which the Com-

mittee have arrived, in order that the Board may pass understandingly on the subject presented for their consideration.

The charges are—

1st. That the said Daniel Lyon has been in the constant habit of manufacturing articles, and of taking some of them beyond the walls and disposing of them for his own aggrandizement, to wit: sleighs, waggons, chests, wash stands, work tables, &c.

2d. That he raised vegetables, and carried them beyond the walls, to compensate those who were sycophantic or base enough to win the degrading title of *favorite*.

3d. That he has been in the habit of buying and selling swine and poultry which were fattened on the public grain.

4th. That he had suffered fuel to be taken from the public supply for the use of the Bridewell, and connived at it when done.

5th. He had also a variety of goods obtained at the burnt district, which the complainant believes were procured in a manner not calculated to remove the impression produced by other charges.

The proof, as to the first charge was, that some of the Watchmen employed at the Bridewell had seen workmen making sleighs, fitting a waggon box to a sleigh, and also seen some tables and wash stands that were made at the establishment. The witnesses could not state that the materials used belonged to the public, or that the labor was gratuitous.

It was testified by the mechanic, who was at the time an inmate of the establishment, that prior to his leaving Bellevue, he received from Mr. Lyon four dollars and a suit of clothes as a compensation for his services, with which he professed to be well satisfied. The Physician to the establishment also stated to the Committee, that he was with Mr. Lyon when he purchased materials for two sleighs; and that one was made for himself and the other for Mr. Lyon. The wash stands and tables are, it is said, now in use at the establishment, and were not removed from there.

It was shown, in support of the second charge, that Mr. Lyon had a number of swine which were fed from the mush, or swill tubs; that they belonged to him and were disposed of at his pleasure. It was also stated to the Committee, by the Chairman of the Commissioners of the Alms House, that the privilege of keeping hogs, and feeding them from the wash of the mush tubs, was sanctioned by the Commissioners, and had been sold by the Keeper of the Bridewell for a number of years. He also stated, that in the fall, the Commissioners had ordered twenty-five bushels of corn, the produce of the Long Island farms, to be given to the Keeper of the Bellevue Hospital and Bridewell, and also to the Keeper of Blackwell's Island, for their own use.

As to the third charge, it was admitted by Mr. Lyon that he had occasionally sent to his friends or family vegetables raised in the garden. This was claimed as a privilege that had been enjoyed by his predecessors, and had been sanctioned by the Commissioners of the Alms House, as was testified to before the Committee.

As to the fourth charge, it was stated by a Watchman, that on one occasion, when on duty, he saw a person go out of the gate with a half bushel basket of coal; but it did not appear whether this was done with the knowledge or sanction of Mr. Lyon.

As to the last charge, it was clearly proved that a quantity of burnt goods were taken to the Alms House after the great fire, and that some of them were appropriated by Mr. Lyon and family to their own use, and also to the making of cover-lids, &c. for the use of the establishment. In behalf of Mr. Lyon, Justice Hopson stated, that in consequence of an accumulation of a large quantity of unclaimed burnt goods in the Police Office, some of which retained fire, serious apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the building, and that consequently the Commissioners of the Alms House, and the Police Justices, were desirous to have them removed as expeditiously as possible; that with a view to their immedi-

ate removal, they were distributed amongst a number of persons, and some of them to Mr. Lyon, with directions to take them away forthwith, and to dispose of them as he pleased.

Such is substantially the testimony that was given on this subject. The Committee regret that charges of so serious a nature, involving reputation, standing and office, should have been preferred without mature reflection and due examination.

All the witnesses that were produced on the part of the complainant, had been discharged for some alleged violation of duty, and appeared to entertain unfriendly feelings towards Mr. Lyon. They did not establish the truth of the complaint against him in one particular. Under these circumstances the Committee cannot report that any one of the charges has been sustained by proof, or that any thing has been developed in the course of the investigation, that is at all calculated to affect the standing or character of Mr Lyon.

They offer for adoption the following resolution :

Resolved, That the charges preferred against Daniel Lyon, as Keeper of the City Bridewell, by William M. Howell, have not been sustained by proof, and that the Committee be discharged from any further consideration of the subject.

NEHEMIAH WATERBURY,
THOMAS S. BRADY.

DOCUMENT NO. 98.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

FEBRUARY 15, 1837.

Report of the Street Committee, in favor of concurring with the Board of Assistant Aldermen, to widen Thames street, between Broadway and Greenwich street'. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

THOMAS BOLTON, Clerk.

The Street Committee, to whom was referred the annexed papers, from the Board of Assistant Aldermen, relative to extending Pine street, through Trinity Church yard, and relative to widening Thames, street respectfully

R E P O R T :

That they have had this subject under consideration a long time, and have found some difficulty in making up their minds, as to the proper improvement to be adopted.

Three propositions have been considered by the Committee ; one to extend Pine street to Greenwich street, through Tri-

nity Church yard ; another to widen Thames street, as petitioned for, fifteen feet, making Thames street thirty-five feet in width ; and a third, to widen Thames street, so as to take all the ground between it and the Trinity Church line, making a thoroughfare of sixty feet, on Broadway, .

With a view to ascertain the opinions of those interested, the Committee held meetings, at which the parties were invited to be present ; when it was conceded by all, except those on Pine street, that some improvement was necessary ; those interested, west of Broadway, were exceedingly anxious that something should be done. They set forth, that much inconvenience, and depreciation in the value of property has been experienced in that section of the city, for the want of a proper avenue, to connect it with the section lying east of Broadway.

That this evil has long been felt, and regretted, and that plans, that have, at various times been attempted for relief, have hitherto failed.

The plan for extending Pine street, through the Church yard, the Committee are decidedly adverse to. They consider it an unnecessary violation of a burial place ; as the object of the improvement may be attained as well by either of the other projects. The question then to decide is, whether Thames street, shall be widened fifteen feet on the southerly side, or to the line of the Trinity Church yard. Upon this question, those in favor of widening Thames street were divided. It was urged, that for the purpose of improving the property on the immediate line of improvement, the widening of fifteen feet would be sufficient ; but that for the purpose of a thoroughfare, a greater width would be required.

The Committee have come to the conclusion, that as the widening of Thames street, is desired by the most of those interested, on the street, and by those on Greenwich street, and west of it, that it is expedient that the same shall take place ; and that as a broad thoroughfare, seems to be desirable, to connect two commercial sections of the city, and the portion of land that would remain between Thames street and the Tri-

nity Church line, should Thames street be widened but fifteen feet, would be too narrow for useful purposes, that it is expedient to take the whole ground to the Trinity Church line. The Committee, therefore recommend the concurrence in the resolution to this effect, adopted by the Board of Assistant Aldermen.

EDWARD TAYLOR,	}	<i>Street Committee.</i>
R. R. WARD,		
NEHEMIAH WATERBURY,		

DOCUMENT NO. 99.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

FEBRUARY 15, 1837.

Report of the Street Committee, on the subject of changing the grade of the 2d avenue, from 11th to 20th street, and the intersecting streets from 1st to 3d avenue. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

THOMAS BOLTON, Clerk.

Resolved, That it be referred to the Street Committee to inquire into and report upon the expediency of elevating the grade of the 2d avenue, between 11th and 20th streets, and the intermediate streets between the 1st and 3d avenues.

The Street Committee to whom was referred the accompanying papers, from the Board of Assistant Aldermen, on the subject of changing the grade of the 2d avenue, between 11th

and 20th streets, and the intersecting streets between the 1st and 3d avenues, respectfully

R E P O R T :

That they have examined the subject, and that they concur with the Committee of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, in their report on this subject, and recommend a concurrence in the resolution adopted by that Board.

EDWARD TAYLOR,
R. R. WARD,
NEHEMIAH WATERBURY.

DOCUMENT NO. 100.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

OCTOBER 31, 1836.

Report of the Market Committee on the subject of rebuilding Franklin Market.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

The Market Committee, to whom was referred the various petitions and remonstrances, as well as the proceedings adopted by the Board of Aldermen in the year 1836, relative to the rebuilding of Franklin Market, at Old slip, in the 1st ward, respectfully

REPORT:

That they have invited the respective petitioners and remonstrants before them, and have heard such objections as they were enabled to offer against the rebuilding of said Market. That your Committee deem that it is due to the inhabitants of the 1st ward, that an accommodation of this description should

be granted to them, as the same has existed for several years past, and its existence at Old slip has been a public convenience, and is required by many individuals residing in the neighborhood of its site.

The Committee believe that a change in its location would greatly accommodate the residents of the vicinity, and particularly the shipping in the waters contiguous to, and south of Old slip, and they therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution :

Resolved, That Franklin Market shall be rebuilt at Old slip, on a line with South street, and extending not exceeding one hundred and twenty-five feet towards Front street, and with a width not exceeding thirty feet ; to be so formed as to accommodate on the ground floor or basement, a hose cart or engine, and the second story to be adapted to a Sub-watch House, if it should be found necessary, and that the Committee on Public Buildings and Repairs be instructed to present to this Board a plan for the erection of said Market, with an estimate of the expense of its construction.

F. A. TALLMADGE.
SAMUEL PURDY,
NEHEMIAH WATERBURY,
JOHN B. SCHMELZEL,
WILLIAM HALL.

DOCUMENT NO. 101.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

JANUARY 30, 1837.

Report of the Finance Committee, on the petition of Eliza McCarthy, Administratrix, &c. of Dennis McCarthy, deceased, for apportionment of rent. Adopted and ordered to be printed.

THOMAS BOLTON, Clerk.

The Finance Committee, to whom was referred the petition of Mrs. Eliza McCarthy, praying for an apportionment of the rent reserved upon three lots of ground leased, by the Corporation, to her late husband, Dennis McCarthy, Esq., deceased, respectfully

R E P O R T :

That the premises referred to in the petition were leased to Mr. McCarthy, as one piece of ground, the annual rent for the whole, being \$750, for the term of twenty-one years, from the

1st May, 1827. Mr. McCarthy, in his lifetime, erected three separate brick buildings, upon this property, which are now let to different tenants, and are known as Nos. 65 and 67 Chatham street, and No. 16 Duane street, respectively. The petitioner, as the administratrix of her late husband's estate, has advertised the leasehold interest in this property to be sold, it being necessary to make a distribution of the estate among the parties entitled thereto; and she has been advised that the said houses and lots will sell more advantageously, if the ground rent reserved upon the whole, were so apportioned that each should be subject to a separate share or amount. By the annexed letter, from Mr. Graham, the Counsel for Mrs. McCarthy, it is suggested that such rent would be fairly apportioned by putting \$300 on each of the Chatham street lots and \$150 upon the Duane street lot.

The Committee, having duly considered this application, are of opinion that it is reasonable and should be granted; and that the rates of apportionment abovementioned, are fair in reference to the respective value of each lot. There can be no risk on the part of the Corporation, in agreeing to this arrangement, as either of the said lots with its improvements, would be good security for the whole rent. The Committee therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the said rent of \$750 reserved in the lease executed between Dennis McCarthy, in his lifetime, and the Corporation for the premises mentioned in the petition, be apportioned in the manner herein above stated, and that the Counsel prepare such instrument or agreement as he may deem proper or necessary for that purpose, and that the Comptroller be authorized to sign the same on behalf of the Corporation.

D. P. INGRAHAM,
D. BANKS,
EDWARD TAYLOR.

DOCUMENT NO. 102.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

JANUARY 23, 1837.

Report of the Finance Committee, on the petition of Isaac M. Woolley, to have the boundary lines of two pieces of the common lands adjusted, &c. Adopted and ordered to be printed.

THOMAS BOLTON, Clerk.

The Finance Committee, to whom was referred the petition of Isaac M. Woolley, praying that the lines of two pieces or blocks of the common lands, owned by him, should be adjusted, so as to correspond with the streets as now laid out on the map of the city, respectfully

REPORT:

That the said pieces of land are known on the map of the common lands by the Nos. 143 and 147; and when the lines

shall have been adjusted according to the present streets, one of the said pieces will constitute the block bounded by 78th and 79th streets, and the 4th and 5th avenues; the other will be bounded by 80th and 81st streets, and the said avenues. In order to adjust the lines of the first mentioned piece, it will be necessary to convey to Mr. Woolley a strip of land on the northerly side of his lot, running from the 4th to the 5th avenue, and being 57 feet 5 inches wide on the 4th, and 60 feet wide on the 5th avenue, (the said strip being part of the old street,) and to receive from Mr. Woolley a conveyance of a strip of land forming a part of the present 78th street, and being 55 feet wide on the 4th, and 55 feet 7 inches wide on 5th avenue. By this exchange of gores Mr. Woolley will acquire a front upon the present 79th street, which is 100 feet wide, and which has been opened. The gore to be conveyed to Mr. Woolley was assessed for the opening of 79th street \$434, which assessment was paid by the Corporation on the 1st of November, 1827.

The Committee having considered the circumstances, and examined the terms upon which similar exchanges have been already made, are of opinion that on making such exchange of gores above mentioned, Mr. Woolley should pay to the Corporation the sum of \$125, for the difference of value, and the said sum of \$434, being the above assessment paid by them, together with interest thereon, from the 1st November, 1827.

In order to adjust the lines of the second piece above mentioned, the Corporation must convey to Mr. Woolley a piece of land adjoining the southerly side of 81st street, being 106 feet 3 inches wide on the 4th avenue, and 108 feet 10 inches wide on the 5th avenue; (which includes the old street;) and Mr. Woolley must convey to the Corporation a piece of land embracing 80th street, 60 feet wide, and a strip on the southerly side thereof, which strip is 41 feet 10 inches wide on the 4th, and 44 feet 5 inches wide on the 5th avenue.

For the advantage to be derived by Mr. Woolley for this exchange, the Committee have agreed upon \$125, as the sum to be paid by him.

The Committee therefore submit the following resolution :

Resolved, That the Counsel prepare the proper conveyances between the Corporation and Isaac M. Woolley, to carry the said exchanges into effect, upon the terms mentioned in this report; and that the said conveyances be executed in the usual manner, and delivered, upon Mr. Woolley's complying with the said terms, and paying the expense of such conveyances, for each respective parcel, after the Counsel shall have ascertained that the title of the said Isaac M. Woolley is good.

D. P. INGRAHAM,	}	<i>Committee on Finance.</i>
EDWARD TAYLOR,		
D. BANKS,		

DOCUMENT, NO. 103.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

FEBRUARY 27, 1837.

Report of the select Committee, to whom was referred so much of the message of his Honor the Mayor, as relates to furnishing a supply of water for the extinguishing of fires, and laying additional pipes. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

THOMAS BOLTON, Clerk.

Report of the select Committee, appointed to take into consideration so much of the message of his Honor the Mayor as relates to supplying the city with water for the extinguishment of fires, and laying additional pipes.

This Committee, impressed with the importance of the subject entrusted to their consideration, have directed their attention to an inquiry of the best available means existing in this city to furnish an abundant supply of water for the purposes mentioned in the resolution.

On referring to that part of the message of his Honor the Mayor, relating to this subject, we find it to contain a strong representation of the necessity and importance of securing, at all times and in all convenient situations, a full supply of water for the extinguishing of fires. Whilst the supply to be received from the Croton is put forth as ultimately furnishing all that can be required for the convenience and security of our inhabitants, the years that must elapse before the works in progress for that purpose can be completed, is strenuously urged as a reason why other sources should be obtained for the intermediate time. Pipes might be laid for the distribution of the Croton water, but which might now be filled with such water as is under our control. Other reservoirs might be added, and other wells sunk to supply existing deficiencies. The opinion is also well expressed, that the public good requires the placing of hydrants throughout the city, so near to each other that the ordinary leaders of a hose company would reach from a hydrant to a fire in any situation.

In accordance with these suggestions considerable progress has been made, during the past season, in obtaining a further supply of water, and in laying additional pipes and hydrants. The result has been a material diminution of losses by fire. Whilst the alarms have been numerous, but one instance is known to the Committee, of a serious loss since the present Common Council came into office; nor has a fire, on more than one occasion, made much progress beyond the building in which it originated. Without having before them any materials to form an estimate, the Committee are of opinion that the average amount of losses, since May last, are very considerably less than for the same period of time for several previous years, and this without any reference to the numerous buildings annually erected.

The additional security thus far experienced, forms a strong inducement for further exertions. Reservoirs, placed in various parts of the city, of an elevation equal to that in 13th street, and communicating with it by pipes, would, if well

supplied with water, furnish hydrants on the plan suggested, for the use of every house, from the high grounds north of 80th street to the point of the Battery ; and a greater elevation of those reservoirs would enable us to extend the system of communicating reservoirs and hydrants to the plains at Harlaem. Should each additional reservoir draw from a distinct source, it might afford the use of its separate means in case of injury to either of the others. Deposits of sufficient lengths of hose might be made in every neighborhood ; and thus, in the great majority of instances, the use of means at hand would secure the immediate extinguishing of fires, with little injury to property or danger to personal security.

Our great rivers furnish an obvious source of supply for the principal objects contemplated by the message. Salt water is also supposed to be more efficient than fresh in quenching fire ; but there is a material objection to its distribution by iron pipes, because it must corrode and injure them. Another serious objection arises from the fact that, connected with the main design, we should add as many others, of public convenience and utility, as can well be associated ; and we should consequently endeavor, as far as possible, to render it a source of convenient use to families. The sinking of wells is therefore, in our opinion, a more reasonable project, provided that any adequate quantity can thus be procured. The Committee suppose that this can be effectually accomplished in several parts of the city, and would certainly be found in or near the neighborhood of the Collect. Connected with this branch of the subject, they also take leave to state as their decided opinion, that a supply adequate to all the wants of our inhabitants, of the best water to be found within our limits, ought to be obtained, independent of our ultimate reliance upon the Croton. In a line of communication so very extensive as that project, interruptions to the flow of water must occasionally take place. A proper foresight will provide the best remedy for such disasters, by bringing forth the hidden treasures of water from the deep recesses of our rocks, ready for distribution as public convenience may require.

In support of their opinion that a sufficient quantity of water for all purposes can be obtained by sinking wells, the Committee refer to the known fact, that the Manhattan Company draw from their well in Reed street 1,600,000 gallons in twenty-four hours, and from that in Bleeker street, drilled 450 feet into the rock, a daily supply of 400,000 gallons.

Their confirmed belief of the importance and absolute necessity of independent resources in this matter of the first necessity, and of the additional means required to be taken by a prudent regard of the present and future interests of the city, have induced the Committee to renew negotiations with the Manhattan Company for the absolute purchase of all their water works, pipes, lands connected therewith, and water rights mentioned in a schedule annexed to Doc. No. 75, vol. 2d, of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, a copy whereof is hereunto annexed.

The Manhattan Company preferred their former offer of a lease, as stated in the report above referred to; nor could this Committee induce them to name any sum certain, as the consideration of a sale of the lands, and other appurtenances, connected with their water rights; but preferred to renew, and insisted upon the offers heretofore made by them, to leave the estimates of value to arbitrators, to be selected by the parties.

The Committee would have much preferred the naming of an ascertained price. Yet they can see no reason why an arbitration is not as correct a mode of settling this question, as in other cases of familiar occurrence. The selection of individuals at once sufficiently capable and disinterested, cannot be a matter of serious difficulty to the public authorities, more than to individuals, in matters of private interest. They, therefore, respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the subject of the valuation of all the water works, pipes, lands and water rights of the Manhattan Company, as set forth in their communication, annexed to Document No. 75, volume 2, of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, be re-

ferred to ——— persons, as arbitrators, ——— of whom shall be appointed by his Honor the Mayor, and ——— by the said Manhattan Company, and that in case of disagreement, the said arbitrators shall appoint an umpire, and the estimate of value fixed upon the property so specified, or in case of their disagreement, by the umpire so to be chosen, shall be final and conclusive, upon the Corporation of the City of New York, and upon the Manhattan Company.

Resolved, That after such valuation shall have been duly reported to the Common Council, together with a proper deed of conveyance from the Manhattan Company, free of all incumbrances, approved by the Counsel of the Board, of all the property specified in the schedule above referred to, that the Common Council will apply to the Legislature for a law authorizing the issue of a stock for the whole amount of such valuation, bearing an interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, and redeemable in ——— years; or otherwise will pay to the said Manhattan Company, the same sum in cash at the option of the Common Council.

IRA B. WHEELER,
J. P. WHITEHEAD,
R. R. WARD.

PROPOSALS

FROM THE

Water Committee of the Manhattan Company.

The Water Committee of the Manhattan Company have suggested for the consideration of the Common Council the following terms, with the belief that if acceptable to the Common Council, they will be acceded to by the Manhattan Company.

To lease under the authority of the act supplementary to the charter of the Manhattan Company, all their water works, pipes, conduits, canals, and all matters and things appertaining to the same, and the real estate appurtenant to the said works; that is to say, all the land on Reed, Cross, Eln and Duane streets, laid down and colored pink on the map, No. 1, herewith, with the large and small wells, buildings, water works, iron and wooden pipes, appurtenant thereto.

Also, all the land on Bleeker and Mercer streets, laid down and colored pink on map No. 2, herewith, being one hundred feet on Bleeker street, and one hundred and sixty-three feet on Mercer street, with the dwelling-house, wells, and reservoir and water works thereon, and pipes of conduit appertaining thereto.

And also, the reservoir on Chambers street, and also all their right to supply the said city with water.

And inasmuch as the Manhattan Company expect to acquire title to the gore formed in Cross street, between that and Centre street, and also to the land belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Janeway, laid down and colored green on the map No. 1, herewith, for which application has been made to the Supreme Court, and when acquired, propose to erect thereon a reservoir in substitution of that on Chambers street, and thereupon to discontinue the reservoir on Chambers street, and disconnect it with their water works, as no longer necessary or appurtenant thereto, they will provide in the said lease, that upon acquiring title to the said gore of land, the Manhattan Company will erect thereon a reservoir with pipes, and that upon the completion thereof, the said gore, land, reservoir and pipes, shall be deemed and taken as appurtenant to the water works, and as part of the demised premises, and the reservoir on Chambers street shall then be discontinued, and shall be surrendered up to the Manhattan Company, as no longer appurtenant to the water works, so soon thereafter as the same shall be demanded in writing by the Manhattan Company. That the time to be granted be for twenty-one years from the first day of

That an annual rent be reserved of \$16,000, and from and after the completion of the new reservoir, and the substitution of it for that on Chambers street, an additional annual rent or sum equal to six per cent. on the cost of the said gore and land so to be acquired, and of the reservoir with pipes to be built thereon. The Corporation of the City of New York entering into the usual covenants to pay the rent, to keep, maintain, and surrender in good repair, with exception for use and wear, [excluding the wooden pipes,] to pay all taxes and assessments of every kind whatever, except the assessment for opening Centre street.

INVENTORY

OF

Lands, Buildings and other Estate,

OF THE

MANHATTAN COMPANY,

WANTED BY THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF NEW
YORK, ON LEASE.

	VALUE.
One Lot and Building on Elm street, lot 23 by 96 feet	\$6,000
One Lot, corner of Elm and Reed streets, 24 by 76 feet, with Buildings thereon	8,000
Three Lots on Reed street, 24 by 76 and 75 three, each valued at \$6,000, exclusive of Buildings	18,000
Two Lots on Reed street, 24 by 98 feet each, exclusive of Buildings	14,000
One angular Lot, corner of Reed and Cross streets exclusive of the value of the large Well	8,000
One large Lot, corner of Duane and Cross streets	12,000
Stone Engine House on Reed street, two low pressure Engines, copper boilers, 18 horse power each	30,000
Large Well and smaller also producing about 1,600,000 gallons of water per 24 hours	100,000
Amount carried over	\$196,000

	VALUE.
Amount brought over	\$196,000
Fourteen miles of Iron Pipes, laid with all the necessary branches, stop-cocks, hydrants, to 30 miles of wood pipes of conduit	66,000
Bleecker street Water Works, four lots of ground 25 by 100 feet, nearly on Bleecker street, valued at \$10,000 each	40,000
One Lot 63 by 50 feet deep, on Mercer street valued at	12,000
Reservoir, iron tank, brick Building, on the above Lots	13,200
About 5,600 feet 10-inch Iron Pipe, laid with branches and all the necessary stop-cocks, hydrants, &c. pumps, &c.	14,700
One Steam Engine, boiler high pressure, complete	6,000
Well and also Well drilled 400 feet in the rock, whole depth 444 feet	25,000
Temporary use of Reservoir in Chamber street, &c. and fixtures, until the Reservoir is built, \$30,000.	



DOCUMENT NO. 104.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

FEBRUARY 27, 1837.

Report of the Committee on Charity and Alms House, in favor of removing the Alms House establishment to Blackwell's Island. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

THOMAS BOLTON, Clerk,

The Committee on Charity and Alms House, to which was referred the report and resolutions of the Board of Assistant Aldermen recommending the removal of the present Bellevue establishment, and to appropriate some more suitable site or place for the erection of a new Alms House establishment, respectfully

R E P O R T :

That your Committee, feeling the the magnitude of the proposed undertaking, as well as the importance of the subject matter referred to them, not only as it respects the expendi-

ture necessary to be incurred in the erection of the buildings required, but also in reference to the comfort and convenience of the inmates of the Alms House, in connection with considerations of economy, durability and usefulness, have visited Randall's Island, Blackwell's Island and the Long Island Farms, for the purpose of being able to judge of the most advantageous location, and of coming to a correct conclusion after such examination.

Your Committee are aware of the great necessity of providing, at this time, some suitable, convenient and permanent location for the Alms House establishment; and the only inquiries which present themselves at this time for the consideration of the Committee, are, whether the public good requires that a new Alms House should be erected, and whether a more suitable situation can be selected than the one occupied by the present establishment? After a deliberate examination, your Committee are of opinion that the time has arrived when it is not only necessary, but proper, to build a new Alms House, on a situation different from the present one; and in coming to this conclusion, they have had in view the interest of the tax payer, as well as the comfort and convenience of that class of our fellow citizens, who may, by any fatality or misfortune in life, be compelled to ask alms from the public charities of our city.

The growth of our city in population, commerce and resources, is unparalleled in history; and no doubt can be entertained of its continued increase, in the same ratio, until the whole island will present one mass of dense population; and the present Bellevue establishment, instead of being situated in the suburbs of the city, will, by the time a new Alms House is erected, be, in all probability, in the very heart of it.

The facilities of intercourse between the inmates of the present establishment and the inhabitants in its vicinity, are much greater now than is desirable for such an institution, and is one among many other good and sufficient reasons why the establishment should be removed to a more fit situation; and

your Committee are fully of opinion that they will be sustained by the public opinion in the erection of a new Alms House, and the selection of a more suitable location for that purpose.

In making this selection, the site should be considered with a view to the future, as well as the present accommodation of the public. It should be central, easy of access, and, above all, healthy, pleasant, and sufficiently contiguous to the other public establishments, without endangering the inmates of either of them ; thereby making the supervision of the same convenient, and comparatively easy, to the Commissioners of the Alms House, who have the immediate control over them, under the direction of the Common Council.

Your Committee have duly considered the relative situation of both Blackwell's and Randall's Island, in all their bearings in relation to this important subject, and they are clearly of opinion that Blackwell's Island possesses more advantages for the contemplated buildings for the Alms House, than Randall's Island, or any other place owned by the Corporation ; and they have come to this conclusion without regarding any other interest or consideration than the public good and the welfare of those who may become the subjects of public charity.

Your Committee are willing to admit, that Randall's Island and Blackwell's Island both possess great advantages for an Alms House establishment, but they decidedly give the preference to Blackwell's Island for many reasons.

Because Blackwell's Island can be reached with ease and convenience at all seasons of the year, and has several landing places erected upon it, with a ferry already established, which will save the necessity of incurring any additional expense for those purposes.

The Penitentiary establishment is now erected there and occupied by convicts, and a site has been fixed upon on the same island, for the Lunatic Asylum, and the building commenced ; and all can be supervised by the Alms House Commissioners with comparatively little trouble and difficulty. Whereas if the Alms House should be built on Randall's Island, or on the

Farms, a bridge must be built, or a ferry supported, and wharves and landing places must be erected at the public expense, creating an unnecessary expenditure of money.

Blaekwell's Island is four miles from the Hall, and contains one hundred and thirty-five acres of ground, and may be increased, by filling up on the north end of it, fifteen or twenty acres; it is one mile and three quarters in length, and contains a fine quarry producing the best quality of building stone; there are no swamps on or about the island; and it is unsurpassed, for beauty of scenery and health, by any place in the vicinity of our city.

Randall's Island contains about one hundred and eighty acres of land, is nine miles from the City Hall, being double the distance of Blaekwell's Island from that point and will require more time to reach it; is much more difficult of access; and the expense in the transportation of building materials and necessities for the Alms House, will be greater and more expensive than to the proposed establishment on Blaekwell's Island, if erected there, as well as in the transportation of the paupers themselves; and will also be twice the distance from the office of the Commissioners of the Alms House, which of necessity must be kept near the City Hall, or in some dense part of the city, for the convenience of the applicants for admission.

And if we provide for the convenience and accommodation of the present, as well as for future generations, and imagine what will ere long be fully realised, that our population will extend to Harlem, we will find that Blaekwell's Island, which is now in the suburbs of our city, will not only be found the most fit place, at this time, but will be the centre of the city when the whole island is populated; and if Randall's Island was selected as the spot to build the Alms House upon, it would not only be at the present time very inconvenient, but would be from its locality always at one end of our island, and distant from the centre of population.

Blaekwell's Island being surrounded by water, is from its situation, very healthy and well adapted by its formation for the

erection of public buildings. We have there now a Penitentiary erected, from the stone of the island, with which it abounds, and of the very best quality.

A Lunatic Asylum on the northern part of the island is now ordered to be built, and already commenced, and after allotting to each of these establishments land sufficient for their purposes, there will be more left than will be wanted for the Alms House establishment, and for such other purposes as may be required for cultivation connected with the public buildings. And if a central part of the island should be elected for the erection of a new Alms House, it would be more than three quarters of a mile from either of the public buildings on the island.

And your Committee are of opinion, that by having the three great public institutions on Blackwell's Island, under the care and management of the Alms House Commissioners, their duties will be less onerous than if the establishment was located at any other place; and they will not only be able to devote more of their time and attention to their inmates, but it will be more convenient and economical in the transportation of such supplies as will be required for the several establishments; nor are they certain, if Randall's Island should be selected as the site for the new Alms House establishment, but that an additional Board of Commissioners would be necessary, by reason of the distance between the two islands and the city, and the impossibility of one Board being able to perform all the duties required, and consequently a large expenditure of money would be incurred unnecessarily, by reason of this extra Board and its appendages. Your Committee will here observe, in connection with the subject matter of this report, that the ground now occupied by the present Bellevue establishment, is about thirty-three acres, which would make four hundred building lots, worth, in the estimation of your Committee, at least \$500,000, and that this property from its situation, is constantly increasing in value; and we are of opinion that these lots when sold will yield a sum more than will be

wanted to erect the new Alms House, and the other public buildings, which the public wants demand, without the necessity of imposing any additional taxes on our fellow citizens.

For a full and more particular examination of this subject, in detail, we will refer you to Documents No. 4 and 10, Board of Assistant Aldermen, 1835, and to Document No. 113, Board of Aldermen, 1836.

Your Committee, therefore recommend the following resolutions, for adoption :

Resolved, (If the Board of Assistant Aldermen concur,) that such part of Blackwell's Island as may be deemed necessary, shall be appropriated, and set apart for an Alms House establishment.

Resolved, (If the Board of Assistant Aldermen concur,) that the Committees on Charity and Alms House, of the two Boards of the Common Council, be authorized to procure plans for a new Alms House, to be built on Blackwell's Island, and that \$400 be appropriated to pay for the same, and that such plans and the explanations and specifications connected therewith, when procured, shall be submitted to the Common Council for their consideration and adoption.

D. BANKS,
ISAAC L. VARIAN,
AARON CLARK.





DOCUMENT NO. 105.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

FEBRUARY 27, 1837.

Report of the Finance Committee, relative to the sale of the land which has become the property of the Corporation, by the closing of Merchant street in the burnt district. Adopted and ordered to be printed.

THOMAS BOLTON, Clerk.

The subscriber respectfully informs the Common Council, that by the confirmation of the proceedings for widening, improving, extending and closing certain streets, within the burnt district, the Corporation have become seised in fee of certain gores and pieces of land of large value, for which they have been assessed a large sum of money. It is proper that measures should be taken without delay to dispose of the said gores and pieces of land, either to the adjacent owners or otherwise, in order that the assessment on the Corporation

may be met when due. The subscriber therefore respectfully suggests the propriety of referring this subject to the Finance Committee of both Boards.

R. EMMET.

February 20, 1837.

The Finance Committee, to whom was referred the annexed report from the Counsel, relative to the land which has become the property of the Corporation, by the confirmation of the proceedings for improving certain streets within the burnt district, respectfully

R E P O R T :

That the land in question, consists of a gore or strip extending from William street to Hanover street, and fronting on Beaver street, as the same has been extended. It is estimated to contain 4,239 square feet, and was awarded to the Corporation (as part of Merchant street, which has been closed,) at the sum or price of \$124,732. By the map which is annexed to this report, it will be perceived that the said land lies between Beaver street and certain lots belonging to John Steward, Hicks, Lawrence and Co., Benjamin F. Lee, James Otis, and the estate of Joel Post, respectively, and thereby deprives those lots of fronts on Beaver street. By the act which authorizes the closing of streets and roads, under which this land has become vested in the Corporation, they have become the absolute owners thereof, with power to dispose of it in any manner, and for any price they may think fit ; but the custom in all such cases has been to sell land acquired in this way, and in making such sales, to give a pre-emptive right to the owners of the adjoining property. In respect to the price at which the Corporation should sell, the Committee would observe that, in the cases of Amity lane, and of Fitzroy, War-

ren and Southampton roads, which were closed under the same law, the Common Council adopted the rule of selling to the adjacent owners for the price at which the land had been awarded to the Corporation, with an addition of ten per cent. upon the same. This principle was generally acceded to by such owners, the land being really worth much more than the price which the Corporation put upon it. In the present case it is probable that the full value of the land has been assessed upon the Corporation, and therefore that it would not bear an addition of such a heavy per centage; but as the Corporation have been assessed an additional amount for the buildings required to be removed, by these improvements, the Committee are of opinion that it would be proper for the Common Council to add two per cent. to the sum assessed upon them for this land, which will do little more than cover the loss, which the Treasury would otherwise suffer.

It is possible that the adjacent owners might decline to take the said property on those terms; in which case the Corporation would cause it to be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder or bidders.

As to the mode of apportioning this ground among the said proprietors, the Committee would refer to the annexed map, on which the division lines have been extended, and the dimensions and contents of each separate piece is shown. The prices affixed to the said pieces respectively, and which appear on a schedule annexed to the said map, have been estimated with reference to the relative situation, extent of front on Beaver street, and contents of each piece, and the Committee believe that the apportionment is in those respects as nearly just as it can be made.

The Committee, therefore, after full consideration of this subject, recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the piece of land forming part of Merchant street, which has been closed, be sold to John Steward, Hicks, Lawrence and Co., J. Otis, Benjamin F. Lee, and

the representatives of Joel Post, deceased, respectively ; or to such persons as they may appoint, in such portions as are laid out and designated on the map, which accompanies this report, and at the sums specified in the schedule annexed to such map, together with an addition of two per cent. upon the said sums ; the purchase money to be paid within three months from the adoption of the resolution, and the expense of the deeds to be paid by the purchasers : provided, however, that the said parties, respectively, shall, within ten days after the adoption of this resolution, signify their assent, in writing, to the foregoing terms, to the Comptroller of this city.

Resolved, That in case any of the parties referred to in the foregoing resolution, shall refuse to purchase such pieces, on the terms before mentioned, the Comptroller may, under the direction of the Finance Committees of both Boards, sell such portions as shall not be so purchased, upon such terms as the Committees shall direct.

D. P. INGRAHAM,
EDWARD TAYLOR,
D. BANKS.

Schedule of apportionment referred to in the above report.

No. 1, Estate of Joel Post,	792 square feet	\$29,300
2, J. Otis,	368 do.	11,408
3, B. F. Lee,	343 do.	8,570
4, Hicks, Lawrence & Co.	566 do.	16,654
5, J. Steward,	2,170 do.	58,800
Amount charged to Corporation, . . .		<u>\$124,732</u>

DOCUMENT NO. 106.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

MARCH 13, 1837.

The Committee on Streets, to whom was referred the report of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, together with the annexed petitions and remonstrances on the subject of widening and extending Anthony street, from Hulson street to Chatham square, presented the following report recommending a concurrence with the Board of Assistant Aldermen, which was read, laid on the table, and the report of the Board of Aldermen, together with the petitions and remonstrances were directed to be printed for the use of the members.

THOMAS BOLTON, Clerk.

Resolved, That it be referred to the Street Committee, to inquire into and report on the expediency of widening Anthony street, from Broadway to Orange street, and extending the same from Orange street, through into Chatham square, in conformity with the map herewith presented.

The Street Committee, to whom was referred the annexed papers from the Board of Assistant Aldermen, relative to the widening and extending Anthony street, respectfully

REPORT:

That they have fully considered this subject; that they have visited the street; and that they concur with the Committee of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, in their report on this subject. They believe that the improvement is highly necessary, both in reference to the property on the street, and to the city. That it will reform the neighborhood, and will enhance the value of property, that will be benefitted more than sufficient to defray the expense; and at the same time will open a desirable and safe communication between the eastern and western sections of the city. The proceedings will probably occupy a year or more in being consummated, should the improvement be ordered.

The Committee recommend a concurrence in the resolution, on this subject, adopted by the Board of Assistant Aldermen.

EDWARD TAYLOR,
NEHEMIAH WATERBURY,
R. R. WARD.

PETITIONS, &c.

For the Widening and Extension of Anthony street.

To the Honorable the Street Committee of the Board of Aldermen.

The undersigned, owners of property fronting upon Anthony street, and upon the proposed extension of it, having learned that a resolution has been offered in the Common Council, and has been referred to the Street Committee to widen said street, from Broadway to Five Points, and to extend it to Chatham square; respectfully represent, that their object in addressing your Committee, is to declare their approbation of the measure, and their earnest hope that it may be carried into immediate effect by the Common Council; believing, that although the expense will be great, the extent of property which will be enhanced in value by it, can well afford to pay the assessments.

It seems unnecessary to state to the Committee what the map of our city suggests, and common observation confirms; that there are few improvements so much called for by public accommodation as this. Your experience as Judges in the Court of Sessions, and the Police reports, as exhibited in the daily prints, afford sufficient evidence of the hazard of property, and even life, which individuals experience in passing the dens of vice and crime, which, for more than ten years

past, have been located at the Five Points. Surrounded as this location is, by streets upon which elegant buildings have been erected; and separating as it does, by a most disgraceful barrier, the two great thoroughfares of travel, Broadway and Chatham square, it must be evident to your Committee, that by breaking up this haunt of infamy, and encouraging the proprietors of the adjacent grounds to build houses suitable for respectable families, you will not only greatly benefit the owners of lots, but achieve a moral improvement more effectual for public safety than the penalties you are now inflicting upon the crimes committed there.

Ann Ogilvie,

Catherine Ogilvie,

J. B. Pirnie,

William Ogilvie,

William Halsey, 25 feet on Anthony street.

Abraham Lawrence, 100 feet on Anthony street.

J. Heard, 3 lots fronting on Anthony street, and two lots on Broadway, joining the rear on my lots that front on Anthony street.

Daniel Ewen,

John T. Dolan,

William Green, jun.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

The Memorial of the subscribers, inhabitants and freeholders in the vicinity of Anthony street, respectfully represent:

That Anthony street, in connection with Jay street, extends at least two thirds of the distance between the North and East Rivers, and is at present no more than forty feet wide.

That an avenue of proper width, in this part of the city, is much wanted, to enable the inhabitants of the east and west sides to communicate freely with each other; that Anthony

street will furnish such avenue if its width should be increased and it should be extended to Chatham square. It will be found on examination of the map of the city, that no such avenue exists for a great distance north or south of this street; but, if this measure should be adopted, it would furnish a short and convenient route for the inhabitants of the 5th and 6th wards to pass to the East River, through Jay and Anthony streets, to Chatham square; from thence there would be a choice of Catherine, Oliver and James street, to the East River and Catharine street Ferry; as well as through Division street and East Broadway to Williamsburgh Ferry, the Dry Dock, &c. It would also furnish a short and convenient route for the whole population of the 7th and 10th wards to the North river.

Your memorialists do not urge this measure on the ground of private benefit, although there can be no possible doubt that the property on said street and in its vicinity, would be much enhanced in value by it; but they urge it on the ground of its great public benefit, as a measure calculated to promote the convenience of a very large proportion of the inhabitants of the city; and when it is considered what large masses of people are crowded together in the buildings on this narrow street, (for the whole distance from Hudson to Orange street,) it appears to be a measure essential for the health of this part of the city that this street should be widened.

There is yet another point of view in which the subject ought to be considered, of great importance, and that is the facility which narrow streets give to the extension of fires, of which the community have had sufficient experience within the past year, not to appreciate the importance of wide streets.

Your memorialists pray that said street may be widened, from Hudson to Orange street, and continued to Chatham square.

M. Reynolds, Jay, corner of Greenwich street.

Daniel Williams, 104, Chapel street.

Daniel Jackson, 95 Chapel street.

John Johnson, 125 Chapel street.
Nicholas Decamp, 122 Church street.
Lawrence Ackerman, 39 Anthony street.
William Kelly.

The subscribers, residents or owners of property in and about Anthony street, respectfully petition the Common Council to take speedy measures to open Anthony street, by taking off twenty-five feet from the south side thereof.

Your petitioners beg leave to state to your honorable body, that the reasons in favor of this measure are of the most serious and interesting character.

The first relates to the health of the 5th and 6th wards, and necessarily to that of the whole city. It is well known that the lower parts of Anthony street, in both those wards, are the receptacles of vice, filth and disease. During the cholera, of 1832 and 1834, the number of deaths in the places alluded to, exceeded those in any other part of the city. From this focus of contagion the disorder spread, with frightful fatality, in the healthy situations of the neighborhood; and it must always be the case, when an epidemic prevails, that Anthony street will receive and distribute the contagion, so long as it is suffered to remain in its present low and filthy condition.

Your petitioners consider the future health of the 5th and 6th wards as depending on this improvement in a material degree; and that for this reason alone it ought to be made, more especially since the House of Detention is to be located in its neighborhood.

If to these considerations it be added that the general convenience of the two wards will be promoted, and facilities given to the erection of mechanical and other establishments,

your petitioners hope and believe that your honorable body will be induced to order the improvement which they solicit to be made.

At present there is no easy or direct communication between the east and west part of our city ; and by opening this street on the east side, so as to empty into Chatham square on the one side, and Hudson street on the other, will afford a very commodious as well as convenient street, at present so much required by the public ; and which, when completed, can be travelled at all times by our wives and children alone, without interruption or insult, which cannot now be done without a protector.

Thomas Lyell, 77 Anthony street.

Benjamin L. Swan, Broadway.

John Mason, do.

Allison Post, do.

Stephen Conover, do.

Orrin Thompson.

Thomas Masters.

John Ryker, Jr. 83 Anthony street.

Sampson Moore, for two lots on Anthony, corner of Chapel street.

Frederick Turr.

Sebastien Saclare.

James Kearley, 21 Anthony street.

M. Van Schaick, Nos. 40, 42 and 71 Anthony street.

Edward Innet, corner of Chapel and Anthony streets.

Anthony Lamb.

To the Honorable the Street Committee of the Board of Aldermen.

Your memorialists, the owners and residents in property

eastwardly and southwardly of Chatham square, respectfully represent; that upon looking over the map of the city, your memorialists find no communication by broad and well improved streets through which they can have access to Broadway, until they travel down to Chambers street; that it would evidently be a great convenience to all residents of James, Oliver and Division streets, and to East Broadway and the Bowery, besides the residents immediately upon the Chatham square and Broadway, near the improvement; that the resolution for widening and extending Anthony street from these two extremities, and which we learn has been offered to the Board of Aldermen and referred to your Committee, should be speedily adopted and carried into effect. The route to Broadway would then be direct through a spacious avenue from the junction of Mott street and Chatham square. Property throughout Anthony street would be purchased at an advanced price, and respectable buildings would be erected upon it. The disreputable inmates of *Five Points* would be dislodged and a complete reform achieved in the character of its population. Your memorialists therefore ardently hope the Common Council will forthwith authorize the proposed improvement.

W. B. Crosby,
John K. Hardenbrook,
James McCullough,
Seth Godfrey,
William E. Bird,
Benjamin Clark,
Jeremiah Clark,
Z. Ring,
James H. Sackett,
Ephraim Force,
Thompson Price,

Edward Belknapp,
Stephen Lyon,
John Clapp,
R. J. Hutchinson,
Hewlett Smith,
Perez Jones,
Evert A. Bancker,
John M. Finier,
Edward Smith,
Isaac Smith,
Walter Underhill.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New York.

The subscribers, residents and owners of property in and about Anthony street, respectfully petition the Common Council to take speedy measures to open Anthony street, by taking off twenty-five feet from the south side thereof. Your petitioners beg leave to state to your honorable body, that the reasons in favor of this measure are of the most serious and interesting character.

The first relates to the health of the 5th and 6th wards, and necessarily to that of the whole city. It is well known that the lower parts of Anthony street, in both those wards, are the receptacles of vice, filth and disease. During the cholera of 1832 and 1834, the number of deaths, in the places alluded to, exceeded those in any other part of the city. From this focus of contagion the disorder spread, with frightful fatality, in the healthy situations of the neighborhood; and it must always be the case, when an epidemic prevails, that Anthony street will receive and distribute the contagion, so long as it is suffered to remain in its present low and filthy condition.

Your petitioners consider the future health of the 5th and 6th wards as depending on this improvement in a material degree; and that for this reason alone it ought to be made, more especially since the House of Detention is to be located in the neighborhood.

If to these considerations it be added, that the general convenience of the two wards will be promoted, and facilities given to the erection of mechanical and other establishments, your petitioners hope and believe that your honorable body will be induced to order the improvement which they solicit to be made.

At present there is no easy or direct communication between the east and west part of our city; and by opening this street

on the east side, so as empty into Chatham square on the one side, and Hudson street on the other, will afford a very commodious, as well as convenient street, at present so much required by the public: and which, when completed, can be travelled at all times by our wives and children alone, without interruption or insult, which cannot now be done without a protector.

William Paulding,
John Ryker, Jr.
Jacob Drake,
Richard Hunt,
A. M. Topping,
Joseph Bouchaud,
Alexander M. Stevens,
William Lewis,
Sampson Moore,

William V. Brady,
Peter Weatherby,
James Styles,
William Williams,
William Argall,
William Welsh,
Thomas Lyell,
Andrew Bowden.

REMONSTRANCES, &c.

Against Widening and Extending Anthony street.

New York, August 31, 1836.

To JOHN EWEN, Esq., Street Commissioner.

Sir,—You will please take notice that I object to the proposed widening and extending of Anthony street into Chatham street, for the following reasons:

1st. It will (if carried into effect) cause a great many triangular lots, and make four bad shaped blocks; it will necessarily cause the filling up of Mulberry street, very much to the injury of the buildings on that street; it will be a great disadvantage and inconvenience to me, as well as loss, having a favorable lease on the house which I occupy, No. 17 Mulberry street, which will be taken away by such an alteration, and thus subject me to the necessity of removing my residence farther from my business, which would be an item of no small importance and loss of much time, as my Clerks reside with me, and the scarcity of dwellings nearer my business would oblige me to remove farther from it—another, and not the least objection I have to this proposition is, that I have an interest in the business carried on in the rear of 18 Mulberry street, and owned by my brother; which for us to remove

would be a loss of no inconsiderable amount, having fixtures there which we could not remove and again put up without much expense. With these objections, sir,

I remain, your's respectfully,

N. C. PLATT.

ANTHONY STREET.

At a large meeting of owners of property interested and opposed to the proposed widening and extension of Anthony street to Chatham square, held pursuant to adjournment, at the 6th Ward Hotel, October 10, 1836, John Drake, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Mr. George Bowen and John D. Williamson appointed Secretaries.

The Committee appointed at the last meeting to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings and views of the large proportion of owners opposed to the contemplated measure, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That this meeting is strongly and unequivocally opposed to the project of widening Anthony street, and continuing the same to Chatham square, as wholly uncalled for by the owners of property interested in, and affected by the measure ; seven-eighths of whom having already formally expressed their disapprobation of it.

Resolved, That the assessments upon property in this vicinity for alterations recently effected, and the assessments likely to grow out of others now in contemplation, are so extensive and burdensome, that no measure increasing the same, should be listened to for a moment, unless shown to be of immediate and urgent necessity.

Resolved, That we are not disposed to join in the crusade which is carried on by the speculator against the poor, and are not reconciled to measures that drive hundreds from their homes, under the specious plea of improving a neighborhood. That as to the argument that a vicious class of our population will be driven away by the proposed plan, we desire to be informed to what location such a class can be driven more desirable than the vicinity of our criminal courts and offices of detention.

Resolved, That such of our fellow citizens as hold seats in the City Councils, ought never to allow themselves to vote upon, much less to be active in urging measures, in which they have a direct pecuniary interest; inasmuch as it gives one citizen an unfair advantage over others; violating the first principles of justice, that no man should judge in his own cause. And whereas the proposed measure involving an expenditure of nearly half a million of dollars, and taking away, without their consent, the property of a great number of citizens, a project within the very last year rejected as inexpedient by the Board of Aldermen, was, without any new light upon the subject, or change of circumstances, reported upon and at once passed unanimously, and without debate, by the Board of Assistants at a recent meeting.

Resolved, That we see in this measure a strong call for the exercise of that provision of the City Charter, which establishes the action of one Board as a check upon the hasty and ill advised legislation of the other.

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to present a copy of the resolutions, signed by the officers of this meeting, to the Board of Aldermen now in session, through the Chairman of the Street Committee.—Carried.

Resolved, Whereas it is confidently believed that exertions are being made by a few interested and influential individuals

to obtain special legislation for their private pecuniary advancement; that this meeting deem it expedient, for the security and preservation of their rights, to appoint a Standing Committee of five, with power to call meetings and to transact all such other business as the emergency of the case may seem to require.

Resolved, That this Committee be instructed to collect and to preserve a record of all such facts, and the proof thereof, as may have any bearing upon the contemplated project.—
Carried.

Committee.

GEORGE BOWEN,
ABIJAH VALENTINE,

JOHN DRAKE,
FELIX O'NEIL,

CHARLES C. CLARKE.

EGBERT BENSON, Esq.

Sir,—At the request of the Standing Committee who are appointed on the part of the owners of property, and others, interested, and who most earnestly and respectfully remonstrate against the widening and extending of Anthony street, I take the liberty to present the resolutions adopted for your perusal. It can be proved, beyond all doubt, that nine-tenths of the owners are opposed to the plan of the speculation of a few; and it is most earnestly hoped that your honorable body will pause before they act upon so important a matter, that would cause the beggary and ruin of many widows and orphans, as also those who hold leases, and who are bound to pay all assessments.

Mr. Peter Lorillard, who signed the remonstrance, has stated to the Committee, that when the leases on his property expire, he will erect good substantial houses.

Your obedient humble servant,

New York, Feb. 25, 1837.

GEORGE BOWEN.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York.

The undersigned, James Thomson and Janet Thomson owners of the lot of ground on the south-west corner of Orange and Cross streets, fronting on Orange street, would respectfully remonstrate, to your honorable body, against the report, adopted by the Board of Assistant Aldermen, October 3d, 1836, favorable to the proposition for widening Anthony street to an additional twenty-five feet, from Broadway to Orange street, and extending the said Anthony street to Chatham street. The undersigned would respectfully inform your honorable body, that the said lot, in the year of 1833, was subject to an assessment of twelve hundred and fifty dollars for widening the said Anthony street and Cross street, and making a public place; which public place, if the proposition for widening be carried into effect, will be necessarily taken into the street, and the undersigned will have paid an enormous assessment, without having received the smallest benefit in return.

A further and greater objection, the undersigned would urge to your honorable body, against this measure, is, that the widening of the said street will leave much of the said lot useless and unprofitable, and destroy it effectually as a corner lot, and cause the adjoining lot to present a full front in coming down Anthony street; and, in reality, the adjoining lot will be the corner lot. And, further, the undersigned believe the said Anthony street to be sufficiently wide for any purpose, for which in future, it may be designed, and that your honorable body may so consider it, we will ever pray, &c.

James Thomson, 116 Varick Street,
Janet Thomson.

RECEIVED BY THE CLERK OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN
THIS 10TH DAY OF NOVEMBER 1836
FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE CLERK

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York.

At a large meeting of the owners of property interested in, and opposed to the widening and extension of Anthony street to Chatham square, convened pursuant to public notice, at the 6th Ward Hotel, on the evening of October 10, 1836, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, and a Special Committee appointed to transmit a copy of them, signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, to your honorable body.

Respectfully, your obedient servants,

<i>Committee.</i>	{	EDWD. J. McCLAIN, M.D. DANIEL SICKELS, DENNIS GILLESPIE, JOHN ALLEN, DANIEL D. IDESON.
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RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That this meeting is strongly and unequivocally opposed to the project of widening Anthony street, and continuing the same to Chatham square, as wholly uncalled for by the owners of property interested in and affected by the measure, seven-eighths of whom having formally expressed their disapprobation of it.

Resolved, That the assessments upon property in this vicinity for alterations recently effected, and the assessments likely to grow out of others now in contemplation, are so extensive and burdensome, that no measure increasing the same should be listened to for a moment, unless shewn to be of immediate and urgent necessity.

Resolved, That we are not disposed to join in the crusade which is carried on by the speculator against the poor, and are not reconciled to measures that drive hundreds from their

homes, under the specious plea of improving a neighborhood. That as to the argument that a vicious class of our population will be driven away by the proposed plan, we desire, first, to be informed to what location such a class can be driven, more desirable than the vicinity of our criminal courts and offices of detention.

Resolved, That such of our fellow citizens as hold seats in the City Councils ought never to allow themselves to vote upon, much less to be active in urging measures in which they have a direct pecuniary interest, inasmuch as it gives one citizen an unfair advantage over others, violating the first principle of justice—that no man should be a judge in his own cause.

And whereas the proposed measure, involving an expenditure of nearly half a million of dollars, and taking away, without their consent, the property of a great number of citizens; a project within the very last year rejected as inexpedient by the Board of Aldermen, was, without any new light upon the subject, or change of circumstances, reported upon, and at once passed, and without debate, by the Board of Assistants at a recent meeting.

Resolved, That we see in this measure a strong call for the exercise of that provision of the City Charter, which established the action of one Board as a check upon the hasty and ill-advised legislation of the other.

JOHN DRAKE, Chairman.

GEORGE BOWEN,
JOHN D. WILLIAMSON, } Secretaries.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New York.

The undersigned, owners of property in Anthony street and its vicinity, perceiving from a public notice in the papers of the 24th September, that a petition has been presented to your honorable body for widening Anthony street twenty-five feet on the south side, and for extending the same through to Chatham square, would most respectfully object to the above-named proposition, and do most earnestly remonstrate against the same.

1st. On the ground that such a measure is impolitic and uncalled for, Anthony street being already of a corresponding width with most of the streets running parallel with the same between Chambers and Canal streets.

2d. That it would be destructive of the property of, and ruinous to many widows and orphans.

3d. That many of your petitioners have been, within a few years last past, already very heavily assessed for widening Chapel street, for removing the block of buildings bounded by Anthony, Cross and Little Water streets, (now a public square,) and also for repairing and raising Anthony street, together with the prospective assessments for the contemplated alteration about to be made in Centre street, and for the widening of Chatham street. Therefore, we, your petitioners, trust and humbly pray your honorable body will pause before you sanction a measure which will impoverish and ruin many, and again subject your petitioners still to heavier assessments.

Thomas M. Harvey, No. 8 Anthony street.

Estate of Alexander Clark, corner of Hudson and Anthony streets.

George Bowen, Broadway, corner of Anthony street.

Philip Fay Exeter, No. 12 Anthony street.

Mariam Flender, No. 14 Anthony street.

Walter Bowne, owner of several lots.

Charles Jones, }
Joshua Jones, } Executors of J. Jones, deceased.

Henry Arcularius, for 59 Hudson, opposite to Anthony st.

William K. Strong, in behalf of the heirs of M. M. Van
Gieson, for property corner of Broadway and Anthony st.

Richard Van Gieson, as heir of property corner of Broadway
and Anthony street.

Daniel Sickels, 34 Anthony street.

Cornelius Ardenburg, 20 Anthony street.

Jane Burdett, No. 49 Anthony street.

James H. Hoffman.

G. D. Tunison, 53 Anthony street and 54, two lots.

Peter Brower, 56 Anthony street.

C. P. Brehaut, 59 Anthony street.

Elizabeth Van Beuren, 36 Anthony street.

Hannah B. Moore, South-east corner of Anthony street.

William Spraight, 17 Anthony street.

William Alexander, 7 Anthony street.

John Elckert, No. 57 Anthony street.

Letty Dunlap, corner of Anthony and Church, N. W. cor.

B. Birdsall, 35 Anthony street.

Benjamin Romaine, 4 houses and lots in Church, near An-
thony street.

Cornelius Van Riper, 48 Anthony street.

Stephen Rich, No. 41 Anthony street.

Frederick Stivers, 52 Anthony street.

Elijah Valentine, 31 Mulberry street, corner of Cross street.

James Ridgway.

Cornelius Schenck, corner of Mulberry and Cross streets.

George W. Platt, 18 Mulberry street, against extending.

John Shimmins.

Dorothy Minuse, 83 Cross street.

Felix O'Neil, 149 Anthony street.

Daniel M'Grath, 41 Orange street,

James Healy, 58 Orange street,

Peter Gilhooly, 59 Orange street.
John McGuire, 66 Orange street.
Christeny Williams, 50 and 115 Anthony street.
Leonard Fisher, Jun. 14 Centre street.
James Fisher, 20, 22 and 17, Centre, near Anthony street.
Thomas Fisher, 24 and 19 Centre, corner Anthony street.
Andrew Fash, 50 and 52 Cross street.
Thomas Hoboho.
George de Grass. No. 137, 139 and 141 Anthony street, and
26 Centre street.
Abby McCabe, 107 Anthony street.
David Crone, corner of Anthony and Orange streets.
John R. Livingston, owner of three houses on Anthony st.
William S. Ross, No. 145 and 147 Anthony street.
Louisa R. Fisher, 15 and 16 Centre street.
John Risley, No. 140 Anthony street.
Edward J. McGloin, M.D., No. 128 Anthony street.
Michael Kerrigan, No. 123 Anthony street.
Cornelius Sebring.
John H. Minuse, 19 Anthony street.
Joseph L. Daymon, No. 131 Anthony street.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New
York.

The undersigned, owners and lessees of property on Chatham square and its vicinity, represent :

That the extension of Anthony street to Chatham square, will take away portions, if not the whole, of their respective lots and improvements.

That after due consideration, and for reasons which have

been repeatedly urged, and which are, doubtless, familiar to your honorable body, they are still firmly and decidedly opposed to the measure, and offer this as their remonstrance and protest.

New York, October 1st, 1836.

John Drake, 62 by 100 feet on Chatham square, and 25 by 100 feet on Mott street.

James H. Beers, Lease corner of Chatham and Mott st.
her

Rosanna \bowtie Beck, 42 by 98 on Mulberry, Nos. 10 and 11.
mark.

Edwin Stebbins, No. 19 Mulberry street.

Samuel T. Skidmore, No. 5 Mott street, lessee.

Elijah Valentine, No. 85 and 89 Cross street.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New York.

The undersigned, owners and lessees of property on East Broadway, the Bowery, Chatham square and its vicinity, beg leave respectfully to represent, for reasons which have been repeatedly urged, and with which your honorable body are doubtless familiar. That they are still of the opinion that the benefits to be derived from the proposed extension of Anthony street to Chatham square, will not be in any way commensurate with the enormous expense by which such opening can only be effected, and beg leave respectfully, though decidedly, to remonstrate against the measure, as one which, if carried into effect, they would consider in a high degree burdensome and oppressive, and earnestly remonstrate against widening said street.

New York, September 30th, 1836.

V. Rodriguez, 138 Church street.

John Cunnen.

Edward Sherbach, 145 Leonard street.

Lewis Calder, 404 Church street.

John Calder, 134, 106 and 110 Church street, 124, 126 and 170 Duane street.

John Ashby, 102 Church street.

Margaret Blakeley, }
Maria Blakeley, } 128 Duane street.

Walter P. Jackson, 104 Church street.

James Thompson, Nos. 67, 69, 71 and 73 Cross street.

Thomas Moony, 199 Chatham square, and house corner of Cross and Orange streets, 6th ward :

Also for the estate of Edward Paterson, deceased, house corner of Cross and Orange streets, and house No. 92 Cross street, and house No. 58 Orange street, 6th ward.

Thomas Curry, No. 82 Anthony street.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New York.

The undersigned, owners and lessees of property on East Broadway, the Bowery, Chatham square and its vicinity, beg leave respectfully to represent, That, for reasons which have been repeatedly urged, and with which your honorable body are doubtless familiar, they are still of the opinion that the benefits to be derived from the proposed extension of Anthony street to Chatham square will not be in any way commensurate with the enormous expense, by which such opening can only be effected, and beg leave respectfully, though decidedly, to remonstrate against the measure, as one, which if car-

ried into effect they would consider in a high degree burdensome and oppressive.

New York, September 30, 1836.

William Mead, corner of the Bowery and Division street.

James D. Mead,

L. B. Reed, 14 and 16 Bowery.

Samuel Webb, Bowery.

Susannah Drake, 49 Bowery.

E. C. Barker, 152, 154 and 156 Chatham street.

James S. Reynolds, 26 Bowery and 45 Bayard street.

Thomas Martin, 24 Bowery.

Elijah Valentine, 31, 33, 35, 29, 27 and 25 Mulberry street.

Samuel Stilwell.

John Drake, 27 and 35 Bowery.

James W. Dominick, Chatham square.

John Larveyere, 206 and 208 Chatham street, and 6 Bowery.

Jarvis Baily, 37 Bowery, Zoological Institute.

Joseph O. Bogart, 6 Pell street, and 20, 22 and 36 Bowery.

S. G. Totterall, 181 Chatham square, by John Fleming, Attorney.

Joseph Piggott, 5 lots East Broadway and 2 in Division street.

John Mehan, 58 East Broadway.

John McNulty, 48 East Broadway.

Edward Munson, 46 East Broadway.

Daniel Peoples, 44 East Broadway.

Henry Remsen, guardian and lessor of several lots on East Broadway and Chatham street.

M. Stephenson, 54 East Broadway.

J. K. Hardenbrook, 34 East Broadway.

A. Lawrence, two houses 27 East Broadway.

James McDivitt, 158 East Broadway.

Robert McDermut, 53 East Broadway.

C. Dawney, 45 East Broadway.

Howe & Weed, 82 Division street, corner of Forsyth street.

A. Guion, 60, 70, 71, and 72 Division street.

John Pease, 44, 43 $\frac{1}{2}$, 47, 49, and 51 Division street, five lots.

Jabesh Lovett, 67 East Broadway.

C. Chamberlain, Agent for James Dobbin, corner of East Broadway and Catherine street, and No. 5 Division street.

Anson Baker, for Charles Baker, 36 East Broadway and 17 Division street.

David Baker, 51 East Broadway and 33 Bowery.

Wm. F. Mott, two lots No. 95 and 137 East Broadway, and one lot No. 59 Division street.

Gilbert S. Mount, 3 Market street.

B. S. Collins, 93 East Broadway.

S. W. Lowere, 105 East Broadway.

R. L. Scheffelin, 107 East Broadway, and Mulberry, corner Cross and 135 Madison street.

A. M. S. Ferris, 115 East Broadway.

Ezekiel Archer, Division street.

Matthew Lane, 83 Cross street.

Sarah Good, 45 and 41 Mulberry street.

Justus D. Miller, 38 Mulberry street.

A. Florentine, 58, 59 and 61 Mulberry street.

Fanny Kirk, 47 and 49 Mulberry street.

Albert Coles, 23 Mulberry street.

David Brown, for widow Raymond, 20 Mulberry street.

James Miller, 34 Mulberry street.

William Miller, 36 Mulberry street.

Abner Chichester, No. 4 Market street.

B. R. Robson, No. 30 East Broadway.

W. W. Miner, 33 East Broadway.

Anthony L. Anderson, 40 East Broadway.

A. W. Hardenbrook, 23 Division street.

John Sleanger, 38 East Broadway.

Albert Z. Banta, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ Catherine street.

Solomon Fanning, 20 Catherine street.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New York.

The undersigned, owners of property, understanding that a petition has been sent in to your honorable body, for the purpose of widening Anthony street, which, in the event of its being widened, would be ruinous to many widows and orphans, the undersigned would most respectfully object to the same, and most earnestly remonstrate against the widening of said street.

1st. The street is 40 feet wide, and perfectly straight; and the principal part of the lots on the line of said street are owned by men of wealth, who, no doubt, will build good houses when the leases of the other lots expire.

2d. By taking off 25 feet, as is contemplated, would cut up the lots and subject the owners to an enormous expense, as many of the lots are only 75 feet in depth; the widening of said street is certainly uncalled for, and is now a corresponding width with most of the streets running parallel with it, between Chambers and Canal streets.

3d. Many of your petitioners have been very heavily assessed for widening Chapel street, and also will be for the contemplated improvement in Centre street; and we trust your honorable body will pause before you sanction a measure which will be the ruin of many, and again subject us to still heavier assessments. And your petitioners will ever pray.

New York, September 16, 1836.

P. Lorillard, Jr. corner of Elm and Anthony streets.

P. Lorillard, Jr. for himself and others, 106, 108, and 113 Anthony street.

Jeremiah O'Donnel, 8, 10 and 12, Centre street.

Mary Bready, No. 146 Anthony street.

Elizabeth Costello, 120 Anthony street.

- Gertrude Vultee, 114 Chatham street.
Dennis Gillespie, 161 Anthony street, No 13 Orange street,
and 34 Orange street.
Sarah Waters, No. 163 Anthony street.
John L. Dillon, No. 496 Pearl street. Cross street.
George Johnson, No. 143 Anthony street.
Patrick Collins, No. 160 Anthony street, and 84 Cross street,
and 35 and 36½ Orange street.
John McKenney, 37 Anthony street.
Matthias Duff, Anthony, corner of Centre, 27 Centre.
Ellen Waters, 88 Cross street.
George Brown, No. 11 Mulberry street.
Luke Corrigan, 50 and 46 City Hall place.
William Elder, 76 Mulberry street.
John A. Sidell, Attorney for M. Isaacs, lessee, 329 and 331
Broadway.
C. J. Gayler, 129, 131 and 135 Anthony street.
D. Henriques, 130 and 132 Anthony street.
Tabby Weede, 11 Orange street.
George Gardner, 16 Orange street.
Jacob Weeks' estate, 35 Mott street.
Samuel Weeks, 43 and 45 Mott street.
John McGowan, 43 and 45 Orange street.
Sierich Blanke, 46 Orange street.
Thomas Stephens, 50 Orange street.
John Allan, Executor to estate of Thomas Egerton, An-
thony street.
Sarah Waters, 163 Anthony street.
Matilda Robins, 55 Hudson.
Enos Burrows, corner of Leonard and Hudson.
Thomas Oliver No. 37 Thomas street.
Jesse Concklin, corner Hudson and Jay, No. 1
John P. Bogert, 2 lots; one 128, one 132 Church street.
Catharine Cole, 1 lot 130 Church street.
Elizaabeth Calder, 134 do. 1 lot.

Charles A. Briggs, owner of lot No. 90 Chapel street ; Nos.

28 and 30 Thomas street, corner of Chapel street.

John Titus, No. 8 Staple street, corner of Harrison.

Chery L. Plet, No. 35 Anthony, owner of a lot in Anthony street.

There are sixteen widows who have signed the remonstrance against widening Anthony street, and pray they may be heard before the Committee at the next meeting.

New York, August 31, 1836.

To JOHN EWEN, Esq., Street Commissioner.

Sir,—You will please take notice that I object to the proposed widening and extending of Anthony street into Chatham street, for the following reasons :

1st. It will (if carried into effect) cause a great many triangular lots, and make four ugly shaped blocks.

2d. It will necessarily cause the filling up of Mulberry street, very much to the injury of the buildings on that street.

3d. It will be a decided disadvantage to me, as it will take a part of my house, which I have lately thoroughly repaired, and taken up my residence in, and from which I cannot remove without very great inconvenience and loss, having built on the rear of the lot a manufactory with furnaces and many permanent fixtures, which we are constantly using, and cannot remove without serious damage to our business.

Which objections are respectfully submitted, by your's,

GEORGE W. PLATT,

Owner and occupant of No. 18 Mulberry street.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

MARCH 20, 1837.

The following communication was received from Henry Barclay, respecting the opening of Anthony street. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

THOMAS BOLTON, Clerk.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New York:

The undersigned respectfully represent, that he is owner of eleven lots of ground in the vicinity of Anthony street and Broadway; six of which are on Broadway, and adjoining the proposed widening of the street, and that he is in favor of the widening and extending of Anthony street, as now proposed to the Common Council; and that he has not heretofore had an opportunity of expressing himself upon the subject, being a

non-resident of this city. He therefore hopes that the said widening and extending of Anthony street, may be ordered by your Honorable Body.

Respectfully, your petitioner,

For HENRY BARCLAY.

ABRAHAM R. LUYSTER.

New York, March 17, 1837.

DOCUMENT, NO. 107.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

MARCH 13, 1837.

Report of the Committee on Lamps and Gas, recommending the adoption of a uniform "Table of Distances" for placing Lamps in the Streets and Avenues. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

THOMAS BOLTON, Clerk,

Resolved, That the Lamp Committee inquire into the expediency of designating the distances at which lamps are to be placed by the Superintendent of Lamps, in the different streets and avenues of the city, when ordered by the Common Council.

The Committee on Lamps and Gas, to whom was referred the annexed resolution to inquire into the expediency of desig-

nating the distances at which lamps should be placed by the Superintendent, in the streets and avenues of our city, respectfully

REPORT:

That considering the subject as one of very great importance, both to the comfort and safety of our fellow citizens; they have made use of every means in their power to ascertain the exact distance at which the light from the lamps would be most effective; and as the result of their inquiries, would recommend to the Common Council the adoption of the accompanying table of distances, as prepared by the Superintendent of Lamps and Gas, which, in the opinion of the Committee combines the two important principles of utility and economy, viz.: by obtaining the greatest amount of benefit at the least possible expense.

Resolved. That it being highly expedient to adopt a uniform table of distances, for placing lamps in the streets and avenues of this city; that, therefore, it shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Lamps to be governed by the accompanying "Table of Distances," and to cause the lamps to be placed (as near as circumstances will permit,) in conformity to its provisions.

JOHN V. GREENFIELD,
NEHEMIAH WATERBURY,
IRA B. WHEELER.

THE FOLLOWING

TABLE OF DISTANCES

IS PROPOSED FOR ERECTING LAMPS IN THE SEVERAL
STREETS AND AVENUES.

	<i>Width of Streets.</i>	<i>Distance of Lamps.</i>	
A street or avenue	100 feet.	60 feet.	
Do. do. between	90 and 100	65 "	
Do. do. do.	80 " 90	70 "	
Do. do. do.	70 " 80	75 "	
Do. do. do.	60 " 70	80 "	
Do. do. do.	50 " 60	85 "	
Do. do. do.	40 " 50	90 "	
Do. do. do.	30 " 40	95 "	
Do. do. do.	20 " 30	100 "	

To this should be added the width of the cross streets, and when such streets exceed in width thirty feet, the corner lamps should be doubled.

DOCUMENT NO. 108.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

DECEMBER 28, 1836.

Report of the Committee on Salaries, on the resolution to inquire into the expediency of increasing the salary of the Mayor and District Attorney, and of making the Corporation Attorney a Salary Officer. Amended, and, as amended, adopted.

THOMAS BOLTON, Clerk.

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Salaries to inquire into and report upon the expediency of increasing the salaries of the Mayor of the City of New York, and of the District Attorney of this district, and also of rendering the Corporation Attorney a Salary Officer, and also what salary should be affixed to said office.

The Committee on Salaries of the Board of Aldermen, to whom was referred the annexed resolution to inquire into the

expediency of increasing the salary of the Mayor and District Attorney of this District, and also of rendering the Corporation Attorney a Salary Officer, and also what salary should be affixed to that office, respectfully

R E P O R T :

That they have given the subjects of inquiry specified in the resolution, that attention they demand. As it respects increasing the salary of the Mayor, it will be recollected by the Board, that the Legislature of the State, some years ago, (in 1821,) declared that the salary of this officer should not exceed the sum of four thousand dollars per annum; and the Corporation are, therefore, prohibited from using any thing like liberality, or scarcely justice, towards this officer and the amount of his salary. Your Committee feel well convinced that the present pay (to wit, three thousand dollars,) allowed the Chief Magistrate of our City, is scarcely a compensation for the time which he ordinarily passes in the office, and not more than is paid to individuals holding stations far inferior to him in responsibility or trust; and that the other services he renders, and which are well known to be, at times, very arduous, and the due execution of them very important to the public, are unpaid for by the city; it is also well known that he is compelled to make large expenditures, in shewing those rites of hospitality to strangers and others, who visit our city, which custom has now imposed on him, and which is considered as part of the duties of the Mayor; and which expenditures are much increased at this present time, owing to the high prices of the articles of living. Your Committee, although unwilling to increase the salaries of Public Officers, beyond what reason and a proper economy dictate, and what public opinion would justify, think that the salary of the Mayor of this City should not be so small as to prevent a person of moderate pecuniary means accepting the trust, if the people so

will; nor, on the other hand, so large as to be sought after for pecuniary gain, but so graduated, as to meet the expenditures necessarily incurred by the person holding the office; and in this view of the subject they have no doubt but that our constituents will readily concur; and your Committee, therefore, recommend an increase of the salary of the Mayor to the extent allowed by law, viz., four thousand dollars; and they also suggest the expediency of the Corporation applying to the Legislature, at their ensuing Session, to take the limit or restriction off, so that they may, if in their wisdom they deem best, increase the salary of the Mayor to an amount commensurate with the importance and standing of the office and its duties.

Your Committee think that the salary of the District Attorney is in proportion to the salaries paid by the State to its Law Officers, and who have to perform duties equally onerous and important to the public as those of the District Attorney; and they deem it inexpedient to encrease the pay of this officer.

Your Committee differ much on the subject of making the office of Corporation Attorney a Salary Office; and as this is a subject more within the experience and knowledge of the Law Members of this Board, than that of your Committee, they ask to be discharged from further consideration of the same, and they offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to increase the salary of the District Attorney of this District.

Resolved, That it is expedient than an application be made to the Legislature of this State, to have the law so altered as to leave the salary of the Mayor of this City without any restriction as to the amount that may be paid or allowed by the Corporation.

Resolved, That the Committee be discharged from any

further consideration of the resolution relating to the Corporation Attorney, and that it be referred to the Law Committee.

All which is respectfully submitted.

EGBERT BENSON,
D. BANKS,
IRA B. WHEELER.

DOCUMENT No. 109.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

MARCH 13, 1837.

Report of the Committee on Laws, on the communication of the Counsel of the Board, relative to the claim of Mrs. Rebecca Jones, for compensation for right of wharfage destroyed by filling Old slip. Adopted.

THOMAS BOLTON, Clerk,

The subscriber respectfully informs the Common Council, that a resolution was passed, in the month of April last, providing for the settlement, by appraisers or umpire, in the usual mode, of the amount to be paid to the representatives of the estate of Isaac C. Jones, deceased, as compensation for a right of wharfage belonging to said estate, and which was destroyed by the filling up of Old slip. The claim upon which this resolution was passed, was made by Mrs. Rebecca Jones, the widow of Mr. Jones, as administratrix of his estate, she having been also appointed, by the Surrogate, the guardian of his infant Children.

As the property thus affected by the filling up of Old slip, was in the nature of real estate, it belonged to the children of Mrs. Jones, subject to Mrs. Jones' right of dower. Mrs. Jones therefore has no power, either as administratrix or as general guardian of her children, to appoint an appraiser, or execute any bond of submission, or receive any amount which might be awarded on their behalf; nor can any thing be done to bind the children, or make it perfectly safe for the Corporation to pay, without the aid of the Court of Chancery. The regular mode, in that court, of ascertaining amounts claimed, is by reference to a Master in Chancery, and not by arbitration or appraisement; and in the present case the Court of Chancery would not sanction the acceptance for the infant children, of any sum, without a reference to a Master, to inquire and report as to the amount which should be received on their behalf. Under these circumstances it is proposed, on behalf of Mr. Jones' estate, that the necessary application shall be made by Mrs. Jones to the Vice Chancellor; and that in lieu of the above mentioned resolution of the Common Council, another resolution should be passed, providing for the payment of such amount as may be ascertained and reported to be justly due by such Master of the Court of Chancery as the Vice Chancellor may, upon such application, appoint to examine and report upon the same. This course appears to the subscriber to be free from objection; and if it should meet the views of the Common Council, a resolution in the following form would be the proper one to be passed:

“ Resolved, That the Common Council do hereby agree, that the amount to be paid to the parties interested in the estate of the late Isaac C. Jones, deceased, for the claim made by Mrs. Rebecca Jones, on behalf of such estate, for compensation for a right of wharfage, destroyed by the filling up of Old slip, shall be settled and determined by such Master in the Court of Chancery as the Vice Chancellor of the First Circuit may select for that purpose, on an application to be made to him by, or on

behalf, of the said parties, and at their own expense. And that on the approval or confirmation of the report of such Master, in the premises, the Comptroller shall pay the amount which may be so settled and determined, to such party or parties as may, by the order of the said Court, be authorized to receive the same; and that, on making such payment, the Counsel shall obtain such release or releases as may be necessary to extinguish all claims and demands against the Corporation, on the part of the said parties, or any of them, by reason, or on account of, such right of wharfage."

R. EMMET.

February 27th, 1837.

The Committee on laws, &c. of the Board of Aldermen, to whom was referred the annexed communication and resolution from the Counsel of the Board, relative to the claim of Mrs. Rebecca Jones, for compensation for a right of wharfage destroyed by filling up Old slip, respectfully

REPORT:

That the Common Council, by a resolution passed in April last, having consented to the adjustment of the claim of Mrs. Jones, by authorizing the appointment of appraisers to fix the value of the property so destroyed by the filling up of Old slip, it is not requisite to renew the inquiry into the merits of her claim. It appears, by the communication of the Counsel, that the property, being in the nature of real estate, belonged to the children of Mr. Jones, subject to Mrs. Jones' right of dower. Those children being infants, there is no power on her part to appoint appraisers or to release their interest, as contemplated by the former proceedings of the Corporation.

The Committee concur with the Counsel of the Board, in his opinion that an application to the Court of Chancery is the proper mode to obtain a release of the right of the infant children. The value of the property can as well be ascertained by a Master in Chancery as by appraisers.

The Committee therefore recommend the adoption of the resolution recommended by the Counsel in these words:

"Resolved, That the Common Council do hereby agree, that the amount to be paid to the parties interested in the estate of the late Isaac C. Jones, deceased, for the claim made by Mrs. Rebecca Jones, on behalf of such estate, for compensation for right of wharfage destroyed by the filling up of Old slip, shall be settled and determined by such Master of the Court of Chancery, as the Vice Chancellor of the First Circuit may select for that purpose, on an application to be made to him by, or on behalf, of the said parties, and at their own expense; notice being first given to the Counsel of the Corporation. And that on the approval or confirmation of the report of such Master in the premises, the Comptroller shall pay the amount which may be so settled and determined, to such party or parties as may, by the order of the said Court, be authorized to receive the same; and that, on making such payment, the Counsel shall obtain such release or releases as may be necessary to extinguish all claims and demands against the Corporation on the part of the said parties, or any of them, by reason, or on account of, such right of wharfage.

R. R. WARD,
D. RANDELL,
D. P. INGRAHAM.

DOCUMENT NO. 110.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

MARCH 13, 1837.

Report of the Finance Committee, on the account rendered by the Clerk of the City and County, for services rendered, in relation to taking the census of 1835. Adopted.

THOMAS BOLTON, Clerk.

The Finance Committee to whom was referred the annexed communication from the Comptroller, presenting an account of the Clerk of the City and County, for services rendered, in relation to the census of 1835, respectfully

REPORT:

That having carefully examined the law applicable to the compensation of Clerks of Counties, for the duties imposed upon them in the taking of a census, they are of opinion that

no legal provision can be found for some of the charges in the account now presented.

The only services required from the Clerk, by law (3d chap. 1st part Revised Statutes, § 5 and 11,) are as follows :

1st. To distribute the blank returns, &c., transmitted to him by the Secretary of State, among the several Marshals, appointed to take the enumeration.

2d. To make and transmit to the Secretary of State, an abstract of the returns of the enumeration, &c., received by him from the Marshals.

For the first of those duties, the law does not appear to contemplate any compensation. For the second, it provides (§ 13) that the accounts for the services of the County Clerk, in making out the abstracts (of the enumeration taken by the Marshals,) shall be audited in the City of New York, by the Common Council, thereof, and paid as part of the contingent expenses of such city.

In the present case, the Clerk has charged for receiving and distributing books to Marshals, ten dollars. This duty is certainly required from him, but as no provision whatever is made for paying any Compensation, therefor, the Committee are of opinion that it is his duty as Clerk, to perform such services gratuitously.

The account also contains the following charges, viz. :

Twenty days' service in estimating the returns of the several Marshals, at three dollars per day	\$60 00
Draft return of Census	7 66
Copy of return forwarded to the Secretary of State	4 03

Those charges come under the head of making and transmitting to the Secretary of State an abstract of the returns of the enumeration, and are therefore proper.

The Committee are of opinion that the amounts charged by the Clerk for those items, are reasonable and correct, and that they are the only strictly legitimate charges in the account.

The other services performed by the Clerk, and charged for in his account, are as follows:

Filing 114 books of returns, for fifteen wards	\$7 12
--	--------

The law does not direct the filing of the returns, but admitting it to be necessary and proper, there is no provision for compensation for so doing.

Drawing affidavits to returns of each ward	\$5 40
Administering fourteen oaths	1 75

The 9th section of the above chapter of the Revised Statutes, directs that the return to be made by each Marshal, shall be sworn to by him before any officer authorized to administer oaths.

The Committee are of opinion that it is the business of the Marshals to cause the necessary affidavits to be prepared and to swear to the same at their own expense.

Copy of census to file, with certificate and seal	\$4 03
---	--------

This is not required by the statute, and the Clerk, if he deems it necessary, must do it as part of the duties of his office, for which the law provides no compensation.

Notifying ten Marshals to correct their returns	\$2 50
---	--------

The same remark applies to this item.

The Committee have thus considered each separate charge in the account, and the result is, that according to their views of the law the three items which have reference to making and transmitting to the Secretary of State the abstract of the returns of the Marshals, and which amount to seventy-one dollars sixty-nine cents, should be allowed, and that the remaining charges should be rejected.

The Committee have examined that part of the Revised Statutes which declares what shall be deemed "county charges," with a view of discovering whether there was any general provision under which those rejected charges, or any of them could be claimed. They find that "the monies necessarily expended by any county officer, in executing the duties of his office, in cases in which no specific compensation for such services, is provided by law, are expressly declared to be county charges; but as this only applies to monies expended, it has no bearing in favor of any item in the account now under consideration.

In thus reporting unfavorably upon some of the items in the Clerk's account, the Committee would state explicitly that they do not entertain the least doubt that all the services charged for, were actually performed by the Clerk, in good faith, but they conceive that the Common Council are to be strictly governed by the law in making compensation. They therefore submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the account of Thomas Jeremiah be audited at seventy-one dollars sixty-nine cents, and that the Comptroller draw his warrant in favor of the Clerk for that sum.

D. P. INGRAHAM,
EDWARD TAYLOR,
D. BANKS.

DOCUMENT NO. 111.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

MARCH 13, 1837.

Report of the Committee on Markets, on the subject of establishing a new Market, between Christopher, Washington, Amos and Weehawken streets. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

THOMAS BOLTON, Clerk.

The Joint Market Committee to whom the petition of Abraham Van Nest and sundry other freeholders and inhabitants of this city, was referred, respectfully

REPORT:

That the petitioners who are principally inhabitants of the 9th ward, and reside in the vicinity of the Greenwich Market, represent in their petition that the accommodations afforded to the inhabitants is by far too limited for the growing popu-

lation of that district of the city, and is not adequate to the present wants of the inhabitants, who resort to and depend upon it for their daily supplies, and that in consequence thereof they are put to great inconvenience in being obliged to make their purchases at other and more distant Markets, they therefore pray that said Market may be enlarged so as to afford accommodations adequate to the growing wants of that part of the city, and they suggest the propriety of taking the necessary measures for obtaining the block of ground between Christopher, Washington, Amos and Weehawken streets, for the purpose of such Market.

Your Committee have examined this subject with the caution which its importance would seem to demand, and after mature reflection, they are satisfied that the petitioners have just cause for complaint. The section of our city where the petitioners principally reside, is growing as rapidly as any other part, and yet in reference to Market accommodations they are but indifferently supplied.

Your Committee are fully of the opinion that some measures ought to be adopted to meet the views of the petitioners, as to enlarged Market accommodations, and they can perceive none more worthy the consideration of the Board than the one proposed by the petitioners. They therefore beg leave to propose the following resolution :

Resolved, That the Counsel of the Board be authorized to apply to the Legislature for permission to take the block of ground between Christopher, Washington, Amos and Weehawken streets for Market purposes.

NEHEMIAH WATERBURY,
D. RANDELL,
JOHN V. GRENFIELD,
JOHN SCHMELZEL,
ISAAC B. MERRITT,
WILLIAM HALL.

DOCUMENT, NO. 112.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

MARCH 20, 1837.

The Committee on Lands and Places, to whom had been referred the subject relating to a Rural Cemetery, presented the following Report thereon, which was laid on the table and directed to be printed, together with the amendments of the Board of Assistant Aldermen.

THOMAS BOLTON, Clerk,

The Committee on Lands and Places, to whom was referred the annexed papers relative to the Public Cemetery respectfully

R E P O R T :

That they invited the persons remonstrating against the project, to appear before them and state their objections to it,

which they did in full ; and your Committee also offered to append their objections to this report, if they would give them in writing. This they have not done. The objections were, first, to the closing the avenues ; then, to the project generally. Your Committee cannot see any necessity for asking of the Legislature, at present, if ever, for permission to close the avenues ; on the contrary, they believe the purposes of the Cemetery will be as well obtained by leaving the avenues open, and thereby giving free access to it. As for the objections to the project generally, your Committee did not think themselves authorized to act on, or report on them. Both Boards of the Common Council having adopted the resolutions to establish a Public Cemetery, also to locate it at that place ; we therefore confine ourselves merely to the amendments passed by the Board of Assistant Aldermen ; more particularly as the whole subject, having been for nearly two years before the Common Council, and very frequently discussed, it did appear to your Committee that the remonstrants should not, in justice to themselves and to the time of the members, have delayed bringing forward their objections to this late period. With these views the Committee would respectfully recommend to the Board of Aldermen as follows, viz.

1st. Amendment of Board of Assistant Aldermen, (to extend to Hudson River,) to be concurred in.

2d. Amendment, (proviso,) to be concurred in.

3d. New resolution, (as to title,) to be concurred in.

Resolved, that the last resolution be amended by striking out the words to close the 9th and 11th avenues, between 151st and 155th streets ; and also so as to read, "Resolved, that application be made to the Legislature to close 152d, 153d and 154th streets."

JOHN V. GREENFIELD,
D. RANDELL.

Resolutions, as amended by both Boards.

1st. *Resolved*, That the lands now owned by James Conner, and situated between the 8th avenue and Hudson River, and 151st and 155th streets, (and particularly described in the letter of the said James Conner, hereto annexed,) be purchased at a price not exceeding fourteen hundred dollars per acre ; provided that the permission and leave mentioned in the following 2d and 3d resolutions be first had and obtained.

2d. *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature at its next session, for permission to close the 9th and 11th avenues, between 151st and 155th streets ; and also to close 152d, 153d and 154th streets.

3d. *Resolved*, That an application be also made for leave to issue a stock, bearing an interest of five per cent, redeemable within seven years, for the amount of the said purchase money ; and that the said land shall be paid for in such stock at par, or in cash, at the pleasure of the Corporation.

4th. *Resolved*, That the land thus to be purchased of the said James Conner and others, be set apart and appropriated for a Rural Cemetery, or Burial Place.

5th. *Resolved*. That the title to the land shall be examined by the Counsel of the Board, and reported upon by him as perfect, before carrying the foregoing resolutions into effect.

Vol. 10, Part 1, 1880

Published by the Royal Society

London: Printed by the Royal Society, 1880

Price 10s. 6d.

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DOCUMENT, NO. 113.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

MARCH 27, 1837.

Report of the Committee on Finance, on the Petition of the New Brunswick Transportation Company, for a lease of the Red Fort, at the foot of Hubert street. Adopted.

THOMAS BOLTON, Clerk.

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the annexed petition from the New Brunswick Canal and Transportation Company, for a lease of the Red Fort, at the foot of Hubert street, on the North River, respectfully

R E P O R T :

That the Company represent themselves to be engaged in the transportation of coal from the mines in Pennsylvania, to

this city ; that they are greatly inconvenienced, and the cost of their coal greatly increased, in consequence of difficulty in landing the same, and the great delay in unloading at the public docks ; that their business principally consists in freight and transportation, and that they are willing to furnish coal to the city at cost, if they can be provided with a suitable place for landing the same. Your Committee, being sensible of the importance of any arrangement which will furnish a supply of coal to this city, at lower prices than those charged during the present year, have had several interviews with the agents of the petitioners on the subject. The petitioners are the owners of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and of a number of steam and tow boats used for the purposes of transportation ; and if sufficient accommodations are furnished them, will be able to bring to this city so large a quantity of coal, to be disposed of by them at low rates, as must, in a great measure, prevent the combination which has existed, during the past season, to keep up the price of coal, from being continued. The petitioners propose, in addition to paying a fair rent for the premises of which they desire a lease, to furnish the Corporation with all the coal they may require for the public use, at cost ; and they are also willing to bind themselves to sell all the coal they can bring to this city, at a small advance on the actual cost.

With a view of ascertaining the amount which would annually be saved by an arrangement of this nature, your Committee have obtained the following statements, which they believe to be correct.

In Pennsylvania the ton of coal weighs 2,240 lbs. In New York the ton of coal weighs only 2,000 lbs, or a difference of about one-eighth in quantity, between what is purchased by the coal dealers and what they sell to consumers. This difference is believed to be more than sufficient to pay all the expense of carting, storing, breaking, screening and delivering.

During the past season Schuylkill coal has sold at from \$12 to \$14 per ton, in this city. The contract price for this coal last summer, at which it was engaged by most, if not all, of the

dealers, was \$6 per ton, to which is to be added the cost of transportation, \$1 50 to \$2 per ton, making in all less than \$8 as the utmost cost of the coal at the wharf in New York, and leaving a clear profit to the dealer here, of \$5 or \$6 per ton; the expense of yarding, carting, breaking, &c. being paid by the additional 240 lbs. between the ton in Pennsylvania and in New York.

The same difference exists as to Lehigh coal, between costing at the mine from \$2 to \$3, and transportation \$3 85 per ton, and yielding to the dealer a gain of \$5 or \$6 per ton on all sold by them.

Your Committee mention these facts to show the great increase which is put upon the cost of coal, to the consumers in this city, and they believe that any plan which will cause coal to be sold here at cost, or a small advance on the actual cost, will be conferring a great benefit on the community. The cost of fuel is one of the great burdens on the poorer classes of the people, and any measures which do not interfere with the rights of others, and which will reduce the price of it, should be adopted.

The petitioners also propose to furnish the Corporation with all the coal they may require at the cost price.

This, of itself, is a matter worthy of consideration. The amount of coal purchased by the Corporation during the past year was about 3,500 tons, viz. :

For the City Hall, 1,000 tons.

For the Prisons and Alms House, 2,500 tons.

In purchasing this at the actual cost, in Pennsylvania, with the expense of transportation here, a considerable amount will be saved to the public.

The place for which the petitioners ask a lease is now leased until 1st May, 1839, at the annual rent of \$1,600. The time previous to the commencement of the lease will be required for building the necessary barges and steam engines, on the premises, for hoisting and breaking the coal.

Your Committee think that the proposition submitted to

them is one which will be productive of good, and they therefore recommend that a lease be granted to the petitioners, upon the terms stated in the resolution herunto annexed, of the premises known as the Red Fort, as the same is now leased, after the present lease expires.

They accordingly submit the following resolution for adoption :

Resolved, That a lease be granted to the New Brunswick Canal and Steam Boat Transportation Company, of the premises known as the Red Fort, at the foot of Hubert street, as the same are now leased to William C. Redfield, for the term of five years, from the first day of May, 1839, at an annual rent of (\$2,300) twenty-three hundred dollars, payable quarterly, on the following conditions, viz. :

1st. That the said Company shall use the said premises solely for the purpose of landing, storing and breaking coal, to be brought by them to this city, from Pennsylvania.

2d. That the said Company shall annually, during the said lease, furnish to the Corporation such amount of coal, either from the vessel or broken, as they may require, for the use of the public institutions, and of the poor of the city, not exceeding in any one year (5,000) five thousand tons, at the actual cost price thereof, to the said Company, at the mines, with the usual charge for freight thereof, to this city, and the cost of breaking the same if required. The amount required annually to be fixed by the Common Council before the month of October in each year.

3d. That the said Company shall sell all the coal which they can bring to this city, over and above the amount furnished to the Corporation, either from the vessels or broken, to consumers, other than coal dealers, at the actual cost thereof to the said Company, when delivered on the wharf, in the said

city, and the cost of breaking if required, with the addition not to exceed one dollar and fifty cents per ton, above such actual cost. The Company not to be compelled to sell to any one person more than ten tons during the same season.

4th. That these conditions shall be made a part of, and be inserted in the lease of same, and that on failure to keep the terms and conditions thereof, the said Company shall forfeit the lease, and also the sum of five thousand dollars, as damages for the breach of these covenants.

D. P. INGRAHAM,
EDWARD TAYLOR,
D. BANKS.



To the Honorable the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the

GENTLEMEN,

IN obedience to a resolution of the Board of Aldermen of the 15th instant, in the following
 "Resolved, That the Resident Physician of Bellevue be requested to report to this Board, the number
 the year past, the nature of their diseases, the number cured, and also the number discharged, and the number

I have the honor to communicate, in tabular form, all the information sought for by said resolution. R

HENRY V

New York, Feb. 20, 1837.

ANNUAL REPORT OF BELLEVUE HOSPITAL

From January 1, 1836, to January 1, 1837.

DISEASES.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.							Total Discharged and Died.		NAT.						
	Remaining January 1, 1836.	Admitted from Jan. 1, 1836, to Jan 1, 1837.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Request.	Improper Objects.	Disorderly.	Eloped.	Died.	Remaining January 1, 1837.	America.	Ireland.	England.	Scotland.	Germany.	France.	New Scotia.	
Abscess	4	10	14	6	..	..	..	..	2	2	10	4	4	7	1	..	2	..
Ascites	1	15	16	2	..	..	..	..	..	13	15	1	3	9	1	1	1	..
Anasarca	1	4	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	1	4	..	..	..	..
Amenorrhœa	2	5	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	1	4	1	..	..	..
Apoplexia	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Asthma	..	3	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
Aneurisma of the Aorta.	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
Arthritis	..	7	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	..	3	2	..	1	..
Bronchitis	1	10	11	10	..	..	..	..	..	1	11	..	1	9	1	..	..	..
Cephalalgia	1	7	8	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	1	6	..	1	..	..
Chilblains	5	7	12	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	3	6	2	..	1	..
Congestio	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Catarrhus	..	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Colica	..	3	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Constipatio	..	10	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	1	4	1	2	1	..
Delirium Tremens	2	25	27	11	1	..	..	1	13	13	26	1	11	13	3	..	..	..
Debilitas	1	6	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	1	3	3	..	1	..	..
Dysenteria	1	25	26	16	..	..	..	..	..	10	26	..	6	13	3	..	4	..
Diarrhœa	..	17	17	10	1	..	..	..	..	6	17	..	7	7	..	..	2	..
Dysuria	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Diabetes	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	2	8	10	5	1	..	1	1	1	1	9	1	..	7	2	..	..	..
Epilepsy	..	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Febris (Typhus)	2	117	119	85	..	..	..	..	..	31	116	3	2	108	7	..	1	..
Febris (Intermittens)	5	15	20	18	1	1	..	..	..	..	20	..	1	13	4	..	1	..
Febris (Remittens)	..	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	3	..	..	..	..
Febris (Continued)	13	173	186	131	3	3	..	1	4	33	175	11	13	146	11	2	10	3	
Febris (Billiosa)	..	5	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	..	1	3	1	..	..	..
Fistula in Ano	1	4	5	2	1	..	..	..	1	4	4	1	1	3	..	..	..	1
Fractura	4	22	26	20	1	..	..	3	1	1	25	1	4	17	4	..	1	..
Fistula	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Gonorrhœa	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Gastritis	2	4	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
Hepatitis	3	14	17	6	1	2	..	..	..	7	16	1	6	7	2	..	..	..
Hernia	1	2	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	1	..
Hydrops	1	7	8	4	1	..	..	..	..	3	8	..	2	6	..	..	..	..
Hysteria	1	2	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Hemiplegia	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Hemorrhagia	..	5	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	5	..	1	3	..	..	..	1
Hydrothorax	..	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	2	..	1	..	..
Hæmorrhoides	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Hæmatocele	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hypertrophy	..	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	1	1	..	1	..	..
Hypochondria	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Injuria	10	55	65	50	1	6	..	2	4	4	63	2	11	40	8	1	2	..	
Inflammatiō	1	6	7	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	2	4	1	..	..	..
Incontinentia Urinæ	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Icterus	..	3	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	..
Leucorrhœa	1	4	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	4	..	..	..	..
Morbus Coxarius.	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Metritis	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Menorrhagia	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Neuralgia	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Orchitis	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia	..	3	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia	5	24	29	21	1	..	..	..	..	4	26	3	7	18	1	..	2	..
Peripneumony	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Paralysis	1	21	22	4	1	1	..	1	13	13	20	2	6	12	3	..	1	..	
Prolapsus Uteri.	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Paraplegia	1	4	5	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	5	..	1	3	1	..	..	..
Psoriasis	..	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Prolapsus Ani	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Paronychia.	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Pleuritis	..	6	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	2	2	2	..	..	..
Phrenitis	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Peritonitis.	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Ptyalismus	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Pemphigus	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Pericarditis	..	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
Phthisis	11	151	162	10	10	7	..	1	105	105	142	20	41	91	16	5	3	1	
Rheumatismus	8	88	96	83	1	1	..	3	1	1	90	6	22	45	18	2	9	1	
Syphilis	16	54	70	43	4	4	6	1	2	7	67	3	15	39	10	1	1	1	
Scirrhus Testicle.	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Stricture	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Scrofula	..	8	8	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	5	3	3	4	1	..	..	..
Salt Rheum.	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Scarlatina.	..	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	..
Tussis	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Tracheotomy	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Tetanus	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Ulcus	11	48	59	36	6	4	..	3	1	5	55	4	19	27	9	1	3	..	
Ustio	1	14	15	11	..	..	..	..	..	3	14	1	4	9	..	1	1	..
Vulnus	1	3	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	3	1	..	..	..
	126	1083	1209	700	50	39	6	16	16	295	1122	87	227	741	120	22	51	12	

RECAPITULATION.

Remaining, January 1, 1836	126
Admitted from Jan. 1, 1836, to Jan. 1, 1837 ..	1083
Total	1209
Discharged Cured	700
" Relieved	50
" by request	39
" being improper objects	6
" Disorderly	16
Eloped	16
Died	295—1122
Remaining January 1, 1837	67
Total	1209

Man			DIS-
ADMITTED.			AN
<i>Remaining January 1, 1836.</i>	<i>Admitted from Jan. 1, 1836, to Jan. 1, 1837.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Discharged.</i>
133	369	502	282
Remaining, January			

DOCUMENT, NO. 115.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

DECEMBER 19, 1836.

Report of the Finance Committee, on the petition of James Flanagan, for an extension of his lease. Adopted.

D. T. VALENTINE, Assistant Clerk,

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the annexed petition of James Flanagan, for an extension of his lease of lot 203 on the common lands, respectfully

REPORT:

That the petitioner is the lessee of one of the common land lots, on the upper part of the island, that the petitioner held a lease of the same for a number of years past, and has improved the land by erecting a house, barn &c. thereon; that on the expiration of his lease, he applied to a former Common

Council, for a renewal of the same, but, as he states, was induced to take a short lease, in consequence of the boundary lines of the lot not having been adjusted, with the understanding that it should be extended after the lines were adjusted. These boundary lines having since that time been fixed, your Committee recommend that an additional lease be granted to the petitioner for the further period of seven years, at an annual rent of \$100 per year. There is also another reason why, in the opinion of the Committee, this lease should be extended, viz: that by the terms of the lease the lessee is bound to pay the assessments, and the assessment which he must shortly pay for opening the 2d avenue, will probably exceed the annual value of the lot, for four or five years.

Your Committee offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Counsel of the Corporation prepare a lease of lot 203 of the common lands, according to the corrected boundary lines, to James Flanagan, for a further term of seven years, at an annual rent of \$100, with the usual covenants, and that such lease be executed in the usual manner under the seal of the Corporation.

D. P. INGRAHAM,
EDWARD TAYLOR,
D. BANKS.

R E P O R T

OF THE

COMPTROLLER,

OF THE

PERSONS IN THE EMPLOY OF THE CORPORATION.

AND THEIR SALARIES.

APRIL 5, 1837.

NEW YORK:

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

1837.

THE

Journal of the

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF THE HISTORY OF THE

AMERICAN PEOPLE

OF THE

AMERICAN PEOPLE

1881

DOCUMENT NO. 116.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

APRIL 5, 1837.

Report of the Comptroller on the resolution of Alderman Clark, to report the names of all officers employed by the Corporation, and those that receive their compensation from the Public Treasury, which was ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

THOMAS BOLTON, Clerk.

" Resolved, That the Comptroller be requested to report to this Board, with all convenient speed, the name of every officer, Clerk, and other persons appointed by this City, in joint ballot or otherwise; and such also as are in the employment of those, and all who are paid by this City for their services: setting forth the name of the office or employment, the place employed, and the annual salary or compensation of each."

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, January 4, 1837,

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, February 27, 1837.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New
York.

In obedience to the above resolution, offered by Alderman
Clark, the undersigned has the honor to present the following
list of officers and persons receiving compensation from the
Public Treasury.

D. D. WILLIAMSON, Comptroller.

NAMES.	OFFICES.	BY WHOM ELECTED.	COMPENSATION.	
			Per Annum.	Annual.
Cornelius W. Lawrence	Mayor	The People	\$	\$3000
John Ahern	Clerk to Mayor	Common Council		1500
George W. Hinchman	Messenger	..		500
John Sidell	First Marshal	The Mayor		900
Richard Riker	Recorder	Governor and Senate		1500
Thomas Phoenix	District Attorney	Court of Sessions		3000
Henry Meigs	Clerk of Sessions	..		1750
Henry Vandervoort	Assistant ..	..		1000
John T. Irving	1st Judge Common Pleas	Governor and Senate	Fees	
Michael Ushoffler	Associate ..	..	..
J. P. Roome	Crier ..	The Court	..	
Samuel Jones	Chief Justice Superior Court	Governor and Senate		2500
Josiah O. Hoffman	Associate ..	..		2500
Thomas J. Oakley	.. ..	..		2500
Ambrose Kirtland	Assistant Justice 1st district	Common Council		1600
Nicholas C. Everitt	.. .. 2d ..	..		1600
William Wiley	.. .. 3d ..	..		1600
Levi Clark	.. .. 4th ..	..		1600
Anthony Woodward	.. .. 5th ..	..		1600
James Flannagan	.. .. 12th ward	..		1600
Isaac Doughty	.. .. 12th ..	..	Fees	
Claiborne Ferris	Clerk of Assist. Justice, 1st district	..	Fees	1200
Abraham Tucker	.. .. 2d ..	..		1200
Peter See	.. .. 3d ..	..		1200

NAMES.	OFFICES.	BY WHOM ELECTED.	COMPENSATION.	
			Per diem. \$	Annual.
Isaac Labagh	Clerk of Assist. Justice 4th district	Common Council		\$1200
Robert L. Jacques	.. .. 5th ..	.. ..		1200
James Hopson	Police Justice	.. ..		2000
John M. Bloodgood	.. ..	.. ..		2000
Oliver M. Lownds	.. ..	.. ..		2000
James Palmer	.. ..	.. ..		2000
John W. Wyman	.. ..	.. ..		2000
William Callender	Clerk of Police Office	.. ..		1250
Jacob L. Dickinson	.. ..	.. ..		1250
Daniel M. Frye	.. ..	.. ..		1250
Herman Ruggles	.. ..	.. ..		1250
Eber Wheaton	Public Administrator	.. ..		1250
Samuel Stevenson	Marshal of Marine Court	The Court	1 50	469 50
Thomas Bolton	Clerk of Board of Aldermen	The Board		2150
David T. Valentine	Assistant Clerk	.. ..		1800
John Paulding	Clerk in Office	.. ..		500
James H. Ward	Reader	The President		200
Jacob Hays	Sergeant at Arms	The Board		700
John Newhouse	Clerk of Board of Assistants	.. ..		1400
Morris M. Davidson	Assistant Clerk	.. ..		200
John Van Nuyse	Sergeant at Arms	.. ..		500
John Ewen, jun.	Street Commissioner	Common Council		3000
Jacob S. Warner	Assistant	.. ..		1500
M. D. L. Gaines	First Clerk	.. ..		1000

John Secor	Second Clerk to St. Commissioner	Common Council			
John Serrell	Draftsman	Street Commissioner			750
Gilbert Sawyer	Porter to St. Commiss'r. and Compt.	.. ..			700
Douw D. Williamson	Comptroller	Common Council		1 50	469 50
William Thompson	Deputy Comptroller	.. ..			2500
Abraham K. Pattison	Clerk	.. ..			1500
William D. Patterson	Clerk of Fire Loan	Comptroller			750
John Fleming	Chamberlain	Common Council			1000
Robert Emmet	Counsel of Corporation	.. ..	Fees		500
John R. Livingston, jun.	Attorney ..	.. ..	..
John Caldwell	Collector of Arrears of Taxes	.. ..	..
Asher Martin	.. Assessments	.. ..	..
John Hanmer	.. ..	.. ..	..
Jeremiah Green	.. ..	.. ..	..
George Mills	.. ..	.. ..	..
Levi Kidder	.. City Revenue	.. ..	..
Jefferson Brown	Coroner	The People			1500
Cornelius Schuyler	Keeper of Potters Field	Common Council	Fees		
William B. Mott	Superintendent of Roads	.. ..		2 25	821 25
John McKibben	.. Pavements	.. ..			1000
Samuel Fickett	.. Wharves	.. ..			1000
John Kurtz	.. Hacks	.. ..			1000
Charles B. Tappen	.. Building	.. ..			800
Allen M. Sniffen	.. Lamps and Gas	.. ..			1200
William White	Inspector of Stages	.. ..			1000
Jacob White	Assistant ..	.. ..			750
					500

NAMES.	OFFICES.	BY WHOM ELECTED.	COMPENSATION.	
			Per diem.	Annual.
Barzillai Davidson	Regulator of Public Clocks	Common Council	\$	\$ 250
John Baker	Ballast Master	.. ..	Fees	
Lloyd Bryant	Register of Dogs	.. ..	..
William B. Townsend	Printer to Board of Aldermen	The Board	..	
William Denman	.. .. Assistants	.. ..	..
John Sickles	City Inspector	Common Council		1600
Nicholas B. Lyon	Assistant Inspector	.. ..		1000
Jacob Haff	.. ..	.. ..	2 25	
Obadiah Ayres	.. ..	.. ..	2 25	
James Bryson	Inspector and Measurer Cut Stone	.. ..	
Abraham Hatfield	Superintendent of Streets	.. ..		1500
Alfred Brush	Clerk	.. ..		500
James S. Kellam	Street Inspector of 1st Ward	.. ..		912 50
John Hill	.. .. 2d	.. ..	2 50	912 50
Barnard A. Mazareau	.. .. 3d	.. ..	2 50	912 50
Mynard S. Thresher	.. .. 4th	.. ..	2 50	912 50
William Hoffmire	.. .. 5th	.. ..	2 50	912 50
Daniel McGrath	.. .. 6th	.. ..	2 50	912 50
William Reeves	.. .. 7th	.. ..	2 50	912 50
John D. Bogert	.. .. 8th	.. ..	2 50	912 50
Jonathan Traphagen	.. .. 9th	.. ..	2 50	912 50
John Stilwell	.. .. 10th	.. ..	2 50	912 50
Archibald McDonald	.. .. 11th	.. ..	2 50	912 50
Richard Crawford	.. .. 12th	.. ..	2 50	912 50

	Street Inspector of the 12th Ward	Common Council		
Abraham Pierce	..	..	2	50
John Colvin	14th	..	2	50
Philip Becannon	15th	..	2	50
Cornelius Hibberd	16th	..	2	50
Silas Barnore	Inspector of Street Manure	..	1	50
Darius Johnson	..	..	1	50
Mathew Jordan	..	..	1	50
David Farrington	..	..	1	50
Stephen Harris	..	..	1	50
Jacob Varian	..	..	1	50
Abraham Leggett	Superintendent of Mud Scow	..		750
Josiah Herrick	Health Warden 1st Ward	The Board of Health	2	626
George Lyde	.. 2d	..	2	626
Thomas Dilks	.. 3d	..	2	626
Richard Cook	.. 4th	..	2	626
Cyrus Bedell	.. 5th	..	2	626
John Mansfield	.. 6th	..	2	626
Samuel Jones	.. 7th	..	2	626
Benjamin Suckney	.. 8th	..	2	626
Alexander McDonald	.. 9th	..	2	626
Thomas Cooper	.. 10th	..	2	626
Matthias Wall	.. 11th	..	2	626
William Chapman	.. 12th	..	2	626
John F. Russell	.. 13th	..	2	626
George J. Trask	.. 14th	..	2	626
William B. Walsh	.. 15th	..	2	626

NAMES.	OFFICES.	BY WHOM ELECTED.	COMPENSATION.	
			Per diem	Annual.
Daniel Townsend	Health Warden of 16th Ward	The Board of Health	\$ 2	\$ 626
Thomas S. Veldran	Deputy Clerk Washington Market	Common Council		500
John Brummer	.. Catharine	..		365
George Duryea	.. Fulton	..		500
John Brewer	.. ..	..		500
John Inness	.. Centre	..		418
James Corwin	.. Clinton	..		418
John Plume	.. Essex	..		365
Aaron Vanderbilt	.. Union	..		365
William Lawson	.. Franklin	..		365
John Martine	.. Tomkins	..		365
James Gilbert	.. Jefferson	..		365
Matthew Vogel	.. Grand and Gouvern'r	..		365
John Ross	.. Greenwich	..		365
Abraham B. Martling	Keeper of City Hall	..		400
George W. Skellorn	Deputy ..	..		1000
Lewis Corduan	Assistant ..	Deputy Keeper	1 50	547 50
David Higbee	.. ..	..	1 50	547 50
William Curr	Keeper of the Public Grounds	Common Council	2	730 00
William Ryan	Deputy Keeper Washington Parade	..	1 50	547 50
James Healy	.. Park	..	1 50	547 50
Jacob Peterson	.. Tompkins Square	..	1 50	547 50
John J. Schoonmaker	.. Battery	..	1	547 50
John Simonson	Dock Master 1st Ward	The Alderman & Assistant		500 00

	Dock Master 1st Ward	The Alderman & Assistant	\$
Cornelius Cammeyer	..	..	500
Richard McColleck	3d	..	500
Charles Riddell	4th	..	500
John D. Perry	5th	..	500
Edward Conner	7th	..	500
Benjamin Mott	8th	..	500
John Targee	Commissioner of Alms House	Common Council	
George Lovett	..	..
Joseph H. Hart	..	..
Jacob Brush	..	..
Thomas T. Woodruff	..	..
Thomas I. Stevens	Superintendent	..	1600
Henry Tappin	Chaplain	Commissioners	600
John H. Guion	Clerk	Common Council	750
Abraham Van Cleef	Steward	Commissioners	500
Thomas Bloomer	..	..	500
Willet Morill	Farmer	..	365
H. Ryer	Superintend't of Shoe Shop	..	550
Hannah Johnston	Matron	..	250
Theron Bennett	Baker	..	416
Charles Bannard	Blacksmith	..	626
Andrew Henderson	Weaver	..	400
Thomas S. Hamersley	Coxswain	..	180
Henry VanHoevenbergh	Resident Physician	Common Council	1500
Ludovic Fiek	Hospital Steward	Commissioners	500
Henry Barber	Apothecary	..	209

NAMES.	OFFICES.	BY WHOM ELECTED.	COMPENSATION.	
			Per diem.	A. annual.
Mrs. Van Hovenbergh	Matron of Hospital Alms House	Commissioners	\$	\$ 150
Catharine McGarr	Nurse	..		50
Daniel Lyons	Keeper of the Bridewell	Common Council		1000
Alexander Stewart	Deputy Keeper of the Bridewell	..		500
James Crawford	..	..		500
Shubal Swain	..	..		750
John Relyea	..	..		547 50
William Peck	..	..		500
John Phillips	Keeper of Blackwell's Island	..		1000
Morrill	Physician	Commissioners		630
John Morrill	Keeper Lunatic Asylum	..		800
Hezekiah Brainerd	Keeper and Quarryman	..		800
William H. Howell	Deputy Keeper Bellevue	..		500
Daniel Kearney	..	..		500
Abraham Parcells	Keeper and Shoe Maker	..		400
William Kniffin	Keeper and Blacksmith	..		400
James Burrill	Ass't Keeper and Guard	..		300
John Galiker	..	..		300
Levi Donaldson	..	..		300
Z. Burrill	..	..		300
William Mott	..	..		300
Martine Okie	..	..		300
Z. Brainerd	..	..		300
Peter Ritter	..	..		300

Consand Sausager	..	..	..	..	..	300
Frederick Raymond	..	..	..	..	..	300
Josiah Mann	..	..	..	..	..	1000
Mrs. Mann	..	..	..	..	..	100
William P. Elting	..	..	..	..	..	600
Michael R. Walsh	..	..	..	..	..	912 50
Joshua D. Brown	..	..	..	..	..	730
Thomas Covenah	..	..	..	..	..	100
Alice Frazier	..	..	..	..	..	96
William Whittely	..	..	..	..	..	500
Mary Whittely	..	..	..	..	..	100
William Guest	..	..	..	..	..	250
Jane Ley	..	..	..	..	..	150
Edmund Stewart	..	..	..	..	..	400
B. P. Ward	..	..	..	..	Common Council	160 12
Robert Still	..	..	..	..	Commissioners	160 13
James Rockwell	..	..	..	..	..	160 12
John Hegeman	..	..	..	..	..	160 13
Frederick Regurr	..	..	..	..	..	159 25
Zophar Palmer	..	..	..	..	..	159 25
John Bussing	..	..	..	..	..	159 25
James Barrel	..	..	..	..	..	159 25
Joseph G. Stanton	..	..	..	..	..	547 50
Joseph Crossthwaite	..	..	..	..	Common Council	500
John Riker	..	..	..	..	..	1000
William G. Henshaw	..	..	..	..	..	1000
Agent of Comm's of Old Alms House	..	..	..	..	..
Matron	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	..	..	..	..	..
Visitor	..	..	..	..	..
Hearse Driver	..	..	..	..	..
Deputy	..	..	..	..	..
Cook	..	..	..	..	..
Farmer L. I. Farms Nurseries	..	..	..	..	..
Dairy-woman	..	..	..	..	..
Superintendent of Nurseries	..	..	..	..	..
Matron	..	..	..	..	..
Physician City Prison	..	..	..	..	..
Night-watch Bellevue	..	..	..	..	..
Driver of Bridewell Stage	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk of Corporation Yard	..	..	..	..	..
Chief Engineer	..	..	..	..	..
Water Purveyor	..	..	..	..	..

NAMES.	OFFICES.	BY WHOM ELECTED.	COMPENSATION.	
			Per item.	Annual.
William Painter	Engineer at Reservoir	Common Council		\$ 638 75
John Dorr	Collector of Taxes 1st ward	The People	Fees	365
Oliver Cobb	.. 2nd ..	.. ..	..
Edward T. Backhouse	.. 3rd ..	..	..
Garrit Forbes	.. 4th ..	..	..
Harman King	.. 5th ..	..	..
John Black	.. 6th ..	..	..
Martin Waters	.. 7th ..	..	..
Morris Oakley	.. 8th ..	..	..
Robert C. Montgomery	.. 9th ..	..	..
Abraham Miller	.. 10th ..	..	..
Robert Crooker	.. 11th ..	..	..
Cornel's Van Benschoten	.. 12th ..	..	..
John Y. Kipp	.. 13th ..	..	..
Jonathan Knapp	.. 14th ..	..	..
Charles Osborne	.. 15th ..	..	..
John K. Townsend	.. 16th ..	..	..
Elisha Kingland	Assessor 1st ward	..	..	325
John Simonson	.. 1st ..	..	..	325
William H. Walsh	.. 2nd ..	..	..	325
Samuel Gilford, jun.	.. 2nd ..	..	..	325
Elam Williams	.. 3rd ..	..	..	325
Abraham Becker	.. 3rd ..	..	..	325
Isaac Graham	..	..	..	325

Ralph Hall	..	4th	..	325
Henry Raymond	..	4th	..	325
Leonard Warner	..	5th	..	325
James L. Hedenbergh	..	5th	..	325
Abraham Le Foy	..	6th	..	325
Robert Grymes	..	6th	..	325
Ebenzer Clark, jun.	..	7th	..	325
Caleb S. Fordham	..	7th	..	325
Samuel Martin	..	8th	..	325
Sylvanus Gedney	..	8th	..	325
Joseph D. Baldwin	..	9th	..	325
Thomas Lloyd	..	9th	..	325
Pine Hopkins	..	10th	..	325
William W. Wetmore	..	10th	..	325
Pearson Halstead	..	11th	..	325
Isaac Shaurman	..	11th	..	325
William Burnham	..	12th	..	325
Isaac Platt	..	12th	..	350
William Smith	..	13th	..	350
Charles Sweezy	..	13th	..	325
Timothy Baldwin	..	14th	..	325
William M. Mailber	..	14th	..	325
Joseph Britton	..	15th	..	325
William Mandeville	..	15th	..	325
Edmund T. Carpenter	..	16th	..	300
Benjamin T. Pettit	..	16th	..	300

NAMES.	OFFICES.	BY WHOM ELECTED.	COMPENSATION.		
			Fees	Per diem.	Annual.
Enoch Dean	Inspector of Weights & Measures	Common Council	..	..	..
William E. Crooker
Shubal Cotton	Sealer	..	..	..	..
Richard D. Brower
Henry Madden
Patrick McCadden	Day Police Marshal 6th ward	Alderman & Assistant	..	..	..
Abraham Maddan
Silas Morehouse
John McPherson	Sunday Officer	..	..	..	..
William J. Smith
Ira Brown
John Winttingham
James Pearsall
Alexander Vedder
Jeffery Reeve
Joseph S. Webb
Thomas Dilks
David Whaley
Charles W. Riddle
Daniel D. Nash
Ebenezer Cook
George Anderson
John Beam
Anthony Chapple

David C. Mundy	..	5th	..	..	78
John Hunt	..	5th	..	..	78
Benjamin Le Roy	..	5th	..	..	78
Daniel Allen	..	5th	..	..	78
Hugh Reilly	..	6th	..	..	78
Joseph M. Thomas	..	6th	..	..	78
Thomas B. Barker	..	6th	..	..	78
Charles McDermott	..	6th	..	..	78
Philander Fisk	..	6th	..	..	78
John McDermott	..	6th	..	..	78
Charles Foster	..	6th	..	..	78
Christopher Muckle	..	7th	..	..	78
Samuel Jones	..	7th	..	..	78
Charles N. Foster	..	7th	..	..	78
Moses Beam	..	7th	..	..	78
John Sherwood	..	7th	..	..	78
William B. Clark	..	8th	..	..	78
Isaac W. Crane	..	8th	..	..	78
Solomon Rice	..	8th	..	..	78
Horie Brown	..	8th	..	..	78
Zephaniah Ripley	..	8th	..	..	78
Lewis Carlow	..	8th	..	..	78
Benjamin D. Wisner	..	9th	..	..	78
James W. Allen	..	9th	..	..	78
John S. Hardenbrook	..	9th	..	..	78
Henry B. Roome	..	9th	..	..	78

NAMES.	OFFICES.		BY WHOM ELECTED.	Compensation, Annual.
	Sunday	Officer 10th ward		
James Kile	..	10th ..	Alderman and Assistant	\$ 78
Robert Coles	..	10th ..	..	78
William Coleman	..	10th ..	..	78
Samuel Trenchard	..	10th ..	..	78
John Carpenter	..	10th ..	..	78
Francis Thomas	..	11th ..	..	78
Lloyd Bryant	..	11th ..	..	78
Aziel Freeman	..	11th ..	..	78
Daniel Devoe	..	11th ..	..	78
William P. Slasson	..	11th ..	..	78
Matthias Wall	..	11th ..	..	78
James C. Somarindyke	..	12th ..	..	78
Thomas Smith	..	12th ..	..	78
Isaac W. Hadley	..	12th ..	..	78
William Chapman	..	12th ..	..	78
Richard Crawford	..	12th ..	..	78
Daniel Townsend	..	12th ..	..	78
William Kehor	..	12th ..	..	78
John F. Russel	..	13th ..	..	78
Andrew Grozart	..	13th ..	..	78
Oamel Bingham	..	13th ..	..	78
Daniel Ryker	..	13th ..	..	78
William E. Bates	..	13th ..	..	78
Leonard Curtis	..	14th ..	..	78

David W. Anderson	14th	..	..	..	78
William Angus	14th	..	..	..	78
George I. Trask	14th	..	..	..	78
James King	14th	..	..	..	78
Sands Lane	14th	..	..	..	78
William B. Walsh	15th	..	..	..	78
George H. Willers	15th	..	..	..	78
James McElwain	15th	..	..	..	78
Charles McAuley	15th	..	..	..	78
Thomas W. Mantle	15th	..	..	..	78
James Van Tassel	16th	..	..	..	78
Elisha Kingsland	16th	..	..	..	78
John P. Raymond	16th	..	..	..	78
George Simpson	16th	..	..	..	78
Truman Heberd	16th	..	..	..	78
James Woodhull	16th	..	..	..	78
John Hegeman	16th	..	..	..	78
Teague	16th	..	..	..	78
Daniel Fisher	16th	..	..	..	456 25
Edward Mariner	Captain 1st District Watch	..	..	Common Council	365 00
Simon P. Wickoff	Assistant	..	..	..	365 00
Edward Myers	Watchman	..	..	The Mayor	228 12
Samuel Russell	..	..	..	..	228 13
Charles Titus	..	..	..	..	228 12
Carey Lockwood	..	..	..	..	228 13
John Bumstead	..	..	..	..	228 12

NAMES.	OFFICES.	BY WHOM ELECTED.	Compensation.
			Annual.
Matthew Tindale	Watchman 1st District Watch	The Mayor	\$ 228 13
Thomas Bowden	228 12
John Van Gelder	228 13
William Dingler	228 12
O. P. Vandenberg	228 13
Peter Woolley	228 12
Chauncey Price	228 13
Edward Volk	228 12
Hiram Slocumb	228 13
John F. Thomas	228 12
Valentine Hardenbrook	228 13
Miner Dickerson	228 12
Jacob S. Concklin	228 13
Abraham Doremus	228 12
Jonathan Osborn	228 13
Richard Cornwell	228 12
Amaza Pierson	228 13
Barnard	228 12
David Ayres	228 13
John Courter	228 12
John Harrington	228 13
William Anderson	228 12
Abraham Ayres	228 13
John Lane	228 12

John Henrihan	228	13
Isaac Demilt	228	12
William Irving	228	13
William Chase	228	12
William Thompson	228	13
Daniel Smith	228	12
David Brower	228	13
John Newman	228	12
Matthew Berriman	228	13
James Odell	228	12
Everet Boyce	228	13
John Hanford	228	12
Abraham Demarest	228	13
Adam McPherson	228	12
James Mount	228	13
James Bowman	228	12
Charles Olmstead	228	13
Peter Z. Newkirk	228	12
Abraham Voorhees	228	13
Frederick Wood	228	12
John Anderson	228	13
William Furlong	228	12
James Butt	228	13
George Rudd	228	12
James Barnes	228	13
Richard Rhodes	228	12

NAMES.	OFFICES.	BY WHOM ELECTED.	Compensation.
			Annual.
John Reed	Watchman 1st District Watch	The Mayor	\$ 228 13
Timothy Reeves	228 12
William Angus	228 13
John Prettyner	228 12
John Bradburn	228 13
Thomas Fenton	328 12
Peter Wyckoff	228 13
Isaac Devoe	228 12
John H. Baxter	228 13
James Wilsey	228 12
Frederick Hammersley	228 13
Nicholas Halsey	228 12
William Booraem	228 13
John Martin	228 12
David Haviland	228 13
Alfred Courtney	228 12
John Jones	228 13
Cyrus A. Peak	228 12
Jacob Utt	228 13
Jabez Johnson	228 12
Robert Brewer	228 13
Jackson Gardner	228 12
William Van Winckle	228 13
Martin Van Deusen	228 12

Garret Naugle	228	13
John H. Boyce	228	12
Peter Lynch	228	13
Henry Oltsmann	228	12
David King	228	13
James Sayres	228	12
Harvey Pease	228	13
Moses Dunbar	228	12
John Berryman	228	13
William Rowland	228	12
John Paynter	228	13
Israel Pierson	228	12
John Gritman	228	13
Ira Looker	228	12
Moses Oakley	228	13
Lewis Hendricks	228	12
James Peck	228	18
Seth E. Fales	228	12
William Twamley	228	13
Frederick Smeck	228	12
Enoch Gastman	228	13
Stephen Couroy	228	12
James Lucas	228	13
Samuel M. Bloomer	228	12
Alexander Dixon	228	13
Ebenezer Morris	228	12

NAMES.	OFFICES.	BY WHOM ELECTED.	Compensation. Annual.
John Knight	Watchman 1st District Watch	The Mayor	228 13
John Enoch	228 12
Jonathan Lyons	228 13
David Lopez	228 12
Peter Demarest	228 13
John Yeatman	228 12
William Sessions	228 13
Seneca Martindale	228 12
Bernard McGill	228 13
Thomas Wright	228 12
John Albright	228 13
William H. Cars	228 12
William Jackson	228 13
John Travers	228 12
Patterson Cooper	228 13
Alfred Valentine	228 12
Charles Golden	228 13
Charles Van Ness	228 12
Cornelius Van Riper	228 13
John Evans	228 12
William Keene	228 13
Samuel Varick	228 12
James Donaldson	228 13
William Mason	228 12

Henry Wiley	228	13	..	..	..
William Scott	228	12	..	..	..
Francis Kent	228	13	..	..	..
George Bonner	228	12	..	..	..
Abner Clark	228	13	..	..	..
Miles Sowarby	228	12	..	..	..
Richard Williams	228	13	..	..	..
Peter Beach	228	12	..	..	..
Charles Miller	228	13	..	..	..
John Wright	228	12	..	..	..
Aaron Lucas	228	13	..	..	..
Thomas Donaldson	228	12	..	..	..
George Baker	228	13	..	..	..
John Cowan	228	12	..	..	..
Henry Townsend	228	13	..	..	..
Isaac Vredenburgh	228	12	..	..	..
David Rogers	228	13	..	..	..
William Wilbur	228	12	..	..	..
George Ball	228	13	..	..	..
James McCullough	228	12	..	..	..
Cyrus Goodale	228	13	..	..	..
William B. Hays	228	12	..	..	..
Caleb Strang	228	13	..	..	..
Augustus S. Castange	228	12	..	..	..
George Brower	228	13	..	..	..
Charles Lee	228	12	..	..	..

NAMES.	OFFICES.	BY WHOM ELECTED.	Compensation. Annual.
George Frisby	Watchman 1st District Watch	The Mayor	228 13
Howard Mitchell	..	..	228 12
Thomas Peck	..	..	228 13
Elijah Odell	..	..	228 12
David Herion	..	..	228 13
Phineas Laurence	..	..	228 12
William McDonald	..	..	228 13
John Vanderbake	..	..	228 12
Horatio Peake	..	..	228 13
George Buckland	..	..	228 12
William Shewell	..	..	228 13
Caleb C. Cook	..	..	228 12
Peter N. Hellens	..	..	228 12
Sweeper	Sweeper	..	56 98
Peter Hull	Captain 1st District Watch	Common Council	456 25
George W. Noble	Assistant	..	365 00
Nathaniel Bailies	..	..	365 00
D. Ball	..	The Mayor	228 13
I. Palmer	Watchman	..	228 12
I. Brown	228 13
P. Stuyvesant	228 12
I. Prim	228 13
W. Carter	228 12
P. Richards	228 13

228	12
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I. Wheeler
T. Blakeny
S. Tuthill
I. Oakley
M. Osborne
I. Skinner
I. Adams
I. Marshall
Z. Wood
I. Taylor
O. Ellsworth
I. Thompson
E. Stanley
I. Colyer
I. McJuley
L. Olmstead
I. Patton
A. Doxey
I. Shearer
I. Myers
I. Bell
D. Van Orden
I. Hodgson
I. Cutler
I. Murray
I. Benson

NAMES.	OFFICES.	BY WHOM ELECTED.	Compensation. Annual.
A. Donaldson	Watchman 1st District Watch	The Mayor	\$ 228 12
H. Weeks	228 13
H. Ferguson	228 12
S. Styles	228 13
M. Lynch	228 12
L. Van Orden	228 13
A. Smith	228 12
I. Hyder	228 13
I. Cuthbert	228 12
I. Cornwall	228 13
B. Lambert	228 12
I. Lloyd	228 13
I. Fernell	228 12
I. Doughty	228 13
W. Erickson	228 12
H. Smith	228 13
I. Gogin	228 12
N. Meyers	228 13
Y. Smith	228 12
I. Smulley	228 13
W. Springer	228 12
I. Swift	228 13
I. Nooney	228 12
S. Sherwood	228 13

I. Dean	228	12
I. Buskerck	228	13
F. Davis	228	12
S. Whitlock	228	13
A. Carman	228	12
D. Flender	228	13
W. Stewart	228	12
I. Webb	228	13
I. Waynes	228	12
R. Eldridge	228	13
W. Newton	228	12
S. Palmer	228	13
T. Day	228	12
I. Delap	228	13
I. Goodhue	228	12
I. Sears	228	13
W. Michaels	228	12
H. Roberts	228	13
I. Stillwell	228	12
I. Read	228	13
R. Warner	228	12
I. Van Altz	228	13
I. Perigo	228	12
I. Anderson	228	13
I. Hill	228	12
I. Van Houten	228	13

NAMES.	OFFICES.	BY WHOM ELECTED.	Compensation. Annual.
I. Higgins	Watchman 1st District	The Mayor	\$ 228 12
P. Vallean	228 13
I. Durand	228 12
I. Germain	228 13
I. King	228 12
I. Mann	328 13
I. Williams	228 12
I. Hoffman	228 13
I. Gatter	228 13
W. Spencer	228 12
N. Olmstead	228 13
I. Wentworth	228 12
I. Lewis	228 13
I. Harvey	228 12
W. Elliot	228 13
T. Garland	228 12
W. Blackstock	228 13
I. Van Wart	228 12
I. Bingham	228 13
I. Hallock	228 12
Z. Mead	228 13
T. Secord	228 12
H. Green	228 13
S. Duncomb	228 12

H. Jones	228	12
I. Findley	228	13
W. Bennett	228	12
T. Beatty	228	13
H. Brower	228	12
I. Gallope	228	13
P. Sturges	228	12
I. Stebbins	228	13
W. Sheffield	228	12
W. Hyatt	228	13
S. Hill	228	12
I. Lynch	228	13
I. Thomas	228	12
L. Rodgers	228	13
I. Wilkes	228	12
W. Green	228	13
L. Smith	228	12
R. Dean	228	13
I. Rea	228	12
I. Miller	228	13
S. Olmstead	228	12
I. Dodge	228	13
I. Jagger	228	12
A. Bailey	228	13
J. Quick	228	12
I. Stebbins	228	13

NAMES.	OFFICES.	BY WHOM ELECTED.	Compensation. Annual.
I. Ferguson	Watchman 1st District Watch	The Mayor	228 12
I. Reeves	228 13
I. Devoe	228 12
I. Malkie	228 13
W. Fitch	228 12
I. Benthusen	228 13
I. West	228 12
W. Griffen	228 13
I. Dobbs	228 12
I. Proutt	228 13
W. Munson	228 12
C. Eddy	228 13
N. Gee	228 12
B. French	228 13
D. Edsall	228 12
W. Gee	228 13
W. Willetts	228 12
I. Johnson	228 13
H. Osborne	228 12
I. Anthony	228 13
I. Davis	228 12
O. Willetts	228 13
W. Slowley	228 12
I. Haight	228 13

W. Johnson	..	..	228 12
G. Burr	..	..	228 13
I. Crofut	..	..	228 12
S. Jackson	..	..	228 13
S. Sherwood	..	..	228 12
I. Letson	..	..	228 13
I. Wilson	..	..	228 12
	Sweeper	..	57 98
Nathaniel L. Asten	Captain 2d District Watch	..	456 25
Isaac Carpenter	Assistant	..	365 00
John C. Miller	..	..	365 00
Thomas Wood	Watchman	..	228 13
Jacob Tideman	..	..	228 12
Thomas Farrington	..	..	228 13
Andrew Heyer	..	..	228 12
Hewellyn Jarvis	..	..	228 13
Martin Greland	..	..	228 12
John Robertson	..	..	228 13
Lorenzo D. Quackdnbos	..	..	228 12
Patrick Perine	..	..	228 13
John Stoddard	..	..	228 12
Augustus Woolts	..	..	228 13
Benjamin Lewin	..	..	228 12
L. A. Miller	..	..	228 13
Michael Tremper	..	..	228 12
Abel Roltz	..	..	228 13
	Common Council	..	
	The Mayor	..	

NAMES.	OFFICES.	BY WHOM ELECTED.	Compensation- Annual.
Andrew Johnson	Watchman 2d District Watch	The Mayor	228 12
Thomas Grey	228 13
Richard Hawkins	228 12
Daniel Junior	228 13
Thomas G. Hallock	228 12
Thomas Chichester	228 13
James Dickinson	228 12
Moses Knapp	228 13
William Britt	228 12
William Coleman	228 13
Joel Miller	228 12
George I. Monroe	228 13
Abraham Baker	228 12
Thomas Brent	228 13
John Cheeseman	228 12
John Merritt	228 13
Simeon Rogers	228 12
Abraham Lockwood	228 13
John Thorne	228 12
Isaac Manguin	228 13
Smith Olmstead	228 12
Abraham Caldwell	228 13
William Best	228 12
Seth Hill	228 13

Daniel Howell	228	12
Cyrus Bowman	228	13
John Miller	228	12
James Madison	228	13
Peter Nostrum	228	12
John Hawley	228	13
John Rosencrantz	228	12
Daniel Parcels	228	13
John Peterson	228	12
John Smilie	228	13
John Lettis	228	12
Albert Fowler	228	13
John Levengston	228	12
Alexander Stevens	228	13
James R. Terry	228	12
Aaron Vanderbilt	228	13
David Stewart	228	12
Jeremiah Keeler	228	13
George Johnson	228	12
Samuel Maddock	228	13
Gurden Robertson	228	12
Elisha Mitchell	228	13
Robert Butcher	228	12
Rensselaer Hones	228	13
John Peters	228	12
Leonard Hawkhurst	228	13

NAMES.	OFFICES.	BY WHOM ELECTED.	Compensation. Annual.
James Perry	Watchman 2d District Watch	The Mayor	\$ 228 12
Ward Pringle	228 13
Nelson Miller	228 12
James G. Dustan	228 13
Willis Rogers	228 12
Nicholas Bennett	228 13
Christopher Smith	228 12
Jasper Kiersted	228 13
Richard Smith	228 12
George Drummond	228 13
Foster Williams	228 12
Charles Paine	228 13
Caleb Miller	228 12
Francis Carl	228 13
Peter De Groot	228 12
William Wade	228 13
John Shearer	228 12
Peter Harwood	228 13
John W. Harris	228 12
James Reed	228 13
William C. Schultz	228 12
Henry Rodgers	228 13
William Evers	228 12
Richard Caniff	228 13

Samuel B. Troutman	..	..	228 12
William Goodrich	..	..	228 13
James Hopkins	..	..	228 12
Steven Kent	..	..	228 13
Alfred Grogee	..	..	228 12
John Farrell	..	..	228 13
Augustus Fowler	..	..	228 12
Jacob Whitlock	..	..	228 13
Israel Mead	..	..	228 12
Ira Munson	..	Common Council	456 26
Abraham G. Crasto	..	..	365 00
Isaac Van Benschoten	..	The Mayor	365 00
Michael Cox	..	..	228 13
John Beam	..	..	228 12
Morgan Morgan	..	..	228 13
John Tilley	..	..	228 12
James King	..	..	228 13
David Munson	..	..	228 12
John Munson	..	..	228 13
Hewlett Smith	..	..	228 12
Samuel Loder	..	..	228 13
Philip M. Suarez	..	..	228 12
John Nixon	..	..	228 13
Isaac H. Bryant	..	..	228 12
Robert Inkster	..	..	228 13
William B. McDonald	..	..	228 12

NAMES.	OFFICES.		BY WHOM ELECTED.	Compensation. Annual.
	Watchman 2d	District Watch		
Bogert Beatty	The Mayor	\$ 228 13
Jeremiah Rhodes	228 12
Thomas Davis	228 13
Benjamin Wood	228 12
Samuel Helmes	328 13
John Prong	228 12
John Lane	228 13
Frederick Waldron	228 12
John Baker	228 13
Joseph Bulkley	228 12
Robert Brown	228 13
Thomas T. Whitman	228 12
Myal Hunt	228 13
Adam Bross	228 12
Walter Galloway	228 13
William Robins	228 12
Charles Dyckman	228 13
Jacob Commerdinger	228 12
Seth Duncan	228 13
John Goderson	228 12
Samuel Hebbard	228 13
Aaron Brush	228 12
Leonard Thorne	228 13
James Forester	228 12

Thamas Ryer	..	..	228	13
Samuel Edwards	..	..	228	12
James Remsen	..	..	228	13
Samuel Higgins	..	..	228	12
John Jacobs	..	..	228	13
Daniel Loring	..	..	228	12
James Frailly	..	..	228	13
Robert Justison	..	..	228	12
Daniel Willet	..	..	228	13
William Dunlevy	..	..	228	12
William Allen	..	..	228	13
Robert Minuse	..	..	228	12
Moses L. Foster	..	..	228	13
Abram Blauvelt	..	..	228	12
William Lewis	..	..	228	13
Jason Gildersleeve	..	..	228	12
George Campbell	..	..	228	13
James McCaffell	..	..	228	12
Elias Westlake	..	..	228	13
David Tillotson	..	..	228	12
Hezekiah Miller	..	..	228	13
Joseph Dennis	..	..	228	12
Daniel Menickhausen	..	..	228	13
Joseph Giraudett	..	..	228	12
Peter Clapp;	..	..	228	13
John Waters	..	..	228	12

NAMES.	OFFICES.		BY WHOM ELECTED.	Compensation. Annual.
	Watchman	2d District Watch		
Stephen Whitney	The Mayor	228 13
Josiah Day	228 12
Joshua Hodgson	228 13
George Shannon	228 12
Stratford Bates	228 13
John L. Harvey	228 12
Isaac V. Austin	228 13
John S. Hubbard	228 12
Bernard Simonson	228 13
Nathaniel Ketchum	228 12
Edmund Weaver	228 13
James Chapman	228 12
Robert Concklin	228 13
Henry Wilcox	228 12
Abraham Terwilliger	228 13
Peter Fitch	228 12
Leonard Mason	228 13
Henry Abbott	228 12
George Pownal	228 13
William B. Condon	228 12
John H. Hedges	228 13
Harman Dorian	228 12
Harman King	228 13
Andrew Bridgman	228 12

John Osborn	..	..	228 13
Henry Mott	..	..	228 12
Asbury de Noyelles	..	..	228 13
Thomas Ashley	..	..	228 12
John Delaistre	..	..	228 13
Thomas Rothen	..	..	228 12
Andrew Peno	..	..	228 13
William Flacker	..	..	228 13
John Lewis	..	..	228 12
Samuel Kedlar	..	..	228 13
John Smith	..	..	228 12
James Simpson	..	..	228 13
William C. Seaman	..	..	228 12
Caleb Warren	..	..	456 25
Edward R. Field	..	..	365 00
Robert Selleg	..	..	365 00
John W. Stryker	..	..	228 12
Simon H. Demarest	..	..	228 13
Thomas Jacobus	..	..	228 12
Benjamin Ferris	..	..	228 13
Peter Mitchell	..	..	228 12
John Taylor	..	..	228 13
Robert Beck	..	..	228 12
John Spear	..	..	228 13
Thomas Springsteen	..	..	228 12
Charles Van Reuren	..	..	228 13
	..	..	228 12

Common Council

The Mayor

Captain 3d District Watch

Assistant

Watchman

NAMES.	OFFICES.	BY WHOM ELECTED.	Compensation. Annual.
John Boynton	Watchman 3d District	The Mayor	228 12
David Place	228 13
Joseph D. Noa	228 12
William Lasher	228 13
Josiah Dodge	228 12
Evert S. Voorhies	228 13
John W. Flower	228 12
George Van Riper,	228 13
William King	228 12
Henry Post	228 13
William Brown	228 12
Abraham Demarest	228 13
Thomas M. McCoy	228 12
Pardon Hutchinson	228 13
William McKissock	228 12
William Morgan	228 13
George Taylor	228 12
George Royes	228 13
Henry Nodine	228 12
James Terhune	228 13
Charles Hallock	228 12
Daniel Colgrove	228 13
William Jackson	228 12
Stephen Keeler	228 13

Frederick Nailer	..	..	228 12
Joseph Horn	..	..	228 13
Amos Rooke	..	..	228 12
David Van Orden	..	..	228 13
Daniel Retson	..	..	228 12
Levi M. Ryerson	..	..	228 13
Cornelius Lester	..	..	228 12
John Hagerman	..	..	228 13
Dummond McGee	..	..	228 12
Daniel Peters	..	..	228 13
Abner Garthwaite	..	..	228 12
Jeremiah Relyea	..	..	228 13
William B. Clark	..	..	228 12
James Rice	..	..	228 13
Charles Voorhies	..	..	228 12
William Smith	..	..	228 13
Timothy Mount	..	..	228 12
Nicholas Mandeville	..	..	228 13
Michael Cornelison	..	..	228 12
Daniel Underhill	..	..	228 13
Henry Royes	..	..	228 12
David Goble	..	..	228 13
Samuel Carpenter	..	..	228 12
James Morrell	..	..	228 13
James Hull	..	..	228 12
Peter Springsteen	..	..	228 13

NAMES.	OFFICES.	BY WHOM ELECTED.	Compensation. Annual.
Thomas Wood	Watchman 3d District Watch	The Mayor	\$ 228 12
John P. Post	228 13
Jacob Blauvelt	228 12
Isaac Vanderbeck	228 13
Solomon Freeman	228 12
Lewis Mapes	228 13
William Strang	228 12
William Francis	228 13
Stephen Lounsberry	228 12
Paul Pulis	228 13
Charles Marston	228 12
William Cook	228 13
George Du Rocher	228 12
Ambrose Dobbs	228 13
Ferris Palmer	228 12
William Adams	228 13
William Albertson	228 12
Abijah Farnsworth	228 13
William W. Brooks	228 12
George Downes	228 13
Stephen Haines	228 12
John Keyser	228 13
E. Combs	228 12
Henry D. Relyea	228 13

NAMES.	OFFICES.		BY WHOM ELECTED.	Compensation. Annual.
	Watchman 3d	District Watch		
Isermaun	The Mayor	\$ 228 13
Marston	228 12
Mills	228 13
John Harang	228 12
Gurnee	328 13
Osborne	228 12
Hall	228 13
Grant	228 12
De Mott	228 13
Wallace	228 12
L. Springsteen	228 13
Rodgers	228 12
Matthews	228 13
Onderdonk	228 12
G. Van Ness	228 13
J. W. Crane	228 12
Thorne	228 13
Hadden	228 12
John Clarke	228 13
Isaac Crane	228 12
Vanpelt	228 13
P. Demarest	228 12
Josiah Haring	228 13
N. Van Housen	228 12

Van Aulen	..	228 13
L. Winters	..	228 12
W. Wood	..	228 13
Taylor	..	228 12
I. Garrison	..	228 13
Van Orden	..	228 12
Hawkes	..	228 13
Wood	..	228 12
Way	..	228 13
I. Rutan	..	228 12
Morton	..	228 13
Hulse	..	228 12
Pulis	..	228 13
Samuel Dean	..	228 12
Slater	..	228 13
Slocum	..	228 12
Forey	..	228 13
Craft	..	228 12
Rolfe	..	228 13
Hurlbutt	..	228 12
Tucker	..	228 13
Halenbeck	..	228 12
R. Van Ness	..	228 13
I. Demarest	..	228 12
West	..	228 13
Kitler	..	228 12

NAMES.	OFFICES.	BY WHOM ELECTED.	Compensation. Annual.
Stinman	Watchman 3d District Watch	The Mayor	228 13
Blakeny			228 12
Miles			228 13
Buxton			228 12
B. Westervelt			228 13
Bennett			228 12
Walters			228 13
Myers			228 12
Miller			228 13
P. Westervelt			228 12
W. Haring			228 13
Sherwood			228 12
Chrystie			228 13
A. Bogart			228 12
Linson			228 13
Cole			228 12
Yeomans			228 13
Lawson			228 12
Proach			228 13
Eholtz			228 12
Stephen Lee			228 13
Pinckney			228 12
Monger			228 13
I. Halenbeck			228 12

Joseph Seaman	Sweeper	..	65 00
Harris Wines	Captain 4th District Watch	Common Council	456 25
Simon Shindler	Assistant	..	365 00
Lawrence Sinclair	..	..	365 00
Edward Potter	Watchman	The Mayor	228 13
Hiram Hammond	..	..	228 12
Andrew Sinclair	..	..	228 13
Henry Shankland	..	..	228 12
Robert Dove	..	..	228 13
John Myers	..	..	228 12
Thomas Smith	..	..	228 13
John Hough	..	..	228 12
Jacob Bush	..	..	228 13
Abraham Tucker	..	..	228 12
Isaac Ford	..	..	228 13
Richard Cole	..	..	228 12
William Blauvelt	..	..	228 13
Peter Hadden	..	..	228 12
William Maury	..	..	228 13
David Jessup	..	..	228 12
Joseph Shaw	..	..	228 13
John Romain	..	..	228 12
Leonard Miller	..	..	228 13
Thomas Haukinson	..	..	228 12
Lewis Rice	..	..	228 13
	..	..	228 12

NAMES.	OFFICES.	BY WHOM ELECTED.	Compensation. Annual.
William Townsend	Watchman 4th District	The Mayor	228 13
Reuben Cummings	228 12
Skinner Toms	228 13
John Hough	228 12
Jacob Crist	228 13
James Finley	228 12
Andrew Hoyt	228 13
Levi Springstein	228 12
William Cargill	228 13
James W. Allen	228 12
Martin Myers	228 13
Lewis Smith	228 12
Job Bennett	228 13
Isaac Devine	228 12
William Scott	228 13
John S. McFarlane	228 12
David C. Demarest	228 13
John Palmer	228 12
Giles Wanmaker	228 13
Abraham Fredericks	228 12
Henry Beitell	228 13
Charles Van Tassel	228 12
Isaac Finley	228 13
George Still	228 12

John Pine	228	13
Dyer Goodman	228	12
James Beggs	228	13
John Fenton	228	12
Andrew Van Blasco	228	13
John Thomas	228	12
Andrew McCauley	228	13
James Geisner	228	12
Williams Garthwait	228	13
John Conklin	228	12
John P. Jersey	228	13
John Demarest	228	12
John Post	228	13
Gideon D. C. Marsh	228	12
Benjamin Wisner	228	13
John G. Powell	228	12
Miran Canfield	228	13
Caleb Goodman	228	12
Alexander McDonald	228	13
Judson Rice	228	12
John Debaun	228	13
Thomas Brown	228	12
Abraham Vanduseer	228	13
Morris Birdsall	228	12
Peter Fisher	228	13
John Wood	228	12

NAMES.	OFFICES.	BY WHOM ELECTED.	Compensation. Annual.
Thomas West	Watchman 4th District Watch	The Mayor	\$ 228 13
John Peck	228 12
George Post	228 13
John Myers	228 12
Isaac Myers	228 13
James Bogardus	228 12
John Egbert	228 13
John Stagg	228 12
Francis Clark	228 13
John Baker	228 12
John B. Lefferts	Captain 4th District Watch	Common Council	228 13
David L. Van Saun	Assistant	..	456 25
Frederick Horn	365 00
Ingersoll	Watchman 4th District Watch	..	365 00
James	..	The Mayor	228 13
J. Ackerman	228 12
S. P. Ostrander	228 13
Hadlock	228 12
Burgess	228 13
Tompkins	228 12
Wilson	228 13
Alington	228 12
Ketchum	228 13
Miller	228 12
			228 13

D. Ackerman	228	12	..	..	..
Sutherland	228	13	..	..	..
A. Ackerman	228	12	..	..	..
Acker	228	13	..	..	..
Post	228	12	..	..	..
A. De Groot	228	13	..	..	..
J. Wilson	228	12	..	..	..
Cooper	228	13	..	..	..
Russell	228	12	..	..	..
J. Demarest	228	13	..	..	..
Langdon	228	12	..	..	..
Forgee	228	13	..	..	..
Rand	228	12	..	..	..
Van Nostrand	228	13	..	..	..
Chatterton	228	12	..	..	..
Clerien	228	13	..	..	..
Jones	228	12	..	..	..
A. Barker	228	13	..	..	..
P. Ostrander	228	12	..	..	..
Price	228	13	..	..	..
Houtailing	228	12	..	..	..
F. Horn	228	13	..	..	..
Wenants	228	12	..	..	..
Walling	228	13	..	..	..
Whitman	228	12	..	..	..
Davis	228	13	..	..	..

NAMES.	OFFICES.	BY WHOM ELECTED.	Compensation. Annual.
De Groot	Watchman 4th District Watch	The Mayor	\$ 228 12
Westerfield	228 13
L. Springstead	228 12
Matthews	228 13
P. Brush	228 12
A. Van Saun	228 13
Hyatt	228 12
Van Idustein	228 13
Freligh	228 12
Sawyer	228 13
S. Demarest	228 12
Hall	228 13
Verplanck	228 12
Murdock	228 13
Drew	228 12
Tinkey	228 13
Dickie	228 12
Ackerson	228 13
Lincoln	228 12
Young	228 13
Ingham	228 12
E. Bancker	228 13
Dickerson	228 12
Perry	228 13

Warden	..	..	228 12
C. Brush	..	..	228 13
W. Leferts	..	..	228 12
Phillips	..	..	228 13
Tucker	..	..	228 12
I. H. Demarest	..	..	228 13
Van Seyven	..	..	228 12
P. Phillips	..	..	228 13
Hopper	..	..	228 12
Angevine	..	..	228 13
Carlock	..	..	228 12
P. Haring	..	..	228 13
H. Leferts	..	..	228 12
C. Haring	..	..	228 13
D. Acker	..	..	228 12
Archer	..	..	228 13
I. Post	..	..	228 12
Blauvelt	..	..	228 13
Myers	..	..	228 12
I. Harang	..	..	228 13
Quackenbush	..	..	228 12
	Sweeper	..	65 00
Joshua Fleet	Captain 5th District Watch	Common Council	456 25
William M. Pullis	Assistant	..	365 00
Hendrickson Walters	..	..	365 00
John Fosdick	Watchman 5th District Watch	The Mayor	228 13

NAMES.	OFFICERS.	BY WHOM ELECTED.	Compensation. Annual.
	Watchman 5th District Watch	The Mayor	\$
Joseph Powell	228 12
Henry Sands	228 13
Tobias Galloway	228 12
Henry Franklin	228 13
James Kent	228 12
Elias O. Tichenor	228 13
Samuel Wood	228 12
Henry Sickles	228 13
James Tyler	228 12
John Cameron	228 13
William Ray	228 12
Nicholas Powell	228 13
Robert Place	228 12
John Carman	228 13
Samuel Terry	228 12
Aristides Dayton	228 13
Peter Gerrick	228 12
Henry Waterbury	228 13
Edmund Tichenor	228 12
David Dutcher	228 13
Samuel Walters	228 12
Matthias Hanlon	228 13
Floyd Thompson	228 12
Hiram Sherwood	228 13

James D. Osborne	228	12
Samuel M. Styles	228	13
John Snediker	228	12
Luke Davies	228	13
William Parker	228	12
Michael Ryan	228	13
William Powell	228	12
Jonas Cheshire	228	13
William H. Patrick	228	12
Isaac Nichols	228	13
Abel Hunt	228	12
William P. Speer	228	13
David Coles	228	12
William Irwin	228	13
Henry Frankforter	228	12
John Dewey	228	13
William Moore	228	12
Robert Fisher	228	13
Isaac Bunce	228	12
Stephen O. Mead	228	13
George Sinclair	228	12
William Hobby	228	13
Azel Nor	228	12
John Fisher	228	13
James Hadley	228	12
William Condon	228	13

NAMES.	OFFICES.	BY WHOM ELECTED.	Compensation- Annual.
David B. Holmes	Watchman 5th District	The Mayor	\$ 228 12
Mark Graver	228 13
Samuel Hulse	228 12
Ralph Runyan	228 13
Henry Waterman	228 12
Nathaniel Crowell	328 13
Michael Cowan	228 12
Isaac Nor	228 13
Labau G. Styles	228 12
William Stewart	228 13
Henry Terwilliger	228 12
John Watson	228 13
Jacob B. Clark	228 12
William Brundage	228 13
William J. Pell	228 12
John Lockwood	228 13
Joseph Bebee	228 12
Howard D. Schenck	228 13
Charles Webb	228 12
Joseph Brown	228 13
Alfred Walters	228 12
Thomas Pullis, jr.	228 13
Ebenezer Chestine	228 12
George Trenchard	228 13

Alanson Giddings	..	..	228 13
T. Galloway	Sweeper	..	104 00
Alexander May	Captain 5th District Watch	..	456 25
George W. Hinchman	Assistant	..	365 00
Benjamin T. Dean	..	..	365 00
Richard Valentine	..	..	228 13
Jacob Turk	Watchman 5th District Watch	The Mayor	228 12
Anthony Ingerman	..	..	228 13
James Degall	..	..	228 12
Tredwell Baker	..	..	228 13
Ezra Bonnell	..	..	228 12
Allen Lockwood	..	..	228 13
George Parshall	..	..	228 12
John Zeno	..	..	228 13
William Girdom	..	..	228 12
Townsend Seaman	..	..	228 13
Benjamin Martling	..	..	228 12
William White	..	..	228 13
Francis Lee	..	..	228 12
Frederick Castine	..	..	228 13
William Clark	..	..	228 12
Richard Campbell	..	..	228 13
William Boyer	..	..	228 12
James Conklin	..	..	228 13
James Waley	..	..	228 12
Daniel McLean	..	..	228 13

NAMES.	OFFICES.	BY WHOM ELECTED.	Compensation. Annual.
Frederick Firehawk	Watchman 5th District Watch	The Mayor	\$ 228 12
Peter Serene	228 13
Franklin Sawyer	228 12
John Hawkins	228 13
Philip Randall	228 12
Absalom Taylor	228 13
Dwight Hall	228 12
Henry Wilson	228 13
Charles Nichols	228 12
Sylvester Nichols	228 13
Benjamin Wolfe	228 12
Charles McCorkle	228 13
Edward Palmer	228 12
William Holland	228 13
John Teed	228 12
William Rynson	228 13
Richard Clark	228 12
John Bell	228 13
Seamen Wright	228 12
Charles Smith	228 13
Anson Gates	228 12
Joshua Carhart	228 13
Harman Lyng	228 12
William Conklin	228 13

Samuel Brush	..	..	228	12
Peter Houseman	..	..	228	13
William Wood	..	..	228	12
James Van Houten	..	..	228	13
Robert Shadbolt	..	..	228	12
John Gotkerr	..	..	228	13
Stephen Spock	..	..	228	12
Silas Decker	..	..	228	13
George Cabell	..	..	228	12
Hopper Clearwater	..	..	228	13
Floyd Southwell	..	..	228	12
Jonas Colon	..	..	228	13
Simeon Wood	..	..	228	12
Thomas Sickles	..	..	228	13
Enos B. Concklin	..	..	228	12
James Veldron	..	..	228	13
John Hokirck	..	..	228	12
Samuel Kinsted	..	..	228	13
John Thompson	..	..	228	12
Alexander Murray	..	..	228	13
James A. Quackenboss	..	..	228	12
William Stever	..	..	228	13
Nathaniel Higbee	..	..	228	12
John Andrews	..	..	228	13
Harvey Smith	..	..	228	12
Edward Smith	..	..	228	13

NAMES.	OFFICES.	BY WHOM ELECTED.	Compensation - Annual.
Samuel Jackson	Watchman 5th District Watch	The Mayor	\$ 228 12
Joseph Devoe	Lamp Lighter	Committees on Lamps & Gas	547 50
George N. Bessey	547 50
Thomas Garland	547 50
Edward Cutter	547 50
John Eichell	547 50
Jacob M. Austen	547 50
Drake Thompson	547 50
John Gooderson	547 50
George Martin	547 50
Benjamin Denman	547 50
John L. Adams	547 50
I. Thomas	547 50
William Springer	547 50
James Patten	547 50
Luther Heins	547 50
John Palmer	547 50
Alfred W. Shadbolt	547 50
William H. Hoyt	547 50
Adam Bross	547 50
William Christian	547 50
Isaac Soper	547 50
David Riggs	547 50
John J. Smith	547 50

Hiram Ford	547	50	..
Henry Brown	547	50	..
M. M. Stoniels	547	50	..
A. Sutherland	457	50	..
Patrick Clark	547	50	..
Edmund Ticknor	547	50	..
Thomas S. Day	547	50	..
Jonas Chandler	547	50	..
John Carman	547	50	..
Jonas Clare	547	50	..
James Hall	547	50	..
Skinner Dorris	547	50	..
E. Tucker	547	50	..
H. Layman	547	50	..
George Charlton	547	50	..
Peter Ackerman	547	50	..
Andrew Allen	547	50	..
John Hallett	547	50	..
Daniel Delaney	547	50	..
Robert Godfrey	547	50	..
George Munroe	547	50	..
Aaron Corey	547	50	..
Halstead de Groot	547	50	..
Resolved Place	547	50	..
Henry McKie	547	50	..
Henry Sickles	547	50	..

NAMES.	OFFICES.	BY WHOM ELECTED.	Per diem. \$	Compensation. Annual. \$
Jacob Sutton	Lamp Lighter	Committees on Lamps & Gas		547 50
Daniel McColey		438 00
John Carpenter		547 50
A. McBeoth		547 50
Samuel Totten		438 00
Samuel Philips		438 00
Samuel Gautier		547 50
Henry L. Dodd		438 00
John Austin		438 00
David Munson		438 00
Jacob Dobbs		547 50
Edward C. Mead		574 88
Lewis Carlow		438 00
Edward Vermilyea		438 00
John Carr		438 00
Andrew Hauley		438 00
George W. Shannon		587 65
H. N. Hitchcock		782 50
Edward Riker	..	Superintendent of Buildings	2 50	547 75
George Painter	1 75	547 75
Henry Boyd		547 75
John Patterson		547 75
Levi Strangman		547 75
Joel Jones		547 75

N. R. Van Houten	547	75	..	..	1 87	586	87
Thomas Waldo	547	75	..	..	1 50	469	50
W. S. Stilwell	547	75	..	..		469	50
Samuel Sharp	547	75	..	..		469	50
Justus A. Munro	547	75	..	..		782	50
B. T. Dean	547	75	..	..		508	63
Charles Webb	547	75	..	..		508	62
Benedict Noble	547	75	..	..		430	37
William Smith	547	75	..	..		782	50
Concklin Burtis	547	75	..	..		547	75
William Thomas	547	75	..	..		508	63
Henry Caddick	547	75	..	..		391	25
William Flick	547	75	..	..		508	62
William M. Wilson	547	75	..	..		352	13
John W. Striker	547	75	..	..		352	12
William B. Smith	547	75	..	..		469	50
Richard Williams	547	75	..	..		352	13
Lewis Hendricks	547	75	..	..	
John Martin	547	75	..	..	
Robert Warner	547	75	..	..	
Adam McPherson	547	75	..	..	
John Myers	547	75	..	..	
John Madden	547	75	..	..	
Thomas Carrick	547	75	..	..	
Robert Brown	547	75	..	..	
Abraham Blauvelt	547	75	..	..	

NAMES.	OFFICES.	BY WHOM ELECTED.	Per diem.	Compensation. Annual.
Enos Concklin	Workman in Public Yard	Superintendent of Buildings	\$	\$ 391 25
John Lawrence		352 12
Thomas Palmer		469 50
Charles E. Everson		313 00
John Andrews		430 37
Charles Dyckman		430 37
Silas Coleman		391 25
Simon Van Ess, jr.	Mechanic in Public Yard	Chief Engineer	2 50	782 50
David Dizelman	1 88	586 87
James Brady		586 88
Arris Bogart		586 87
James W. Comstock		586 88
Abel K. Woolsey		586 87
William Thomas		586 87
Abraham Bogart		586 88
Samuel Van Atta	1 75	547 75
Abraham Bogart, jr.		547 75
William Lawrence	2 00	626 00
Frederick Bogardus		626 00
Moses Depew		586 88
Hugh Cunningham		547 75
James Van Houten		547 75
William Boyer		547 75
John Gallagher		547 75



DOCUMENT NO. 117.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

MARCH 20, 1837.

*Report of the Committee on Charity and Alms House, on the
Petition of the Society for the Promotion of Knowledge
and Industry, asking a donation. Adopted.*

THOMAS BOLTON, Clerk.

The Report of the Committee on Charity and Alms House, to whom was referred the petition of the Society for the Promotion of Knowledge and Industry, asking a donation of \$300,

R E P O R T :

That in compliance with previous notice, Messrs. Curtis and Vedder appeared before your Committee and communicated the following information:—That this society is an association of Individuals whose object appears to be, to provide employ-

ment and places for servants, when applied to by them for that purpose.

This Society is regularly organized; has a Chairman and (Secretary,) or Superintendent, whose duty it is to attend to the business and transact the affairs of the Society; and, particularly, to receive applications and supply them with places, and for which service the said Superintendent receives a salary of \$1,000 per annum. This Society is supported by contributions, and they do not receive any pay from servants that apply for situations; but all subscribers, and most other individuals who procure servants from the office, pay the sum of two dollars each. It is one of their rules, that persons who contribute, or become subscribers to this Association, are supplied in preference to others who do not contribute, and that nearly all of the applicants are for city service.

Your Committee are satisfied, from the representations made by the Superintendent of this Association, that it is in reality nothing more nor less than an Intelligence Office on a large scale, and the business is to supply such citizens as apply at the office with servants, and receiving pay for it. That in the opinion of your Committee it is similar in its nature and business to all other Intelligence Offices in the city, with the exception that this is conducted by an association of men having a Superintendent, and paying a large salary to him for his services; that all other Intelligence Offices in our city are carried on by individual enterprise, with a view of making money, but without any such organization or Superintendent and salary.

This Association has no license or authority from the Corporation, authorizing them to transact business, and consequently there is no accountability, nor have we any control over them nor of their affairs; nor are they amenable, in any way, to the authority of the Common Council.

If this Association was purely benevolent, and the time and money of the Managers was devoted in administering to the wants of the poor, the aged and the infirm, then they would be

entitled to the same considerations with the Corporation that all other benevolent societies in our city, asking alms, are entitled to; but when they employ a Superintendent to transact the business of the office, paying him a large amount of money for his services, they do not possess, in the opinion of your Committee, the same claim for our charities, nor the donation now asked for. Should the Corporation, in their charities, grant this Association the amount solicited, it would not be sufficient to pay one third the amount of the salary of their Superintendent. Are we authorized by law, or have we any power whatever, granted to us, to make such donations, and for such purposes? If we grant the amount of money solicited at this time, every Intelligence Office in the City will apply for similar favors; and their claims will be, in the opinion of your Committee, equally just and well founded. Can we refuse them, with such a precedent staring us in the face? There will be no end to such societies, nor of their wants, when it is known that the City Treasury is open to sustain them.

Your Committee have always entertained the opinion that, legitimately, the Common Council do not possess any right or power to appropriate the Peoples' money to any charitable association whatever; nor is there any thing to warrant our doing so, but a bad precedent and long usage.

It is well known to the community that we have an Alms House Department, conducted by Commissioners whose special care and duty it is to take care of and provide for the wants of the poor of the City, of all classes and denominations, and that about two hundred thousand dollars are appropriated annually to defray the expenses of this establishment, that this large sum of money is entrusted to these Commissioners, men of responsibility, and appointed by the Common Council to perform this duty, subject at all times to be called upon by the Corporation, to account to them for the application of such money, and that by an ordinance of the Corporation they are compelled to report every three months, and oftener if required the situation of the department. Hence we know how and

for what objects and purposes the money confided to them has been expended ; but not so with any money we appropriate to the benefit of charitable societies, over which we have no control, nor any right to inquire into their affairs, nor do we know that the money thus bestowed to those charities are well applied, and according to the wishes and intent of the Corporation, but take it for granted they are well applied, having faith and confidence in the individuals who manage them. It is considered by many, bad policy to give these numerous societies any money from the public coffers, entertaining these views in relation to this subject, they are of opinion that the prayer of the petitioners be denied, and offer the following resolution for adoption :

Resolved, That the petition of the Society for the Promotion of Knowledge and Industry, asking a donation, be denied.

D. BANKS,
I. L. VARIAN,
AARON CLARK.

DOCUMENT NO. 118.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

APRIL 24, 1837.

Report of the Committee on Fire and Water, in relation to an additional Reservoir at 13th street. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

THOMAS BOLTON, Clerk.

The Joint Special Committee on Fire and Water, to whom was referred so much of the message of his Honor the Mayor as relates to furnishing a further supply of water for the extinguishment of fires, respectfully

R E P O R T :

That the subject of obtaining an ample supply of water for the extinguishment of fires, has perhaps claimed more of the

time and attention of your Committee than any other subject that has been before them. The immense advantage to our city, that has already resulted from our infant water works, is beyond a doubt. The facilities afforded to your firemen by the hydrants; the quickness the fires are subdued, and the amount of property saved, and all of which are so, have led your Committee to propose the construction of another tank, upon the ground where the present works are, which will secure, for a few years to come, a constant supply of water for the above purposes. The Committee trust there cannot be a doubt on the subject, as it is familiar with each member of the Common Council; they therefore hope the resolution proposed by them will be adopted, without going more into detail. The probable expense for the construction of the tank and necessary building, with the proper fixtures, will be about \$25,000.

The following resolution is therefore respectfully submitted by your Committee:

Resolved, That a Reservoir be constructed on the ground in 13th street, near the Bowery, similar to the one now in use under the direction of the Joint Committee on Fire and Water, and that \$10,000 be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the same.

J. P. WHITEHEAD,
D. RANDELL,
AARON CLARK,
JOSEPH R. TAYLOR,
L. P. JORDAN,
JOHN B. SCHMELZEL.

DOCUMENT NO. 119.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

APRIL 24, 1837.

Report of the Committee on Charity and Alms House, on the petition of the Managers of the Institution of the Blind, for an appropriation of money. Adopted.

THOMAS BOLTON, Clerk.

The Committee on Charity and Alms House, to whom was referred the petition of the Institution for the Blind, and also the report of the Committee of the Board of Assistant Aldermen on the same subject,

REPORT:

That your Committee had before them Dr. Samuel Ackerly and John W. Walker, two Managers of the Institution for the

Blind, who represented to your Committee that the Institution was doing well and in a flourishing condition, liberally supported by the State as well as by many charitable individuals.

The State has appropriated, within the last year, \$12,000 expressly for the purpose of purchasing the ground on which the establishment now stands; and also to repair the buildings and to erect others for the better accommodation of their pupils, and to increase the number of its inmates, on condition that the same shall be used for the objects and purposes originally intended, exclusively for fifty years to come.

The City of New York has heretofore contributed to the support of this Institution, and the city has at this time twelve poor blind persons in the Institution, who are fed, clothed and otherwise provided for. The pupils are taught to read, &c. and to manufacture baskets, mats and mattresses, specimens of which are to be seen at the establishment, and for workmanship and durability they are not surpassed by any made in our city. The time of the pupils is divided into three parts, to wit: one for work, one for intellectual improvement, and one for music. A portion of each evening is devoted to music, to enliven their minds, and to dissipate, if possible, for a time at least, that perpetual darkness which hangs over them.

It appears by the census of this State, taken in 1830, that there were in the State upwards of eight hundred blind persons; very few of this number were born blind; the great portion in that lamentable condition became so by accident or disease. The number of inmates at this time in the Institution is *fifty two*; only three of this number were born blind.

The annual expenses of the Blind Institution is a little over \$6,000. The amount of money paid by the State for their pupils in the establishment for the year 1835, was \$2,256; and for the children taken from our City Alms House, for the same year, the Corporation paid \$1,430; and they now stand indebted to the Institution for the board, &c. of twelve pupils, for the year 1836, in the sum of \$1,560, or thereabouts, for which sum the petitioners solicit payment.

Your Committee have read the report and resolutions of the Committee of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, and agree with them in relation to the facts, and matter contained in their said report, but not in the resolution adopted by them, inasmuch as your Committee are of opinion, that the appropriation of money made and contained in that resolution is perpetual, and contrary to the usages of the Common Council; and they consider it advisable, and therefore recommend that this Institution, as well as all others, should make an immediate and direct application to the Common Council, for money, rather than to any department; and they consider it but right that the Common Council should know at all times when appropriations are made, and for what specific purpose or object to be applied. With these views of the subject, the following resolutions are offered for adoption:

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen do not concur in the resolution of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, authorizing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Institution for the Blind, &c., &c., as per resolution annexed to their said report.

Resolved, That the New York Institution for the Blind shall make to the Common Council of the City of New York annually, in the month of February, a full report of their proceedings, and the disposition of the money paid to them from the Treasury of the City, and particularly of the number and situation of the pupils in said Institution, who are supported by the Charity of the City and County.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be authorized to draw his warrant annually, until the first day of May, 1838, in favor of the Treasurer of the Institution for the Blind, for the sum of one hundred and thirty dollars, for the support and instruction of each indigent blind child received from the Alms House,

(not to exceed thirteen in any one year,) provided the names and ages of said children are properly certified by the President and Secretary of said Institution. The first payment under this resolution to be made on the first day of May, 1837.

D. BANKS,
I. L. VARIAN,
AARON CLARK.



APR 26 1918

DUE DATE

MAY 31 2001

AUG 19 2003
JUL 13 2003

JUL 13 2003

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